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Part I.—Notifications by Government.

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PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Fort St. George, November 26, 1920.

No. 279.—Mr. J. F. Hall, I.C.S., has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for twenty-eight days owing to pass difficulty.

(This amends Public Department Notification No. 234, dated the 15th November 1920, published at page 1435 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 16th November 1920.)

POSTINGS.

No. 280.—The following postings of officers are notified with effect from the 1st December 1920 when the new Agency division will be constituted :—

(i) Mr. L. T. Harris, I.C.S., to be Commissioner and Agent to the Governor in the Agency Tracts ;

(ii) Mr. W. S. Brown, I.C.S., Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, to the Onya Agency ;

(iii) Mr. C. H. Masterman, I.C.S., Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, to the Rhond Agency ;

(iv) Mr. L. C. Harwill, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate, to the Ghats Agency ;

(v) Mr. W. O. Newsam, I.C.S., Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, to the Samalkot Agency.

PERMITTED TO RE-IGN.

Fort St. George, 29 November 29, 1920.

No. 281.—M.R.By. T. V. Seshagiri Ayyar Avargal has been permitted to resign the office of a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras with effect from the 11th November 1920.

PRESS COMMUNIQUÉ.

Fort St. George, November 10, 1920.

No. 282.—The Government regret to find that, in spite of the efforts of the police and the liberal rewards offered, no information has been obtained as to the perpetrators of the recent outrage on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway near Arkönam. The serious nature of the act is enhanced by the fact that it was one of a series of attempts to obstruct or damage trains.

(1) On the 14th August it was discovered, just before a train passed at mile 55/13–15 of the North-West line, that the bolts, nuts and keys had been removed for two rail lengths, so that the rails were loose.

(2) On 30th August a large granite stone weighing ¼ ton was found on the same line at mile 63/12.

(3) On the 8th September fishplates and bolts were removed from two joints on the down line at mile 28/2–3.

(4) On the 11th September a large granite stone, of the same kind as in the second instance, was placed on the centre of the track at mile 62/15–16 of the North-West line.

(5) On the 26th September two railway chairs, each supported by another chair, keyed to the rails, were found at the approach to a bridge in mile 43/9 of the South-West line.

(6) On the 5th October a rail was removed from the down track at mile 24/17–18 and a light engine travelling in front of the Bombay mail train was derailed.

(7) On the 7th October occurred the accident in which 14 lives were lost and 21 persons were injured, in consequence of the removal of a rail at mile 43/14 on the South-West line.

(8) On the 21st October a cast-iron chair was found on the South-West line at mile 132/14 and a cast-iron pot at mile 132/16 near Jalarpet.

2. The first, second and fourth of these attempts took place in the neighbourhood of Nagari; the third and sixth near Tiruvallür; and the fifth and seventh near Arkönam. The means adopted in six of the instances were such as to indicate that the guilty persons were well acquainted with railway work and in some cases combined together to carry out acts beyond the powers of one or two men. Suspicion naturally fell upon past or present employees of the railway; and more particularly on those who had lost their employment as a result of the strikes earlier in the year. It is probable that the actual culprits included persons resident near the actual scenes of offences and it is unlikely that their identity was unknown to all other residents in their villages.

3. While the strikes were in progress warnings were issued to the village officers of the villages adjoining the line that it was their duty themselves to assist the railway authorities in preventing damage to the permanent way, and further to enlist the general co-operation of the village communities to the same end. To protect the public and to admit of the trains running in the ordinary way, it has now been found necessary to draft a considerable force of additional police to this part of the line to assist in guarding it and this force will have to remain on duty until it appears that there is no danger of a repetition of the attempts to cause accidents.

4. It is the duty of the Government to afford all possible protection to the public who use the railway and the Government have shown that they are willing to do what lies in their power to discharge that duty by making special arrangements to guard the line. The local population, however, also has a duty and without its assistance both in the matter of watching the line and in giving information to the police, there is no surety that the measures taken will be effective. The accident which caused death and injury to so many persons on the 7th October was only the culminating point of a series of attempts on the railway and the persistence of these attempts creates no exceedingly serious situation. The Government have power, under section 15 of the Police Act, 1861, to enforce communal responsibility by levying the cost of the additional police rendered necessary by the conduct of any section of the inhabitants of an area from the inhabitants of the area, but they hope that there will be no occasion for them to exercise that power and that, with the willing co-operation of the villagers, an end will be put to all efforts to endanger the lives of peaceable passengers.

NOTIFICATIONS

Fort St. George, November 25, 1920

No. 283.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 12 of the Indian Press Act, 1910, the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of a leaflet in Urdu entitled '*Fatwa* by the Imam of India' published by Muhammad Said Khan, of Mauza Tahli, Tanda *illaqa*, Hoshiarpur district, and printed at the Moti Printing Press, Hoshiarpur, and purporting to be an extract from a Presidential address by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad at Calcutta and all documents containing copies or translations of, or extracts from, the said leaflet, inasmuch as it contains exhortations to rebel against the British Government and has a tendency to incite to acts of violence and therefore contains words of the nature described in section 4 (1) (a) of the Act.

No. 278.—Under the explanation to section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, and in supersession of the notification of the Public Department No. 238, dated 28th October 1920, published at page 1394 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 2nd November 1920, the Governor in Council hereby declares that Tuesday the 30th November 1920—the day fixed for elections to the Legislative Councils—shall be observed as a public holiday throughout the Presidency.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Chief Secretary.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(Judicial.)

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, November 24, 1920.

No. 1070.—Mr. C. M. Atkinson, Superintendent of Police, Chittoor, combined leave for one year (privilege leave for thirty days, furlough on average salary for five months and furlough on half average salary for six months) from or after the 25th November 1920 under articles 240, 233 (*a*), 302 (*f*) and 316-A, Civil Service Regulations.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Fort St. George, November 23, 1920

No. 1071.—M. R. Ry. M. S. Ramaswami Ayyar Avergal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, an extension of leave for six months (privilege leave for one month and sixteen days and leave on medical certificate for the remaining period) under articles 233, 250 and 236, Civil Service Regulations, and G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated the 7th March 1919.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 1072.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant H. Keene to be an Assistant Superintendent of Police on probation with effect from the 7th October 1920.

Fort St. George, November 24, 1920.

No. 1073.—Mr. Charles Edwin Odgers, Bar.-at-Law, Administrator General and Official Trustee, Madras, to be Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras, with effect from the 4th November 1920.

Fort St. George, November 26, 1920.

No. 1074.—Mr. E. L. Skinner, to be Superintendent of Police, Chittoor District, *vice* Mr. C. M. Atkinson granted leave.

No. 1075.—Mr. E. H. H. Lewis, Deputy Superintendent of Police, to act as Superintendent of Police, Nellore district.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, November 24, 1920.

No. 1076.—Under section 13 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officer is appointed to be a Magistrate of the second class, and, under section 37, he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a magistrate of that class except the power to pass orders as to first offenders under section 562 :—

M.R.Ry. Uchi Krishnappa, Deputy Tahsildar in the district of Chittoor.

Fort St. George, November 24, 1920.

No. 1077.—Under section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Mr. Frederick William Rowetree Robertson, I.C.S., District Magistrate of Guntur, is authorised to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1079.—By virtue of the authority vested in him by section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as amended by the Devolution Act, 1920, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, with effect from and after the 1st December 1920, the Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari Agency Sessions divisions shall be abolished and that in lieu thereof a single Sessions division shall be established to be styled 'The Agency Sessions division' which shall consist of the district of the Agency divisions ; and His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased under section 9 of the said Code to establish with effect from the same date, the 1st December 1920, a Court of Sessions of the said Sessions division and to direct that the said court do hold its sittings in the town of Waltair or in any station within the Agency division.

No. 1078.—Under the provisions of section 3 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, with effect from and after the 1st December 1920, the district of the Agency division shall consist of the subdivisions named in column 1 of the schedule hereto attached comprising the areas specified in column 2. Under section 13 of the Code the officers named in column 3 of the schedule are appointed to be in charge of the subdivisions mentioned against each :—

SCHEDULE.

Name of subdivision.	Area comprised (new taluks (and deputy tahsildaris)).	Officer in charge.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Khond Agency	Bailiguda ..	Subdivisional Magistrate, Khond Agency.
	G. Udayagiri ..	
	R. Udayagiri ..	
Savara Agency	Gunapur ..	Do. Savara Agency.
	Rayaghada ..	
	Bissamcuttack ..	
Ghats Agency	Padwa ..	Do. Ghats Agency.
	Pottangi ..	
Oriya Agency	Jeypore ..	Do. Oriya Agency.
	Koraput ..	
	Malkangiri ..	
	Nowrangapur ..	
Koya Agency	Bhadrachalam ..	Do. Koya Agency.
	Nugur ..	
Rampa Agency	Polavaram ..	Do. Rampa Agency.
	Yellavaram ..	
	Chodavaram ..	
	Gudem ..	

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

(Miscellaneous.)

MARRIAGE LICENCE.

Fort St. George, November 23, 1920.

No. 127.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the licence granted under the said section to Mr. Zecaria John of the London Mission in the district of Anantapur on the 25th August 1919, is hereby revoked.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, November 23, 1920.

No. 364.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated 7th March 1919, M.R.Ry. P. Kamaraja Pantulu Garu, Deputy Collector, Anantapur, is granted privilege leave for five months from 16th December 1920 or date of relief.

Fort St. George, November 23, 1920.

No. 365.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated 7th March 1919, M.R.Ry. S. Gopala Ayyangar Avargal, Deputy Collector, is granted privilege leave for four months and thirteen days with effect from the date of his relief at Tuticorin.

CANCELMENT OF POSTINGS.

No. 366.—The posting of M.R.Ry. Srinivasa Ayyangar Gopala Ayyangar Avargal, to general duty, Coimbatore, and of M.R.Ry. Carungulu Sambasiva Mudaliyar Avergal, to general duty, Tinnevelly, ordered in notification No. 350, dated 5th November 1920, is cancelled.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, November 2, 1920.

No. 367.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 2 of the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act, III of 1899, the Governor in Council directs that the provisions of the said Act be extended to the areas named in columns (3) of the annexed schedule with effect from the 1st December 1920.

SCHEDULE.

District. (1)	Taluk or division. (2)	Town or village. (3)
Nellore	Nellore	Indukurupeta
Do.	Do.	(1) Kothamalavada (2) Balajapalem (3) Yekamvadidinne Malavada (4) Second Malavada (Kelvakandi Malavada) (5) Mittapalem Malavada (6) Kothapalem Malavada (hamlets of Nellore town).

Fort St. George, November 23, 1920.

No. 368.—Under sub-section (2) of section 40 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby withdraws from the acquisition of 0·55 acres of land in S. No. 185 and of 3·96 acres of land in S. No. 189 of Narayanaperam village, Bandar taluk, Kistna district notified at page 478 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated 30th March 1920, as having been required for the salt factory at Pandaka.

Fort St. George, November 26, 1920.

No. 369.—Under section 6 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the administration of the scheduled districts in the Madras Presidency excepting the Laccadive Islands inclusive Minicoy and for the regulation of the procedure of the officers appointed to administer them.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Rule I, clause (1).—The Commissioner and Agent to the Governor in the Agency tracts shall under the designation of Agency Commissioner be the Collector, District Magistrate, District Judge and Sessions Judge within the said scheduled districts. The officers in charge of the revenue sub-division of the Agency division and the Judicial Assistant to the Commissioner shall for the purpose of these rules be termed Deputy and Assistant Commissioners. A Deputy or Assistant Commissioner in charge of a revenue subdivision of the Agency division shall exercise within his subdivision or for the purpose of any inquiry which he may be directed by the Agency Commissioner to conduct, in any part of the Agency Commissioner's jurisdiction, all the powers which

under any enactment in force in the Agency division are exercised elsewhere by Subordinate and Assistant Collectors by virtue of section 8 of Madras Regulation VII of 1828 or otherwise.

Clause (2).—The Agency Commissioner is empowered to appoint any of his subordinates or with the sanction of Government any other duly qualified persons as Agency Munsifs to exercise in such places and within such portion of the scheduled districts as he may consider proper the jurisdiction vested in the District Munsifs of the Madras Presidency, subject to the modifications contained in these rules.

Clause (3).—Such Munsifs shall not have cognizance of any suits for real or personal property exceeding in value Rs. 500; nor shall they at any time have cognizance of any suit in which any Samindar, Zemyndar or any Manneabdar, Muttadar or other feudal hill chief may be concerned.

Provided that, subject to the proviso to clause (3) of rule II, the Agency Commissioner may transfer any suit in which a hill chief is concerned, if both parties desire such transfer or consent thereto and if the value of the suit does not exceed Rs. 500, to the Agency Munsif within whose local jurisdiction the cause of action has arisen for disposal by him.

Clause (4).—The valuation of a suit or appeal will be made according to the provisions of the Court Fees Act: provided that the Agency Commissioner, any Deputy or Assistant Commissioner or any such Agency Munsif may admit without payment of institution fee any suit or appeal other than a suit or appeal brought to recover compensation for loss of caste, libel, slander, abusive language or assault, if satisfied that the plaintiff or appellant is not able to pay.

Rule II, clause (1).—Suits cognizable by an Agency Munsif shall be instituted only in the Court of the Agency Munsif having jurisdiction.

Clause (2).—With the exception firstly of suits which are cognizable by Agency Munsifs and secondly of the suits described in clause (3) of this rule all suits shall be instituted in the Court of the Deputy or Assistant Commissioner having jurisdiction.

Clause (3).—Civil suits of a value exceeding Rs. 5,000 or for revenue paying lands of which the value of the annual produce exceeds Rs. 500 shall be instituted in the Court of the Agency Commissioner. Provided however that claims of succession to, or of any interest in, the estates of any chief shall not be entertained in any Civil Court, but that, in all such cases, the Agency Commissioner shall submit the result of his inquiries for the orders of Government.

Clause (4).—The Agency Commissioner and the Deputy and Assistant Commissioners are hereby vested with the same powers to try and determine suits as are vested in the Collectors' Courts and in the District and Subordinate Courts of the Madras Presidency, subject to the modifications contained in these rules.

Clause (5).—The Civil Courts of each grade shall receive, try and determine suits hereby declared to be cognizable by those courts, if in the case of suits for land or other immovable property, such land or property shall be situated within the limits to which their respective jurisdictions may extend, and in all other cases, if the cause of action shall have arisen, or the defendant at the time of commencement of the suit shall dwell or personally work for gain within such limits. In no case will the courts have jurisdiction to adjudicate upon property *not within the jurisdiction of the Agency Commissioner.*

Rule III, clause (1).—The Agency Commissioner is authorized at his discretion to appoint such number of pleaders in his own court or in the Court of any Deputy or Assistant Commissioner and of any Agency Munsif as may from time to time appear to him necessary.

Clause (2).—Any of the samindars within the Agency division described in rule I, clause (3), may conduct his business in the courts either in person or by his own special mukhtears, provided that no suits for the remuneration of such mukhtears shall be received or filed in any court.

Clause (3).—The pleaders will be entitled to receive a fee according to the provisions of the Civil Rules of Practice.

Clause (4).—The Agency Commissioner shall be competent to punish any misconduct of a pleader by fine not exceeding Rs. 50, leviable as an arrear of land revenue, or by cancellation of his warrant or both.

Rule IV.—Except where otherwise provided in the following rules, the trial of civil suits shall be conducted by the Agency Commissioner and his subordinates in the following manner:—

(1) The parties or their pleaders may tender at the first hearing of the suit, written statements of their respective cases on stamp paper prescribed for petitions to the court, when a stamp is requisite for petitions, but no written statement shall be received after the first hearing of the suit unless called for by the court.

(2) The Agency Commissioner or his subordinates may at any time before final judgment call for a written statement, or an additional written statement, from any of the parties on plain paper.

(3) Written statements shall be as brief as the nature of the case will admit and shall not be argumentative, nor by way of answer one to the other; but each statement shall be confined as much as possible, to a simple narrative of the facts which the party by whom or on whose behalf it is made believes to be material to the case and which he believes he will be able to prove, if called upon by the Court to do so.

(4) The Court may reject a written statement which may appear to be argumentative, or unnecessarily prolix, or containing matter irrelevant to the suit, and the party whose written statement is rejected for any of these causes shall not be permitted to present another written statement, unless it shall be expressly called for or allowed by the Court.

(5) If at the first hearing of a suit it shall appear that the parties are not at issue on any question of law or fact, the court may at once give judgment.

(6) When the parties are at issue on some question of law or fact, if the court shall be satisfied that no further argument or evidence than such as the parties or their pleaders can at once supply is required upon any such of the issues of law or fact as may be sufficient for the decision of the suit, the court after hearing such argument and evidence may proceed to determine such issue or issues, and

if the finding thereon is sufficient for the decision, may pronounce judgment accordingly; otherwise the court shall postpone the further hearing of the suit and shall fix a day for the production of such further evidence or for such further arguments as the case may require; provided that if either party shall fail without sufficient cause to produce the evidence on which he relies, the court may at once give judgment.

Rule V.—The rules prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure for the examination of witnesses in appealable cases will apply to all civil trials held before the Agency Commissioner and his subordinates. Provided that in cases in which a witness may reside at a considerable distance, or may be unable from sickness or other cause to attend the court, his deposition may be taken by the nearest Deputy or Assistant Commissioner or Agency Munsif or if resident outside the agency, by the nearest District Munsif, on written interrogatories transmitted by the court which is trying the suit.

Rule VI.—Clause (1).—As soon as judgment is declared in simple suits for recovery of money, the form appended to these rules describing the suit and judgment, will be filled up and shall be delivered to the successful party.

Clause (2).—Clerical or arithmetical mistakes in judgments decrees or orders or errors arising therein from any accidental slip or omission may at any time be corrected by the court either of its own motion or on the application of any of the parties.

Rule VII.—Clause (1).—Parties, by mutual consent, shall be at liberty at any stage of the proceedings to settle all suits by razi nama, upon both parties making it a record in the court where the suit is filed.

Clause (2).—In all suits settled by razi nama, the plaintiff shall be entitled to receive back half the amount of stamp duty paid on the plaint, if the razi nama shall have been presented before any hearing of the suit had been held.

Rule VIII.—In the case of all original suits, an appeal shall lie from the decree of an Agency Munsif to the Court of the Deputy or Assistant Commissioner having jurisdiction and from the decree of a Deputy or Assistant Commissioner to the Court of the Agency Commissioner; provided the petition of appeal be preferred within six weeks from the date of passing the decree, or the appellant can show just and reasonable cause to the satisfaction of the Appellate Court for not having preferred it within that period.

Rule IX.—The decision on appeal of a Deputy or Assistant Commissioner shall be final, provided that the Agency Commissioner may for special reasons to be recorded, allow a special appeal to be presented to his court against such decision.

Rule X.—When an appeal shall be preferred against the decision of an Agency Munsif or of a Deputy or Assistant Commissioner, it shall not be necessary to summon the respondent in the first instance; but after fixing a day for hearing the appellant or his pleader and hearing him accordingly, if he appears on that day, the officer to whom the appeal is presented may dismiss the appeal. If such officer does not so dismiss the appeal, he shall forthwith call for the original record of the proceedings in the case and shall fix a day for the hearing of the appeal of which notice should be given to the appellant; and if, after the perusal of the record of the original suit and petition of appeal, and hearing the parties, if they appear, the officer shall see no reason to alter the decision appealed from, it shall be competent to him to dismiss the appeal with an endorsement on the petition of appeal that it has been so dismissed. Should the officer hearing the appeal, on the contrary, see cause not to dismiss the appeal, he shall cause a notice to be issued to the respondent, and proceed as directed by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Rule XI.—Clause (1).—The Agency Commissioner or a Deputy or Assistant Commissioner as the case may be, is empowered to call for further evidence in any case in which an appeal has been preferred and is pending before him, or to refer the suit back to the Court which originally decided it for further evidence and for a decree *de novo*. The Agency Commissioner is likewise empowered to direct a review of judgment on the application of any party to a suit decided by an Agency Munsif or a Deputy or Assistant Commissioner but not appealed against, provided sufficient cause be shown and the application be preferred within six weeks, or satisfactory cause be given why that period has been exceeded; and the Agency Commissioner is further competent to authorize an Agency Munsif or a Deputy or Assistant Commissioner to review his own judgment on sufficient ground assigned.

Clause (2).—The Agency Commissioner is empowered,

(1) to transfer to his own court original civil suits and appeals pending in any other court within the Agency division.

(2) to transfer to the court of any Deputy or Assistant Commissioner original civil suits and appeals pending in any other court of equal or inferior jurisdiction within the Agency division.

(3) to transfer to the court of any Agency Munsif original civil suits pending in the court of any other Agency Munsif

(4) to transfer to the Court of any Deputy or Assistant Commissioner original civil suits or appeals pending in his own Court provided that he shall in this case record his reasons for such transfer.

Rule XII.—A Deputy or Assistant Commissioner is empowered to transfer to the Court of any Agency Munsif within his subdivision original civil suits pending in the Court of any other such Agency Munsif or in his own Court, if in the latter case the Agency Munsif is competent to decide such suit provided always that he shall record his reasons for such transfer.

Rule XIII.—All decrees passed by the Agency Commissioner on appeals from decrees of his subordinates shall be final, the High Court having the power on special grounds to require him to review his judgment as may be directed by them.

Rule XIV.—From all decrees upon original suits passed by the Agency Commissioner an appeal shall lie to the High Court, provided such appeal is preferred either to the Agency Commissioner or to the High Court, within three months after the Agency Commissioner's decision or after that period if sufficient cause for the delay can be shown to the satisfaction of the High Court.

Rule XV.—As a general rule a party in whose favour a decree is passed in suits for money claims, may obtain execution thereof by the production of the document referred to in Rule VI and without any formal petition but the Agency Commissioner is at liberty when he deems it advisable to have execution applied for in the ordinary manner

Rule XVI, clause (1).—With the exception of the Courts of the Agency Commissioner and of his Judicial Assistant, which shall be at liberty in the execution of decree to employ a Deputy or Assistant Commissioner or an Agency Munsif, all decrees of other Courts within the Agency division shall be carried into effect by the Court by which the suit may have been originally decided. If the person against whom or the property against which it is sought to execute any decree resides or is situated within the jurisdiction of a Court within the Agency division other than the Court issuing the decree, such decree shall be executed in the manner provided in Rule XXI, clause (2).

Clause (2).—Decrees shall be executed by an order addressed to an officer of the Court or the headman of the village in which the debtor may usually reside, or where the property may be situated, if the decree be for personal property or a sum of money, by causing the specific thing to be delivered or the value of it or the sum of money decreed to be levied by the public sale by auction of a sufficient portion, or if requisite for the satisfaction of the decree, the whole of the lands, houses and all effects, either real or personal, belonging to the party against whom the judgment may have been given, or by the attachment of his person, or where it may be necessary, both by the sale of his property and effects and the attachment of his person; but no sale of any landed property attached in execution of a decree shall be legal, unless the authority of the Agency Commissioner for such sale shall have been previously obtained.

Provided always that the following properties shall not be liable to attachment :—

(a) the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of the judgment-debtor, his wife and children;

(b) tools of artizans and such implements of husbandry, cattle and seed-grain as are necessary to enable the judgment-debtor to earn his living;

(c) stipends and gratuities payable to Government pensioners;

(d) the salary of any public officer to the extent of—

(i) the whole of the salary, where the salary does not exceed twenty rupees monthly;

(ii) twenty rupees monthly, where the salary exceeds twenty rupees and does not exceed forty rupees monthly, and

(iii) one moiety of the salary in any other case;

(e) the wages of labourers and domestic servants.

Clause (3).—Decrees against such Rajas and other Chiefs as the Agency Commissioner may except from the ordinary process shall be executed under such rules as may be specially provided with the sanction of Government.

Clause (4).—Whenever it is sought to execute within the Agency division a decree passed by a Court of British India situated outside the scheduled districts of the Madras Presidency, the Court issuing the decree shall forward the decree and a copy of the judgment in the suit to the Agency Commissioner who shall cause the decree to be executed in the manner provided by these rules for the execution of the decree of his own Court.

Provided that for reasons to be recorded, the Agency Commissioner may refuse to cause any such decree to be executed, or may at any stage of the execution order the execution of any such decree to be stayed. Provided also that refusal or order of the Agency Commissioner shall be subject to revision by the Governor in Council.

In every case the Agent shall furnish to the Court issuing the decree a certificate of execution or a copy of his order refusing to execute or staying the execution of the decree

Rule XVII, clause (1).—In order to provide for the custody of movable property which has been attached under the orders of Civil Court, the Agency Commissioner may, with the sanction of Government, appoint a curator for any Court or group of Courts.

Clause (2).—The said curator shall receive such remuneration as the Agency Commissioner may, with the approval of Government, from time to time, determine, and he shall furnish security to such amount, and enter into a bond in such form, as the Agency Commissioner may direct, for the proper performance of his duties.

Clause (3).—All movable property attached under orders of the Court or of any one of the group of Courts shall be placed in the custody of the said curator.

Provided that the property, if it consists of live-stock, agricultural implements or other articles which cannot conveniently be removed from the locality where the attachment is effected, may be left in the locality where it has been attached at the instance and in the charge of the judgment-debtor, the decree-holder or any other person claiming to be interested therein, on condition that the judgment-debtor, decree-holder, or such other person enters into a bond with one or more sufficient sureties to keep the property safely and to produce it when called upon to do so.

Clause (4).—Every person who applies to a Court for the attachment of movable property shall deposit, in addition to the process-fee, a sum to be fixed by the Court, which shall be sufficient to cover the remuneration of the curator and all expenses connected with the removal, custody, preservation and maintenance of the property attached. The sum so deposited shall be recoverable as costs of the suit

Rule XVIII, clause (1).—The Agency Commissioner and Deputy and Assistant Commissioners are authorized at their discretion to refer any suit, or special questions in a suit, whether pending before themselves or their subordinates, for examination and judgment by a panchayat, to consist of three or five persons, to be selected by the Agency Commissioner, or by the Deputy or Assistant Commissioner having jurisdiction after the plaintiff and defendant have had notice and the witnesses have been assembled.

The plaintiff and defendants, or their pleaders or mookhtars, shall each be permitted to challenge any members of the panchayat, and on sufficient reason being given for the challenge, another person or other persons shall be selected to supply his or their place.

The Court referring the suit to a panchayat shall name one of the panchayatdars to act as the foreman, and at the request of the panchayatdars shall secure the attendance of all parties required for the trial of the suit. If the panchayatdars are divided in opinion, the opinion of the majority shall be the award of the panchayat. Any of the panchayatdars may, if he chooses, record his reasons of dissent separately, and the same shall form part of the record of the suit.

Clause (2).—When a panchayat has been nominated, the officer referring the suit to the panchayatdars shall direct a gumasta or clerk to attend the panchayat, and it shall be his duty, under the direction of the panchayat, to record their proceedings and award; and the panchayat shall assemble at some convenient place in the Cutcherry or Court of the Agency Commissioner or Deputy or Assistant Commissioner, or adjoining, to investigate the matter at issue.

Clause (3).—When the pleadings shall have been closed and evidence taken, the panchayat shall direct the parties and gumasta or clerk to retire and shall consult and decide on their award; and when they have come to a decision, they shall recall the gumasta or clerk to record the award, which award having been duly attested with their signature, they shall deliver to the officer appointing the panchayat. If he approves of the award a decree in conformity therewith shall be passed, which decree in cases where the panchayat has been assembled by a Deputy or Assistant Commissioner shall previous to its execution be submitted to the Agency Commissioner who shall either confirm, modify or reverse the award or remand the case for further investigation or re-investigation by a panchayat or otherwise as may to him seem expedient. Where any such award shall be disapproved by the officer appointing the panchayat as illegal or defective on the face of it, he shall restore the suit and proceed to determine it himself.

Rule XIX.—The Agency Commissioner will submit to the High Court quarterly statements of the number of cases filed and disposed of by himself, his Deputy or Assistant Commissioners and the Agency Munsifs prepared in such form as may be by them prescribed.

REVENUE.

Rule XX, clause (1).—In conducting their local duties in the Revenue Department the Agency Commissioner and his Deputy or Assistant Commissioners will be guided by the rules in force for the time being.

GENERAL.

Rule XXI clause (1).—All civil processes of the Courts situated within the Agent's jurisdiction shall be executed through the headman of the village or estate in which the person to or against whom the process is issued may reside or the property against which it is issued may be situated or through the jamedar of the Court or through the process servers employed by the Court for the purpose by whom it shall be returnable on a fixed day with an endorsement certifying the manner in which it may have been executed.

Clause (2).—When the person to or against whom any process is issued resides within the jurisdiction of any Court of the Agency division other than the Court issuing the process, the latter Court shall forward the process to the Court of the Deputy or Assistant Commissioner within whose jurisdiction the person to or against whom process is issued resides. The Court receiving the process shall cause it to be executed as though it were issued by such Court, but in any case in which such Court considers the execution of the process inadvisable, it may refuse to execute the process pending the orders of the Agency Commissioner.

Rule XXII.—All civil processes issued at the instance of any authority in British India situated beyond the jurisdiction of the Agency Commissioner to or against any person subject to or residing within such jurisdiction shall be forwarded by letter to the Agency Commissioner, who shall execute the same as if it were his own process and shall return the said process by letter to the authority from whom it issued duly endorsed by his proper officer showing what has been done thereon.

Provided that, for reasons to be recorded, the Agency Commissioner may refuse to execute or may stay the execution of any such process. Provided also that such refusal or order of the Agency Commissioner shall be subject to revision by the Governor in Council.

Rule XXIII.—The Agency Commissioner shall be the Court of Wards for the Agency division other than for the portion formerly included in the Godavari district to which Regulation V of 1804 applies. In the Agency division other than the portion formerly included in the Godavari district the person or property of such minors and other incapacitated persons as might in the ordinary tracts be taken under the superintendence of the Court of Wards shall with the sanction of Government in each case be under the control of the Agency Commissioner.

Rule XXIV.—All petitions against the proceedings of the Agency Commissioner must, in the first instance, be submitted to the Government and will be referred, when necessary, to the High Court.

Rule XXV.—Reference will be made by the Agency Commissioner to the Government in all cases not provided for by the rules.

Form referred to in rule VI.

IN THE COURT OF

Original Suit No. *of* 19 .

..... Plaintiff

versus

..... Defendant.

(Plaintiff or defendant, as the case may be.)

Judgment for

Debt..... .. Rs.

Costs..... Rs.

Total Rs. ..

Rs. ..

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this day of 19

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George, November 26, 1920.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·57 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for extension of village-site; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Ramachandrapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Ramachandrapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Godavari district, Ramachandrapur taluk, Talpadi village.

	Acres.
Jirapati, dry, S. No. 50 B, belonging to Madivada Tirupayya alias Tata and Marivada Ramanna, bounded on the north by S. No. 51; east by S. No. 50 B; south by Rajeswarapuram; west by S. No. 67 ..	0·57

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 3·20 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the provision of house sites for Vellala caste labourers; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Tanjore taluk, No. 70. Melattiruppanturutti.

	Acs.
Inam, dry, survey field, No. 386, belonging to Sri Varadaraja Perumal, Pagoda Trustees, (1) Arumuga Mudaliyar and (2) Vyr. Mankoji Rada Row Sahib, bounded on the north by No. 385; east by No. 387; south by No. 213 of Kilattiruppanturutti; west by No. 376	0·69
Ryotwari dry, survey field, No. 387, belonging to Sri Narayana Gurusvami Mutt attached to Athimun Kannukudi, Ramnad district, Trustee Dasvanbhumadi Pattarayan Sangadhi alias Sri Nataraja Dikshitar, bounded on the north by No. 386; east by No. 388 A; south by No. 213 of Kilattiruppanturutti; west by No. 386	0·69
Ryotwari, dry, S. No. 388-A, belonging to S. Jayarama Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 388, east by No. 388-B, E & F; south by No. 213 of Kilattiruppanturutti; west by No. 387	0·11
Ryotwari, dry, S. No. 391-E, belonging to A. Abdul Rahman Rawuthar, bounded on the north by Nos. 391 and 393; east and south by Kilattiruppanturutti; west by No. 390	1·31
Nathan poramboke S. No. 393-E, belonging to A. Abdul Rahman Rawuthar, bounded on the north and east by 393-A; south by No. 391-A; west by No. 391-H	0·02
Total ..	3·20

Fort St. George, November 26, 1920.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·74 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the provision of house-sites for Panchamas of Kottarupatti hamlet; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Tanjore taluk, No. 14. Kangiampatti village.

	Acres.
Wet, No. 594 E 1, belonging to Nayappadiyar, bounded on the north by No. 594 A; east by No. 593; south by No. 594 B 1 & D; west by No. 595	0·28
Wet, No. 594 B 2, belonging to Swaminatha Udaiyar, bounded on the north by No. 594 B 1; east by No. 593, south by Muttuvirakandiyampatti; west by No. 594 C	0·12
Wet, No. 594 C, belonging to Matisdas Udaiyar, bounded on the north by No. 594 B 1; east by No. 594 B 2; south by Muttuvirakandiyampatti, west by No. 594 D, E	0·21
Wet, No. 594 E, belonging to Annammal, guardian of minor Arogyam bounded on the north by No. 594 D; east by No. 594 C; south by Muttuvirakandiyampatti; west by No. 595	0·13
Wet, No. 594 D, belonging to Manickam Udaiyar, bounded on the north by No. 594 B 1; east by No. 594 C; south by 594 E; west by No. 595	0·21
Total ..	0·74

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 1·13 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the provision of house-sites for Paraiyas; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Tanjore taluk, No. 92. Thandampampadi village.

	Acs.
Wet, S. No. 192 2, belonging to Pallamatha Sholanga Tevar, bounded on the north by Nos. 192 and 200; east by Nos. 192-3 a and 172; south by No. 172, west by No. 192-1	1·05
Wet, S. No. 192-3 a, belonging to Tangamatta Sholanga Tevar, bounded on the north by No. 192; east by No. 192-3 b; south and west by No. 192-2	0·08
Total ..	1·13

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 2,116 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the provision of site for a school; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same

Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Tanjore taluk, Tanjore town, Ward No. 5.

	acs. cts.
Perumal inam, dry, T. S. No. 277, belonging to Receiver, Tanjore Palace, estate (lessee P. Kuppuswami Nayakan), bounded on the north by T.S. No 279; east by T.S. Nos. 278, 279 and 280; south by T.S. No. 287; west by T.S. Nos. 276 and 278	2,116

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 1·83 acres, in the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the provision of house-sites for Panchamas; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Tanjore taluk, No. 63, Sakkarasamudram village.

	acs. cts.
Dry, No. 124-A, belonging to Muhammad Sah Sahib, Arumbala Nadar and Singara Vadivelu Nadar, bounded on the north by No. 127; east by No. 123, south by No. 119 B & C; west by No. 127 ..	0·07
Dry, No. 124 K-1, belonging to Govindaswami Kobatta Rao (occupier Mandamatta), bounded on the north by No. 124 K-2; east by No. 123, south by No. 123; west by No. 124 J-2	0 45
Wet, No. 124 J-2, belonging to V. Arumachala Nadar, Singara Vadivelu Nadar (occupier Kamalayi), bounded on the north by No. 124 J-1; east by No. 124 K-1, south and west by No. 123 ..	0 03
Wet, No. 124-Q, belonging to Ahyumbala Nadar, bounded on the north by No. 124-P & X; east by No. 124-O, south by No. 124-R; west by No. 124 W-2	0 06
Wet, No. 124-S, belonging to Vivalinga Nadar, bounded on the north by No. 124-Q; east by No. 124-O; south by No. 124-S, west by No. 124 W-2	0 06
Wet, No. 124-S, belonging to Savandilinga Nadar, bounded on the north by No. 124-R, east by No. 124-O; south by No. 123, west by No. 124-I	0 06
Wet, No. 124 T, belonging to Saravana Nadar, bounded on the north by No. 124 W-1; east by No. 124-S; south by No. 123; west by No. 124-W	0 03
Wet, No. 124-U, belonging to Tulasiraya Nadar and Kuttikkathammal, bounded on the north by No. 124 W-1, east by No. 124-T; south by No. 123, west by No. 124-W	0 03
Wet, No. 124-V, belonging to Kathiravanal and Ayyammal, bounded on the north by No. 124 W-1; east by No. 124-U, south by No. 123, west by No. 127	0·03
Wet, No. 124 W-1, belonging to Raghava Nayudu, bounded on the north by No. 124 W-2, east by No. 124-R, south by No. 124-T, U & V; west by No. 127	0·09
Wet, No. 124 W-2, belonging to Kamatchiammal, bounded on the north by No. 124-X; east by No. 124-Q; south by No. 124 W-1, west by No. 127	0·05
M. Doraiswami Nadar, Appulinga Nadar, Narayanaswami Nadar, Murugaya Nadar, Sachithananda Nadar, V. Arumachala Nadar, Singara Vadivelu Nadar, Muttiar Nadar, Severalinga Nadar, A. Dharmaraval Nadar, Kamatchiammal, Pallambal, Vivalinga Nadar, Arumbala Nadar, Samaiya Nadar, Kuthaparmal, Aiyaswami, Tulasiraya Nadar, Muniakkiammal, Chandrabai Nadar, V. Periaswami Nadar, Palaniyapi, Mira Doraiswami Nadar, Muruganatha Nadar, Karuppa Nadar, Samuvel Nadar, A. Arumachalu Nadar Gopalammal, Suppa Nadar, P. Periyaswami Nadar, J. Govinda Nadar, Viraiya Nadar, Sivaswami Nadar, Kutharmal, Natesa Pillai, Satchappa Nadar, Masahaiya Nadar, N. Govinda Nadar, J. Doraiswami Nadar (occupiers Rayappa, Elamayi, Vadivelu, Sivaramal Mari, Gudimuchu, Ammavasi, Vaiyapuri, Veran, Mari, Muthan, Peyamuthu, Ammavasi, Alagammal, Vadivelu and Periannan)—	
Nattam, No. 123-C, bounded on the north by No. 124; east by No. 123 D; south by No. 123-I, west by No. 123-B	0 10
Nattam, No. 123 E, bounded on the north by Nos. 124 and 131; east by No. 131, south by No. 123-A; west by No. 123-D	0 10
Nattam, No. 123-G, bounded on the north by No. 123-A; east by No. 123-F; south by No. 119; west by No. 123-H	0·11
Nattam, No. 123-I, bounded on the north by No. 123-A; east by No. 123-G; south by No. 116; west by No. 123-J	0 08
Nattam, No. 123-K, bounded on the north by No. 123-A; east by No. 123-J; south by No. 119; west by No. 123-L	0·16
Nattam, No. 123-M, bounded on the north by No. 123-A; east by No. 123-L; south by No. 119; west by No. 123-N	0 05
Total ..	1 83

E. S. LLOYD,
Acting Secretary to Government.

REVENUE (SPECIAL) DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, November 13, 1920.

No. 353.—Under articles 269, 233 and 302 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. S. F. Rigold, acting Conservator of Forests, combined leave (privilege and furlough) for one year with effect from the 18th October 1920.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Fort St. George, November 26, 1920.

No. 354.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. T. V. Ramakrishna Ayyar Avargal, Assistant Entomologist, extension of privilege leave from 28th November 1920 up to the beginning of the Christmas holidays with permission to affix them to his leave.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, November 23, 1920.

No. 356.—M R Ry Rao Sahib Y. Ramachandra Rao Avargal, M A., Assistant in Entomology at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, to be Assistant Entomologist in the Provincial Service on return from Mesopotamia.

POSTINGS.

Fort St. George, November 23, 1920.

No. 358.—The following postings of Forest officers are ordered consequent on the grant of leave to Mr. B. F. Rinold :—

(1) Mr. H. C. Bennett, acting Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, to be in charge of the Southern Circle in addition to his own until relief by Mr J. S. Soot.

(2) Mr. J. S. Soot, District Forest Officer, South Coimbatore, to act as Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, until relief by Mr. H. A Latham.

(3) Captain W. G Dyson, M C., I.M.S., Assistant Conservator, attached to the Nilgiri division, to act as District Forest Officer, South Coimbatore, until further orders.

No. 357.—The following postings are ordered consequent on the return of Mr. H. A. Latham from leave :—

(1) Mr. H. A. Latham, Conservator of Forests, on return from leave, to be Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

(2) Mr. J. S. Soot, acting Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, on relief by Mr H. A. Latham, to act as Conservator of Forests, Central Circle

(3) Mr. H. C. Bennett, acting Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, on relief by Mr. J. S. Soot, to revert as Chief Forest Officer, Coorg.

(4) Mr. E. M. Crothers, Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests and acting Chief Forest Officer, Coorg, on relief by Mr. H. C. Bennett, to act as District Forest Officer, Ganjam.

(5) Saiyid-ud-din Ahmad Sahib Bahadur, District Forest Officer, Ganjam, on relief by Mr E. M. Crothers, to act as District Forest Officer, Kistna.

CONFIRMATION.

Fort St. George, November 23, 1920.

No. 355.—Mr P. K. Rajamanikkam Nayudu is confirmed in his appointment as Vice-Principal of the Leathar Trades Institute, Madras.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, November 23, 1920.

No. 359.—Under sub-section (1) of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby withdraws from the acquisition of 312·63 acres of land in the villages of Tellapuri in the Sirvel taluk and of Mitnala and Gantimala in the Nandyal taluk of the Kurnool district notified at pages 692—695 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 11th May 1920, as needed for a cotton-seed farm.

J. M. TURING,
Temp. Addl. Secretary to Government.

(Marine)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, November 23, 1920.

No. 12.—The following amendments are made in the rules relating to the landing, shipping and transporting of Government stores and to the payment of freight and other charges thereon at the port of Madras published in the notification of the Marine Department No. 60, dated 14th June 1909, on pages 733—734 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 10th August 1909 :—

(1) *Insert* the following rules as rules 21 to 24 under the heading "Entry and clearance at the Custom house" :—

21. On the importation of goods entitled, as Government property, to exemption from payment of duty under the proviso to section 20 of the Sea Customs Act, the Agent for Government Consignments shall make entry of such goods by delivering in the Import Department of the Custom House an Import Entry application in duplicate (in form No. 2 A).

22. If the particulars of such entry correspond with the particulars given of the same goods in the manifest of the ship, or after the discrepancies if any, have been reconciled, the Assistant Collector in charge of the Import Department, or other officer duly authorised in this behalf, will sign the 'Permit Delivery' order on the application, retain the original copy for record and return the duplicate to the Agent for Government Consignments.

23 When the goods entered as above for clearance are to be removed from the Port Trust premises, the Agent for Government Consignments shall present the relative duplicate application to the customs officer supervising deliveries at the wharf, shed, or yards where the goods are stored, or at the exits through which the vehicles conveying the goods are intended to pass so as to enable that officer to verify that the number and description of packages, or the quantity of the goods, correspond with the particulars entered in the document, and to endorse thereon particulars of the goods actually passed by him.

24. In the case of goods cleared by the Agent for Government Consignments on behalf of Local Funds, Excluded Local Funds and Municipalities, or other institutions which are not entitled to the concession of importing goods without payment of the duty leviable under the Tariff, the Agent for Government Consignments shall observe the ordinary procedure prescribed by sections 29, 36, 37 and 39 of the Sea Customs Act for the entry, examination and clearance of private merchandise, and shall produce for customs scrutiny the invoices relating to each consignment.

When however invoices or other documents are not available at the time of entry for determining the proper description and value of the goods, or the payment and adjustment of duty cannot be made before the clearance of the goods, the Agent for Government Consignments may apply by endorsement on the Bill of Entry for permission to clear the goods pending production of the necessary documents and payment or adjustment of duty. Such permission will be granted by the Assistant Collector in charge of the Import Department subject to the usual procedure for the clearance of the goods being followed

(2) *Number* existing rule 24 as 25 and *renumber* the subsequent rules.

(3) *Delete* existing rule 53 and *number* rule 54 as 57.

(4) *Insert* the following form as form No. 2-A :—

FORM NO. 2 A

IMPORT ENTRY.

To

The Collector of Customs, Madras.

Sir,

Please permit clearance of the following goods, the property of Government, imported per S.S. arrived on from.

Marks.	Numbers	Number and description of packages.	Contents.	Name, address and designation of consignee.

No. 192 .
Permit clearance.
Assistant Collector.

I declare the contents of this application to be truly stated.

Agent for Government Consignments,
Date 192 .

Fort St. George, October 13, 1920.

No. 73.—In exercise of the powers conferred on them by section 36 of the Indian Steamships Act, 1884, the Government are pleased with the previous sanction of the Government of India to make the following rules for the examination of, and the grant of certificates of competency to, engine-drivers of sea-going steam-ships having engines of under 50 nominal horse-power.

Rules for the examination of, and grant of certificates of competency to, engine-drivers of sea-going steam-ships having engines of under 50 nominal horse-power.

GENERAL RULES.

1. (1) Certificates of competency as engine-driver of a sea-going steam-ship will be granted to those persons who pass the examinations to be held by examiners appointed for such purpose and otherwise comply with the requisite conditions.

Certificate of competency granted to persons who pass requisite examinations

(2) Such examinations shall be held, whenever necessary, at the Port of Madras.

2. A candidate for examination must apply on the proper form obtainable at the Presidency Port Office. The form properly filled in together with the candidate's certificates of discharge, testimonials, and previous certificates, if any, must be lodged with the Presidency Port Officer not later than ten days before the examination.

How to apply.

3. In addition to the usual certificates of discharge, a candidate will be required to produce satisfactory testimonials as to his experience, ability, sobriety and general good conduct up to the period immediately preceding the date of his application.

Testimonials as to character.

4. (1) Testimonials as to workshop service which must be signed by the employer must testify to the candidate's ability and conduct and state the nature of work he was engaged on and the period of such service.

Testimonials as to service.

(2) Testimonials regarding service at sea must testify to the candidate's sobriety, experience and ability and general good conduct for at least the last 12 months of such service and must be signed by the Chief Engineer or by the Superintending Engineer, who shall state clearly the periods, if any, during which the applicant was on regular watch and in regular charge of a watch on the main engines and boilers.

5. The testimonials of service of British and foreign seamen serving in foreign vessels, which cannot be verified in the Presidency Port Office, must be confirmed either by the consul of the country to which the ship in which the candidate served belonged or by some other recognized official authority of that country, or by the testimony of some credible person on the spot having personal knowledge of the facts required to be established.

Foreign service.

Provided that the mere production of such proofs shall not necessarily be deemed sufficient, each case being decided on its merits, and that if in any case the sufficiency of the proofs given appear to be doubtful, the point shall be referred to the Government.

Gaps in service.

6. The examiners shall be particularly careful to ascertain that there are no gaps in the candidate's service which are not properly accounted for, before he is allowed to appear for examination.

Age.

7. If any doubt exists as to the age of a candidate, he may be required to produce a certificate of his birth or baptism.

Sea service.

8. The sea service required by these rules shall be service performed in regular foreign-going or home-trade steam-ships, or service in sea-going steam dredgers or tugs with engines of 50 nominal horse-power or over.

Two years' service in the steam dredgers or tugs shall be considered as equivalent to one year's service in foreign-going or home-trade steam-ships.

Foreigners must know English and Hindustani.

9. Foreigners must prove to the satisfaction of the examiners that they can speak the English and Hindustani languages sufficiently well to perform the duties required of them on board a British vessel.

Return of testimonials, etc.

10. A candidate's testimonials and other papers will be returned to him when the examination is finished, and if he passes he will receive a form authorising the Port Officer to whom it is addressed to issue the certificate.

Issue of certificates.

11. Certificates of competency for engine drivers of sea-going steam-ships shall be made and issued by the Government in the form hereunto annexed. Each certificate shall be made in duplicate and one copy shall be delivered to the person entitled to the certificate and the other shall be kept and recorded by the Presidency Port Officer, Madras.

Failure.

12. If a candidate fails in his examination he may not present himself for re-examination until he can produce proof of at least six months' further satisfactory service at sea, if the past examination showed that he might be expected to qualify in that time.

Fees to be paid.

13. (1) A candidate for examination when making his application on the prescribed form will be required to pay the examination fee before any action is taken under these rules.

(2) If it appears that his service is not sufficient to entitle him to be examined, or that his testimonials are unsatisfactory, he may be allowed to present himself again for examination without paying any further fee, when he has completed the requisite service or is able to produce satisfactory testimonials, as the case may be.

Payment of fee and penalty for offering gratuity.

14. (1) Subject to the provisions of rule 13 the fee for each examination under these rules shall be Rs 15 which must be remitted with the application to the Presidency Port Officer at the Presidency Port Office.

(2) If a candidate offers a gratuity to any servant of the department he shall be regarded as having committed an act of misconduct, and shall be rejected, and not allowed to be examined for the next twelve months at any port.

Fee not to be returned on failure.

15. If a candidate fails in his examination, no part of the examination fee shall be returned to him.

Qualifications.

1. A candidate for a certificate of competency as engine-driver of a sea-going steam-ship must not be less than twenty-two years of age, and must—

(*a*) have served an apprenticeship of at least four years if in India, or three years if in Europe, in the making and repairing of steam-engines, and eighteen months at sea as engineer on regular watch on the main engines and boilers of a foreign-going or home-trade steam-ship having engines of not less than 50 nominal horse-power or three years in the case of steam dredgers or tugs with engines of 50 nominal horse-power or over; or

(*b*) have served at sea for at least five years in the engine-room of a foreign-going or home-trade steam-ship, three years of which service must have been as *serang* or principal *tindal* under a certificated engineer and if the service was performed in a home-trade ship, have also acted as driver under him for at least six months, or he must have served for at least two years in sea-going dredgers or tugs with engines of 50 nominal horse-power or over six years of which service must have been as principal *tindal* or *serang* and have also acted as a driver for at least twelve months; or

(*c*) have served at sea for at least one year as engine-driver on regular watch on the main engines and boilers of a foreign-going or home-trade steam-ship having engines of not less than 30 nominal horse-power or two years in the case of steam dredgers or tugs with engines of 50 nominal horse-power or over, whilst holding a first-class engine-driver's certificate of competency for steam-vessels granted under the Inland Steam-Vessels Act, 1917; or

(*d*) have served at sea for at least two years as engine-driver on regular watch on the main engines and boilers of a foreign-going or home-trade steam-ship having engines of not

less than 30 nominal horse-power or four years in the case of dredgers or tugs with engines of 50 nominal horse-power or over, whilst holding a second-class engine-driver's certificate of competency for steam-vessels granted under the Inland Steam-Vessels Act, 1917.

2. The candidate must also—

(*a*) satisfactorily pass a *viva voce* examination as to the working of the various types of engines and boilers at sea, the uses of the different fittings in engine-rooms and stoke-holes, and in particular, the use of brine cocks, salinometers and blowing off cocks, and the care of boilers in salt or foul water;

(*b*) have a fair knowledge of the construction of steering engines, electric light and fan engines, and the construction and uses of evaporators, feed heaters and feed filters;

(*c*) have a fair knowledge of the effects of forced draft, and be able to explain the art of economical stoking and prevention of smoke;

(*d*) be able to name the principal parts of oil-engines (internal combustion engines), and understand how such engines work; and

(*e*) be able, if required, to shew his practical qualifications by actually working the engines of a steamer for such period as may be prescribed after fulfilling the other tests to which he may be subjected.

ANNEXURES

(5)

Port of Madras.

APPLICATION TO BE EXAMINED

FOR AN

ENGINE-DRIVER'S CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY OF SEA-GOING STEAM-SHIPS.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS. ISSUED BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

NOTE.—Divisions (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (G) of this Paper are to be filled up by the applicant for examination and handed to the President, with his testimonials and former certificate, if any.

Rotation No.

(A) Name, etc., of applicant.

Name in full. (1)	Surname. (2)	Permanent address stating town, street and number of house and name of person (if any) with whom residing (3)

Date of birth.			Where born.	
Day. (4)	Month (5)	Year. (6)	Town. (7)	Country. (8)

(B) Particulars of all previous certificates (if any).

Number. (9)	Competency or service (10)	Grade. (11)	Where issued (12)	Date of issue (13)	If at any time suspended or cancelled, state by what court or authority. (14)	Date. (15)	Cause. (16)

(C) Certificate now required.

Grade (17)	Competency. (18)	Mercantile marine office to which it is to be sent (19)

(D) If applicant has failed in a previous examination for the certificate now required, he must here state when and where. If he has not failed, he must state so in writing across this division.

Day. (20)	Month. (21)	Year. (22)	Port (23)	Subjects in which he failed (24)

(E) Declaration to be made by applicant.

NOTE.—Any person who makes, procures to be made, or assists in making, any false representation for the purpose of obtaining for himself, or any other person, a certificate either of competency or service, is, for each offence, liable to be punished as for a misdemeanour.

I DO HEREBY DECLARE that the particulars contained in divisions (A), (B), (C), (D) and (G) of this form are correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief; and that the PAPERS enumerated in division (G) and sent with this form are true and genuine documents, given and signed by the persons whose names appear on them. I further declare that the Statement (G) contains a true and correct account of the whole of my services without exception.

And I make this declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

Dated at Madras this day of 192 .

Signed in the presence of the President, Board of Examiners, Madras.

Signature of applicant.
Present address

(F) President to Examiner.

THE DECLARATION (E) above was signed in my presence and the fee of Rs. received by me.

Dated at Madras, this day of 192 .

Commander, R.I.M.,
President, Board of Examiners.

(G) List of testimonials and statement of service on shore and at sea.

(The testimonials to be numbered consecutively according to the number given in column 25 below.)

Number of testimonial (if any). (25)	Where employed or ship's name. (26)	If service on board ship.		Service of applicant.						Remarks. (34)	Initials of verifier. (35)
		Horse-power of engine. (27)	Port of registry and official No. of ship. (28)	Capacity. (29)	Date of commencement. (30)	Date of termination. (31)	Time employed in this service				
							Years. (32)	Months. (33)	Days. (34)		
				Total service ..							
				Ditto on shore ..							
				Time served for which certificates are now produced ..							
				Time served for which no certificates are produced ..							

(H) Certificate of Examiner.

NOTE.—The Examiners should fill up divisions (H) and (I) and in all cases as soon as possible forward this paper to the President, Board of Examiners. If the applicant passes, his testimonials and previous certificate, if any, must be sent with this paper to the President. The new certificate and the testimonials will be delivered to the applicant at the office named in division (C), column (12).

Date and place of examination.		Insert passed or failed in each column.		Rank for which passed. (43)
Date. (37)	Place. (38)	In working out the questions. (39)	In the oral examination. (40)	

(I) Personal description of applicant.

Height.		Complexion.	Personal marks, or peculiarities, if any.	Colour of	
Feet. (42)	Inches. (43)	(44)	(45)	Hair. (46)	Eyes. (47)

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the particulars contained in divisions (H) and (I) are correct.

This form and the testimonials are forwarded to the President.

This day of 192 .

Signature of Examiner.

To the President, Board of Examiners, Madras.

(II)

Name of Applicant.	Rotation No.

Authority given to the above candidate to obtain his certificate of competency from the Presidency Port Officer and President, Board of Examiners.

This day of 192 .

Examiner.

Approved.

Commander, R.I.M.,
Presidency Port Officer and President, Board of Examiners.

ISSUED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Port of Madras.

EXAMINER'S AUTHORITY.

FOR

DELIVERY OF A CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY

TO AN

APPLICANT WHO HAS PASSED HIS EXAMINATION

N.B.—This authority is subject to the approval of the Presidency Port Officer and President, Board of Examiners, Madras.

Name, etc., of applicant.

Name in full. (1)	Surname. (2)

Personal description of applicant.

Height		Complexion.	Marks, etc.	Colour of		Signature of applicant.
Feet. (3)	Inches. (4)	(5)	(6)	Hair. (7)	Eyes. (8)	(9)

PLEASE TO DELIVER to the person named above the certificate of competency and testimonials or other documents forwarded to you by the Presidency Port Officer, Madras, for him, on his complying with the office regulations.

Dated at Madras, this 192 .

Signature of Examiner.

To

The

NOTE.—An authority on this form is to be given by the Examiner to each applicant who passes his examination. It is then to be presented to the Port office at which the applicant has stated in his application that he wishes to receive his certificate.

(iii)

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF FORT ST. GEORGE IN COUNCIL.

Certificate of Competency as engine-driver of a sea-going steam-ship under Act VII of 1884.

To

Whereas it has been reported to His Excellency the Governor of Fort St. George in Council that you have been found duly qualified to fulfil the duties of engine-driver on a sea-going steam-ship having engines of under 50 nominal horse-power, I do hereby, in pursuance of Act VII of 1884, grant you this certificate of competency.

By order of the Government of Madras, this day of 192 .

Secretary to the Government of Madras.

Countersigned.

Commander, R.I.M.,
Presidency Port Officer, Madras.

Registered at the office of the Presidency Port Officer, Madras

Number of Certificate.

Bearer, son of, by caste, date and place of birth, showing village, taluk and district.

Residence showing village, taluk and district.

Height.

Personal description, stating particularly any permanent marks or scars.

Signature.

Any engine-driver who fails to deliver up a certificate which has been cancelled or suspended is liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 500.

N.B.—Any person other than the owner hereof becoming possessed of this certificate is required to transmit it forthwith to the Presidency Port Officer, Madras.

Issued at Madras on the day of 192 .

Registered,

Commander, R.I.M.,
Presidency Port Officer.

2. For purposes of rule 1 supra the composition of the Board of Examiners will be as follows:—

President.

The Presidency Port Officer, Madras.

Members.

(1) The Senior Marine Engineer of the Madras Port Trust.
(2) The Chief Engineer of any sea-going vessel lying in the Madras harbour. } To be selected by the Presidency Port Officer for each examination.

J. M. TURING,
Temp. Addl. Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, November 20, 1920.

Under articles 233, 240 and 809 (*b*), Civil Service Regulations, and G.O. Nos. 61, Financial, dated 23rd January 1920, and 135, Financial, dated 13th February 1920, Mr. A. E. Lawrie, Executive Engineer, Kurnool division, is granted with effect from the 30th April 1921 or date of relief, combined leave for eighteen months, viz., privilege leave to the extent due, furlough on average salary for four months and furlough on half average salary for the remaining period.

Fort St. George, November 29, 1920.

Pending receipt of the certificate of his discharge from the Army and also of the statement of his services from the Military Department, Conductor John Henry Thomas, Assistant Engineer, Madras Engineering Service, is, under articles 242, 240 and 809 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations as printed in G.O. No. 847, Financial, dated 22nd September 1920, and the provisions of G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated 7th March 1919, provisionally granted, with effect from the 28th March 1920, combined leave for seven months and four days, viz., privilege leave for six months and furlough for the remaining period.

POSTING.

M.R.Ry. Mudrangam Amaravanesvara Ayyar Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal, Assistant Engineer, is, on return from leave, posted to the II Circle.

He is permitted to return to duty cancelling the unexpired portion of his leave.

W. HUTTON,
Acting Secy. to Govt., P. W.D. (General, Buildings and Roads).

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, October 12, 1920.

RULES FOR THE WORKING OF THE PERIYAR REGULATOR.

As soon as the level of the lake rises to + 140, the Dam Superintendent shall telegraph the fact to (a) the Assistant Superintendent and Magistrate, Cardamom Hills, Peermade, (b) the Sub-division Officer of the Travancore Public Works Department, Peermade, (c) the Sub-Department Division Officer, Kottayam and (d) Public Works Department Division Officer, Alwaye, stating also the date on which the lake rose to that level.

2. The Dam Superintendent shall telegraph to the (a) Assistant Superintendent and Magistrate, Cardamom Hills, (b) Subdivision Officer of the Travancore Public Works Department, Peermade, (c) Public Works Department Division Officer, Kottayam and (d) Public Works Department Division Officer, Alwaye, whenever it is necessary to open the Regulator. The date of the opening of the regulator shall also be intimated in every such case.

3. The regulator shall be opened whenever the water-level rises above + 132, and to such an extent as will keep the lake from rising more than 3 inches above that level.

4. All gates shall, as a rule, be raised to equal heights.

5. In ordinary circumstances the gates shall be raised gradually not more than one foot in the first hour, a second foot in the second hour and so on. But should the water level in the lake rise to + 143 when the gates are being regulated as directed in this rule, the shutters must be raised as rapidly as possible *after the regulator has been discharging for one hour with the shutters raised one foot* and kept open until the lake falls to + 132.

6. When such sudden opening is necessary an express telegram shall be sent to the (a) Assistant Superintendent and Magistrate, Cardamom Hills, (b) the Subdivision officer of the Travancore Public Works Department, Peermade, (c) Public Works Department Division Officer, Kottayam, and (d) Public Works Department Division Officer, Alwaye, to say that a dangerous flood is coming.

7. His Excellency the Governor in Council reserves the power to add to, or amend any or all of the rules, due notice of such amendment being furnished to the Darbar.

W. J. J. HOWLEY,
Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (General and Irrigation).

Fort St. George, November 25, 1920.

Under sub-section (1) of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby withdraws from the acquisition of 2 cawnies, 11 grounds and 1,424 square feet of land forming parts of R.S. Nos. 2697/2, 2698, 2699, 2700/1, 2700/2, 2701/1, 2701/2, 2701/3, 2701/4 and 2702 of Georgetown, Madras district, which were declared to be needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of police lines and quarters, in notification published at page 101 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 9th March 1920.

R. F STONEY,
Deputy Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (General, Buildings and Roads)

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 2·01 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of Police station, Police lines and Sub-Inspector's quarters of Kundadam; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Erode, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Erode, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Coimbatore district, Dharapuram taluk, Kundadam village.

	Acs.
Government, dry, S.F. No. 246, belonging to Vadugantha Kavundan and Chinnaswami Kavundan (sons of Kuthimuthu Kavundan) bounded on the north and east by S.F. No. 245; south by Dharapuram Palladam road; west by No. 244	2·01

W. HUTTON,
Acting Secy. to Govt., P. W.D. (General, Buildings and Roads).

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 48.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 30, 1920. [Price, 4 *pie.*

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

(Legislative.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, November 26, 1920.

INDIAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—EUROPEAN CONSTITUENCY

FINAL LIST OF VALID NOMINATIONS

Name of candidate and address.

Eardley Norton, Merton Lodge, Kodaikanal.

Fort St. George, November 26, 1920.

The name of Mr Eardley Norton being the only one whose nomination paper was presented to me, he is declared duly elected.

F. J. RICHARDS,
Returning Officer.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.
I-Sup.-1

Reg. No. A—M.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 48.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 30, 1920. [Price, 1 a. 6 p.

Part I-A.—Local and Municipal.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, November 30, 1920.

No. 1132.—The Governor in Council approves of the appointment, by election, of the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ahmad Tambi Ghulam Muhi-ud-din Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur as Chairman of the Negapatam municipality under section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1133.—Under section 43 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Governor in Council hereby notifies that the Trichinopoly municipality shall be divided into eighteen wards as shown in the schedule appended to Notification No. 120 published on pages 116-119 of Part I A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 3rd February 1920, with the elective seats assigned to them as shown below :—

Number of ward.	Number of elected councillors.	Number of ward.	Number of elected councillors.
I	1	XII	2
II	2	XIII	2
III	1	XIV	1
IV	1	XV	2
V	2	XVI	2
VI	2	XVII	1
VII	1	XVIII	1
VIII	1		
IX	2	Total ..	27
X	1		
XI	1		

No. 1134.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 303 (2) (*b*) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the decision of disputes as to the validity of an election held under the Madras District Municipalities Act :—

Rules for the decision of disputes as to the validity of an election held under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920.

No election held under the Madras District Municipalities Act, whether of a councillor, chairman or vice-chairman, shall be called in question except by an election petition presented

in accordance with these rules, to the district or subordinate judge having jurisdiction, by any candidate or elector against the candidate (hereinafter called the returned candidate) who has been declared by the chairman to have been duly elected.

2. The petition shall be presented within seven days of the date of the declaration of the result of the election and shall contain a statement, in concise form, of the material facts on which the petitioner relies and the particulars of any corrupt practice which he alleges, and shall, where necessary, be divided into paragraphs numbered consecutively. It shall be signed by the petitioner and verified in the manner prescribed for the verification of pleadings in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

3. The petitioner may, if he so desires, in addition to calling in question the election of the returned candidate, claim a declaration that he himself or any other candidate has been duly elected; in such case he shall join as respondents to his petition all other candidates who were nominated for the election but had not withdrawn before the polling.

4 (1) At the time of presentation of the petition the petitioner shall deposit with it, as security for the costs of the same, a sum of two hundred rupees in cash.

(2) If the provisions of sub-rule (1) are not complied with, the district or subordinate judge shall dismiss the petition.

(3) Upon compliance with the provisions of sub-rule (1) the district or subordinate judge shall proceed to inquire into the petition.

5. The judge shall, as soon as may be, cause a copy of the petition to be served on each respondent and on the chairman of the municipal council. Copies shall also be affixed to the notice board of his court and of the municipal office. He may also call on the petitioner to execute a bond in such amount and with such sureties as he may require for the payment of any further costs. At any time within fourteen days after such publication, any other candidate shall be entitled to be joined as a respondent on furnishing similarly such security as may be demanded by the judge.

6. Every election petition shall be inquired into by the judge, as nearly as may be, in accordance with the procedure applicable under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, to the trial of suits; provided that it shall only be necessary for the judge to make a memorandum of the substance of the evidence of any witness examined by him.

7. (1) No election petition shall be withdrawn without the leave of the judge.

(2) If there are more petitioners than one, no application to withdraw a petition shall be made except with the consent of all the petitioners.

(3) When an application for withdrawal is made, notice thereof fixing a date for the hearing of the application shall be given to all other parties to the petition and shall be published as in rule 5 supra.

(4) No application for withdrawal shall be granted if the judge is of opinion that such application has been induced by any bargain or consideration which he considers ought not to be allowed.

(5) If the application is granted:—

(a) the petitioner shall be ordered to pay the costs of the respondent theretofore incurred or such portion thereof as the judge may think fit; and

(b) such withdrawal shall be communicated to the chairman of the municipal council by the judge.

8. An election petition shall abate on the death of a sole petitioner or of the survivor of several petitioners, and such abatement shall be communicated to the chairman of the municipal council by the judge.

9. Where at an inquiry into an election petition any candidate, other than the returned candidate, claims the seat for himself, the returned candidate, or any other party to the proceeding may give evidence to prove that the election of such candidate would have been void if he had been the returned candidate and a petition had been presented complaining of his election.

10. At an inquiry into an election petition the municipal council may appoint a legal practitioner or other person to attend and take such part therein as the judge may allow.

11. If in the opinion of the judge,

(a) the returned candidate, his agent, or any other person with the connivance of such candidate or agent, has committed, or abetted the commission of, any one of the offences described in sections 52 to 58 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, or

(b) the election of the returned candidate has been procured or induced, or the result of the election has been materially affected, by any of the following corrupt practices:—

(i) any election offence falling under sections 52 to 58 of the Madras District Municipalities Act when committed by a person who is not a candidate or his agent, or a person acting with the connivance of a candidate or his agent;

(ii) any payment or promise of payment to any person whomsoever on account of the conveyance of any elector to or from any place for the purpose of recording his vote;

(iii) the hiring, employment, borrowing or using for the purposes of the election of any boat, vehicle or animal usually kept for letting on hire or for the conveyance of passengers by hire:

Provided that any elector may hire any boat, vehicle or animal or use any boat, vehicle or animal which is his own property to convey himself to or from the place where the vote is recorded;

(iv) the hiring, using or letting, as a committee-room or for the purpose of any meeting to which electors are admitted, of any building, room or other place where intoxicating liquor is sold to the public; or

(c) the result of the election has been materially affected by any irregularity in respect of a nomination paper, or by the improper reception or refusal of a vote, or by any non-compliance with the provisions of the Act or the rules made thereunder,

the election of the returned candidate shall be void.

12. (1) At the conclusion of the inquiry the judge shall declare whether the election of the returned candidate is void under rule 11.

(2) If he declares the election of the returned candidate void, he shall further pass an order either

(a) declaring that any other party to the petition who has under these rules claimed the seat has been duly elected; or

(b) ordering a fresh election.

(3) The judge's order under sub-rules (1) and (2) shall be final.

13. When an election is declared void under rule 12 (1) and a fresh election is ordered under rule 12 (2) (b), the seat of the returned candidate shall be deemed to be vacant from the date of the judge's order and the chairman shall forthwith take the necessary steps for holding such fresh election.

No. 1136.—Under section 48 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Governor in Council hereby notifies that the Bellary municipality shall be divided into nine wards with the elective seats assigned to them as shown in the following schedule:—

SCHEDULE.

Name of ward and description of boundaries of each ward.	Number of councillors for each ward
FIRST WARD—*North*.—From municipal demarcated stone Nos. 3 to 8, a distance of 1,383 feet, along the southern boundary of survey No. 360 and part of survey No. 363; from stone No. 9 along the southern boundary of survey Nos. 363, 365, 366 and 367 to the stone No. 10 at the junction of road, a distance of 1,775 feet.	1
East.—From stone No. 10 to stone No. 11 along a portion of western boundary of survey No. 506-A (road) at a point where it meets the old boundary line, a distance of 315 feet; from stone No. 11 along the cart-track leading to old survey office road and towards south of this road to the level-crossing of Southern Mahratta Railway at the District Court buildings, and along the District Court road southwards up to the point where it meets the Car street at Police station, Brecapallah.	
South.—Car street (between Bangalore road and level-crossing of Southern Mahratta Railway near east Fort gate) or cantonment boundary stone No. 49.	
West.—From the cantonment boundary stone No. 49 to cantonment boundary stone No. 1, a distance of 668 feet in a north-eastern direction; from cantonment boundary stone No. 1 in a northern direction to cantonment boundary stone No. 2, a distance of 1,348 feet, near the cemetery; from cantonment boundary stone No. 2 in a northerly direction to cantonment boundary stone No. 3, a distance of 1,626 feet; from cantonment stone No. 3 in a north-eastern direction to cantonment stone No. 4 or municipal stone No. 7, a distance of 1,193 feet; from cantonment stone No. 4 or municipal stone No. 7, in a line north along the eastern boundary of survey Nos. 357 and 358 to municipal stone No. 8, a distance of 1,552 feet.	
SECOND WARD—*North*.—Car street (between cantonment stone No. 49 and Bangalore road).	2
East.—Bangalore road between Car street and road from Herihal toll-gate to waste weir of Nallacheruvu.	
South.—Road from Herihal toll-gate on Bangalore road to waste weir of Nallacheruvu tank.	
West.—Tank bund road from waste weir to cantonment boundary stone No. 49.	
THIRD WARD—*North*.—Car street from police station to the point where it meets Mullangi Sanjivappa street and along Mullangi Sanjivappa street northwards to the point where it meets Gooty road; thence along the Gooty road eastward to demarcated municipal stone No. 13 near Varabasappa temple; from municipal stone No. 13 to stone No. 14 in an eastern direction to the bridge of Basenhally road, a distance of 1,155 feet along the southern boundary of survey Nos. 417, 814, 813 and 820, from stone No. 14 to stone No. 15 along the southern boundary of survey No. 911 to the north-western corner of survey No. 907 a distance of 1,122 feet; from stone No. 15 to stone No. 16 along the portion of southern boundary of survey No. 908, a distance of 855 feet.	4
East.—From stone No. 16 to stone No. 17 along the western boundary of survey No. 908, a distance of 252 feet, from stone No. 17 to stone No. 18 along the western boundary of survey No. 905, a distance of 351 feet; from stone No. 18 to stone No. 19 in a western direction along the northern boundary of survey No. 920, a distance of 118 feet; from stone No. 19 to stone No. 20 along the western boundary of survey Nos. 920 and 921, a distance of 878 feet, from stone Nos. 20 to 21 in a southern direction across survey No. 53 (ranks) to the north-western corner of survey No. 51 of Gonehal village, a distance of 247 feet.	
South.—From stone No. 21 along the vanka in a westerly direction to stone No. 22 at the north-west corner of survey No. 741 of Bellary village.	

Name of ward and description of boundaries of each ward.	Number of councillors for each ward.
West.—From stone No. 22 to stone No. 23 across the vaaka to the point where it meets the old boundary stone No 15 and from here along the Bangalore road northwards to the point where it meets the Car street at the police station.	
FOURTH WARD—*North.*—Goldsmith street from its junction with Bangalore road to the point where it meets Mullangi Sanjivappa street.	3
East.—Mullangi Sanjivappa street from its junction with Goldsmith street to the point where it meets Car street.	
South.—Car street from its junction with Mullangi Sanjivappa street to the point where it meets Bangalore road.	
West.—Bangalore road between Car street and Goldsmith street.	
FIFTH WARD—*North.*—From municipal boundary stone No 2-A at the south eastern corner of S. No. 363 in a northerly direction along the western boundary of S. No. 364; thence along the southern and eastern boundaries of S. No. 244 to the municipal boundary stone No 10 at the north-west corner of S No 233; thence in an easterly direction along a portion of the southern boundary of S. No. 242 and the southern boundaries of S. Nos. 237, 236, 235 and 234 to the municipal boundary stone No. 11 at, the south eastern corner of S No. 234.	3
East.—From municipal boundary stone No. 11 to the municipal boundary stone No. 11-A and thence along the Sanganakal road to the level-crossing on that road (municipal boundary stone No. 11-B) and from the municipal boundary stone No. 11-B to the municipal boundary stone No 12 at the north-eastern corner of S. No. 861. Then turning to the south and running in a straight line to the municipal boundary stone No. 12-A and thence to the municipal boundary stone No. 13.	
South.—From municipal boundary stone No. 13 along the Veterinary Hospital road to the junction of Mullangi Sanjivappa street with Car street.	
West.—Mullangi Sanjivappa street from its junction with Car street to the point where it meets Goldsmith street and thence along the Goldsmith street to its junction with Bangalore road and along Bangalore road and Seedarsgadde road to the point where the latter meets the north-eastern corner of survey No 510 and then in a north-westerly direction along the northern boundaries of S. Nos. 510, 511 and 515 to the municipal boundary stone No 2-A at the south-eastern corner of survey No 363.	
SIXTH WARD—*North.*—Munro road from Myli Lakshmayya, Nayudu's street to Southern Mahratta Railway crossing near the West Fort gate	2
South and east.—Main Bazaar road from Southern Mahratta Railway level crossing near West Fort-gate to Butchers' street near police station.	
West.—Butchers' street, Bangle sellers' street and Myli Lakshmayya Nayudu's street.	
SEVENTH WARD—*North.*—Cavalry road and Munro road	1
East.—Myli Lakshmayya Nayudu's street, Bangle Sellers' and Butchers' street ending at Main Bazaar road near police station	
South and west.—Main Bazaar road and road from western extremity of Main Bazaar road towards European Infantry barracks to its junction with Cavalry road.	
EIGHTH WARD—*North.*—From cantonment stones Nos. 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40 where it meets the western limit of Main Bazaar road; and Main Bazaar road eastwards to the point where it meets slaughter-house road at police station.	1
East.—From police station southwards along slaughter-house road and Alkundi road passing Alkundi gate to the point where the latter road meets the municipal limit between stones Nos. 23 and 24.	
South.—From the last mentioned point to the demarcated stones Nos. 24 and 25 near salt mounds passing through No. 15.	
West.—From municipal stone No. 25 to cantonment stone No. 32.	
NINTH WARD—*North.*—Main Bazaar from police station to a north-easterly direction to the point where it meets level-crossing of the Southern Mahratta Railway near West Fort gate	1
East.—From level crossing of the Southern Mahratta Railway near West Fort gate along waterspread of Nallahouvu tank and along the road from the waste weir of the said tank to Horihal toll-gate.	
South.—From Horihal toll-gate to demarcated stone No. 23 or old stone No. 15 and thence along the demarcated municipal boundary to the point where Alkundi road meets the municipal boundary between stones Nos 23 and 24.	
West.—Slaughter-house road from police station, thence along Alkundi road passing Alkundi toll gate to the point where the latter road meets the municipal limit, between stones Nos. 23 and 24.	
	21

ACQUISITION OF TREES.

No. 1138.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the Government poramboke mentioned below and measuring 0·76 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a school; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the trees alone which are standing on the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Papanasam taluk, Sulamangalam 2nd Setti village.

	ACRS.
Seven taxed trees in poramboke E. No. 512 B 1 (palmyra bearing 1, cocoanut bearing 2, cocoanut young 1), belonging to Narayanaswami Ayyar alias Sitarama Ayyar, Kundaswami Nadan, guardian of minor Muthumani Nadan, and Arumuga Nadan, guardian to Mariyan, minor widow of Gudimettu Nadan, bounded on the north by S. Nos. 512 A and 536 A-2; east, south and west by S. No. 649 E-2	0-12

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 1137.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 3·88 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Great Northern Trunk Road; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ellore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ellore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Kistna district, Ellore taluk, Vaddigudem village.

	ACS.
Mukhasa, dry, S. No. 1, belonging to Nadikudem Ramaswami, Jangamayandlu, Rathayyi and Vatrapu Viraiyya, bounded on the north by Kalaparru road; east by land of Nadikudem Ramaswami, south by S. No. 2 of Vatrapu Viraiyya; west by land of Nadikudem Ramaswami	1·4
Mukhasa, dry, S. No. 2, belonging to Nadikudem Ramaswami, Janakiramudu and Rathayya, bounded on the north by S. No. 1; east by land of Nadikudem Ramaswami; south by old general road; west by land of Nadikudem Ramaswami	1·48
Mukhasa, dry, S. No. 3, belonging to Vatrapu Viraiya, bounded on the north by S. No. 1; east by land of Vatrapu Viraiya; south by S. No. 4, west by land of Vatrapu Viraiya	1·00
Total ..	3·88

No. 1138.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 695½ square yards, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a building for the Elementary School at Kaspa; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar, Anakapalle, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Anakapalle, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Vizagapatam district, Anakapalle taluk, Anakapalle village.

	SQ. YDS.
House-site and building, private town S. No. 1757, belonging to Jaggumantri Ramamurti of Anakapalle, bounded on the north and east by S. No. 1755, south by S. No. 1761, west by Kaspa street	205½
House-site and building, private town S. No. 1756, belonging to Virna Bhogalingam, bounded on the north and east by S. No. 1755; south by S. No. 1757; west by Kaspa street	513½
Private S. No. 1755, belonging to Kotipalli Visakhadrayya, bounded on the north by remaining portion of S. No. 1756; east by S. No. 1759; south by S. No. 1760; west by S. No. 1758	77
Total ..	695½

No. 1139.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 2·31 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a burial ground for the villages of Sirangampalayam and Alagapuram Pudur; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Salem, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Salem, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Salem district, Salem taluk, Periyeri village in Salem mitta.

	ACS.
Dry, No. 35-3 B, belonging to Kalasalivalu Kavundan, Subrahmanya Kavundan, Palani Pya Kavundan, Chinnatambi Kavundan, Virasamy and Chinna Pillaisamy, bounded on the north by No. 39-3; east by No. 35-3 A; south by No. 37, west by No. 78	0·12
Dry No. 36-4, belonging to Ramakrishna Ayyar, bounded on the north by Nos. 36-3 and 38-5; east by Nos. 38-5 and 38-6; south by Nos 38-3 A and 36-3 B; west by No. 78	3·33
Dry, No. 36-3, belonging to Narasimha Ayyar, bounded on the north by No 36-2; east by No. 35-5; south by No 36-4, west by No. 78	0·20
Dry, No 36-2, belonging to Umamaheswara Ayyar, bounded on the north by Nos. 36 and 36-1, east by Nos. 35-1 and 35; south by Nos. 35-3 and 35-5; west by No. 13	0·05
Dry, No 36-1, belonging to Narasimha Ayyar, bounded on the north and east by No 35, south by Nos. 35 and 36-2, west by No 35-3	0·12
Inam, dry, No. 36 B, belonging to Kamakshiamma Ayyar, Lakshmiamma pana Ayyar, Hosur Venkatanarayyar, Umamaheswara Ayyar and Narasimha Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 1, east by No. 35-A; south by No. 36-1 and 2; west by No. 78	0 74
Total ..	2·31

No. 1140.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 25 51 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a Muhammadan school building in Bimlipatam; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Deputy Tahsildar, Bimlipatam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Tahsildar, Bimlipatam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Vizagapatam district, Bimlipatam taluk, Bimlipatam village.

	CENTS
House-site dry, belonging to Kuri Sesharlri, Kuri Vagra, Kuri Ramulu and Kuri Pydamma, wife of late Kuri China Narasimhulu of Bimlipatam, bounded on the north by Hotel street, east by James street, south by public foot path; west by houses of Kanda Jagannadham and Pina Ramayya	25 51

No. 1141.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 728 square feet, or the same little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a drain to a public fanam; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Tanjore taluk, No. 66, Pallagrahāram village.

	Sq. ft.
Dry portion of T.S. No. 1813, belonging to Palaniswami Pillai (occupier and mortgagee Arumugam Pillai), bounded on the north by T.S. No. 1816, east by portion of T.S. No. 1811, south by T.S. No. 1767, west by T.S. No. 1818	728

F. J. RICHARDS,
Acting Secretary to Government.

(Plague.)

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, November 30, 1920.

No. 48-*P.*—In modification of Notification No. 48-P., published on pages 604–605 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 23rd November 1920, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas are published :—

A.—In the Madras Presidency.

District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.
Anantapur—		Chittoor—			Kurunalipalaiyam
Dharmavaram.	Perura (including Subbarappalli).	Madanapalle.	Peddatippasamudram.		Sattiyakkapalaiyam
Bellary—	Adavimallankaru.	Coimbatore—			Selapalaiyam
	Ramigola.		Chikkadasampalaiyam.	Pollachi —*contd.*	Kanjampatti.
	Budumatti.	Avanashi.	Karumadai		Kottampatti
	Hadagalli.		Karuppapalaiyam.		Rangasamudram.
Hadagalli.	Kogali.		Marudur.		Vadachittur.
	Merigeri.	Bhavani.	Bhavani		Chinnavirampatti.
	Nellikudiri.		Vedapatti.		Bodipatti.
	Singanahalli.		Badrayyanhalli.		Erpalaiyam.
	Soona.		Chinnavadampatti.		Gudimangalam.
	Ullangi.		Coimbatore Municipality.		Kodangiyam.
	Adrihalli.		Chettipalaiyam.	Udumalpet.	Kariapur.
	Algilaveda.		Kalapatti.		Kottaimangalam.
	Anasanahalli.		Karulavadi.		Udumalpet Municipality.
	Bagali.		Krishnarayapuram		Periyapatti.
	Banahalli		Kavundanpalaiyam		Pounûri
	Chinnahalli	Cannanore	Kuoiyamuttur.		Punganuttur.
	Daggavatti		Kurichchi.		Vidampatti
	Gandagatti.		Perumbaipalaiyam	Madura—	
	Harpanahalli.		Ramanthapuram.	Madura.	Madura Municipality.
	Halavagalu.		Sayuripalaiyam.		
	Kanchikeri		Somampalaiyam.		
	Kanivehalli.		Sondekkenettur.	Nilakottai.	Sholavandan.
Harpanahalli.	Kanchgan.		Telungupalaiyam.	Palni	Pappampatti
	Kulahalli.		Vitakerelam.		Alimgaram.
	Kuravatti.		Vellakkinar.		Ammapatti.
	Machihalli		Kangayam.		Badipuram.
	Mattihalli.	Kulitalai.	Singanallur.		Bodinayakanur Municipality.
	Muttigi.		Sottahalli.		
	Nidebhagattu.		Edaiyapalaiyam.		Bommayagowndanpalli.
	Pundabagatti.		Ichchipatti.		Erusakkanayakkanur.
	Tavadura.		Kallapalaiyam.		
	Telgu.	Palladam.	Pattanam.	Periyakulam.	Hasumatampatti.
	Togarikatte		Samalapuram.		Kamayakkavadanpatti.
	Uchchangidurgam.		Selakkarichchal.		
	Amaradevarangudda		Salur.		Kottur.
	Ayinahalli.				Keelagudalur.
	Hosakeri				Keelangipatti.
Kadligi.	Kadligi.	Pollachi.	Arasampalaiyam.		Marakkannayakkottai
	Kottur.		Chandrapuram.		
	Sivapuram.		Pollachi.		
	Ujjini.		Andipalaiyam.		

District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.
Madura—west.	Melgudalur.	Coimbatore and Salem—	Hullatti.		Mattigiri.
	Minakshipuram.		Alur		Morasu.
	Narasatheyanpatti.		Anniyalam.		Moruppatti.
	Odaipatti.		Ballapalli.		Mugalur including Ammantapuram.
Periyakulam—east.	Pannaipuram.		Chennitur.		Mattuganapalli.
	Pulandapuram.		Darmapuram.		Nagondapalli.
	Seelayampatti.		Dasaripalli.		Palayamkottai.
	Sitrarpatti.		Devar Ullumangalam.		Panchakshipuram.
	Soopalacottai		Devarguttapalli.		Punapalli including Chinnabelagondapalli.
	Tevaram		Dodda Ubbanur.	Hosur—west.	Saragapalli.
	Tarkamarakalpatti.		Gopanapalli.		Sathanur.
	Uthamapalaiyam.		Gullapalli.		Sangitha Agraharam.
Tirumangalam.	Tirumangalam.		Gummalapuram.		Sanganapalli.
			Javulagiri.		Settipalli.
		Hosur ..	Hosur.		Talikottanur.
Malabar—Kottayam.	Tellicherry Municipality.		Hosapuram.		Tavarakurai.
			Kalugondapalli.		Ullamaranapalli.
			Karupalli.		Unnenitam.
Palghat ..	Palghat.		Kalumangalam.		Vasur Agraharam.
			Kottapalli.		
The Nilgiris—Coonoor.	Coonoor Municipality.		Kottagondapalli.		
			Kuppam.		
			Kuncheen Agraharam.	Salem.	Salem Municipality.
	Ketagiri.		Kundumaranapalli.	South Kanara—Mangalore	Mangalore Municipality.
	Wellington Cantonment.		Kustanapalli.		Tannirbhavi.
			Madivalam.		
			Muradanapatti.		

B.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

[Infected localities—Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.]

I. MYSORE.

The whole State.

II. BOMBAY.

1. *Northern Division*—
   (a) District—Thana.
   (b) Town—Bombay City.
2. *Central Division*—
   Districts—Satara, West and East Khandesh.
   Town—Poona.
3. *Southern Division*—
   Districts—Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kolaba.
4. *Sind*—
   Town and port—Karachi.
5. *Political Charges*—
   States and Agencies—Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States and Kathiawar Agency.

III. BIHAR AND ORISSA.

(a) Districts—Darbhanga, Gaya district, Monghyr, Muzaffarpur, Patna and Sahabad.
(b) Town—Dharbanga.

IV. THE PUNJAB.

District—Rawalpindi and Jhelum.

V. BURMA.

(a) Districts—Bhamo, Henzada, Kyaukse, Minbu, Pegu, Prome, Sandoway, Thayetmyo, Tharrawaddy, Thaton and Yamethin.
(b) Towns—Mandalay and Maymyo.
(c) Towns and ports—Maymyo, Moulmein and Rangoon.
(d) State—Southern Shan State.

VI. THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Districts—Azamgarh, Ballia, Basti, Benares, Fyzabad, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Lucknow and Rae Bareli, Sultanpur and Unao.

VII. THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(a) Districts—Akola, Amraoti, Betul, Chhindwara, Damoh, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Nagpur, Narsinghpur, Saugor, Seoni and Yeotmal.
(b) Town—

VIII. THE HYDERABAD STATE.

The whole State.

IX. CENTRAL INDIA.

States—Bhopal, Gwalior and Panna.

X. COORG.

District—Mercara.
Towns—Mercara, Santeoppa and Virajapet.

XI. NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

District—Peshawar.
Town—Peshawar Cantonment.

XII. RAJPUTANA.

States—Marwar and Mewar.

F. J. RICHARDS,
Acting Secretary to Government.

(Medical.)

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Fort St. George, November 25, 1920.

No. 180.—Lieutenant-Colonel William James Niblock, I.M.S., has been granted an extension of leave for twenty days from the 14th November 1920.

F. J. RICHARDS,
Acting Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, M.R.Ry. Basavana Gowd of Nimbalageri is declared to have been duly elected as a member of the Rayadrug Taluk Board, Bellary district.

Bellary Collector's Office,
20th November 1920.

A. F. G. MOSCARDI,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, M.R.Ry. Jeeyula Ramachandra Rao Garu of Ramachandrapur, Bikkina Venkataramana Garu of Chodavaram and Mallidi Satyanarayana Garu of Kothakuluru have been duly elected as members for the Ramachandrapur firka of the new Ramachandrapur Taluk Board formed from 1st October 1920.

Godavari Collector's Office,
17th November 1920.

G. T. H. BRACKEN,
Acting Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, M.R.Ry. S. L. Narasimham Pantulu Garu is declared to have been duly elected a member of the Guntur Taluk Board for Bellamkonda Circle.

Guntur Collector's Office,
21st November 1920.

F. W. R. ROBERTSON,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Yelam Rangayya Garu is declared to have been duly elected as a member of the Bezwada Taluk Board for Jaggayyapeta Circle in the district of Kistna.

Kistna Collector's Office,
19th November 1920.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. L. Vasabhadrayya Garu is declared to have been duly elected as a member of the Narasapur Taluk Board for Tanuku circle in the district of Kistna.

Kistna Collector's Office,
23rd November 1920.

P. L. MOORE,
Collector.

Under the powers delegated to him by G.O. No. 373, dated 30th March 1909, the President, District Board, Chingleput, is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib C. Arulayya Nayudu Garu to be a member of the Tiruvallur Taluk Board.

Chingleput District Board's Office,
24th November 1920.

M. VENKATARAGHAVALU REDDIYAR,
President.

In exercise of the powers delegated to him by His Excellency the Governor in Council under section 16c of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the President, District Board, Coimbatore, hereby appoints the undermentioned gentlemen to be members of the Kollegal Taluk Board :—

M.R.Ry. T. Kenchappa Chettiyar Avargal of Gobichettiyar.
M.R.Ry. N. Parasu Chettiyar Avargal of Kollegal.

Coimbatore District Board's Office,
22nd November 1920.

T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR,
President.

Under section 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, M.R.Ry. Kakutur Linga Reddi Garu has been appointed by election as Vice-President of the Nellore Taluk Board in the district of Nellore.

Nellore District Board's Office,
20th November 1920.

In exercise of the powers delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 16c of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the President, District Board, Nellore, hereby appoints Janab Muhammad Shamsuddin alias Narayan Sahib Bahadur of Rangasamudram, Kavali taluk, to be a member of the Kavali Taluk Board in the district of Nellore.

Under rule 20 of the rules for the conduct of elections of Taluk Board members M.R.Ry. Nagasuri Kotayya Chetti Garu of Kondapuram, Kavali taluk, is appointed to be a member of the Kavali Taluk Board in the district of Nellore to represent Gattupalli firka.

Nellore District Board's Office,
21st November 1920.

A. S. KRISHNA RAO,
President.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 16c of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the President, District Board, North Arcot, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib Malavantangal Subrahmanya Ayyar Seshachalla Ayyar Avargal to be a member of the Tiruvennenallur Taluk Board.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the President, District Board, North Arcot, hereby appoints Shaik Baben Sahib Shaik Baba Sahib Bahadur to be a member of the Tiruvannamalai Taluk Board.

North Arcot District Board's Office,
21st November 1920.

W. VIJAYARAGHAVA MUDALIYAR,
President.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, M.R.Ry. Pesapati Venkatapatiraju Garu has been duly elected as member of the Vizagapatam District Board by the Vizianagram Taluk Board *vice* M.R.Ry. N. R. Appa Rao Naydu Garu who vacated the seat under section 22 (1) of the Madras Local Boards Act.

Vizagapatam District Board's Office,
18th November 1920.

C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU,
President.

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Part I-B.—Educational.

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HOME DEPARTMENT.

(Education.)

LEAVE.

—, *Fort St. George, November* 26, 1920.

No. 186.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, Miss Winifred Philip Smith, Sub-Assistant Inspectress and acting Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Ganjam-Vizagapatam Girls' range, privilege leave for one month and seventeen days with effect from the 7th November 1920.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, November 26, 1920.

No. 197.—Rev. A. A. Thomas, M.A., has resigned his Ordinary Fellowship of the Madras University with effect from the 22nd October 1920, under the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), section 11, sub-section (1).

Fort St. George, November 26, 1920.

No. 198.—*For* rule 84 (ii) of the Grant-in-Aid Code *substitute* the following :—

"84 (ii). The amount of grant to be actually disbursed shall ordinarily be the amount promised, but shall not exceed one-half of the actual cost of the work as finally executed or of the acquisition or purchase, provided that, in the case of buildings erected or acquired for scientific purposes, the amount of grant may be two-thirds of the actual cost. If the expenditure actually

incurred exceeds the original estimate, a supplementary grant not exceeding one-half, or in the case of buildings to be used for teaching scientific subjects two-thirds of the excess, may be given.

"Before making payment the Director will require the management to furnish vouchers and certificates showing the actual amount expended by them in completing the work, purchase or acquisition."

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

TEXT-BOOKS AND COURSES OF STUDY FOR EUROPEAN SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS, 1921.

HIGH SCHOOL AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.

English.

1. Shakespeare—The Merchant of Venice.
2. Either of the following books of which a detailed knowledge will not be required :—
   Barnaby Rudge
   Guy Mannering.
3. Bacon's Essays—1 28 or
   Palgrave's Golden Treasury of English Verse, Book IV (Macmillan).

NOTE.—On 2 and 3 questions of a general and not of a detailed nature will be set.

Latin.

Livy—XXI—1-38
Virgil Æneid II, Lines 1-633

French.

Senior French Reader by Edward James (pages 116 to end).
University Tutorial Press, London.

Tamil.

Nature Stories, Book I, by C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar (pages 1 to 66).
C. Coomaraswami Naynda & Sons, Madras.

Telugu.

The King's Tale (Longmans' Indian Stories for School Reading).

Malayalam.

Seventh Standard Reader by Marsden (omitting the poetry).
Macmillan & Co., Madras.

Urdu.

Seventh Urdu Reader (pages 1 to 111), Lahore Series (Gulab Singh & Sons, Lahore).

History.

(Special periods in English and Indian History.)

English History, 1815 to 1914, or
History of the British Empire, 1784 to 1878, or
Outlines of Modern European History, A.D. 1815 to A.D. 1878, with questions on the most important events in the periods 1789 to 1814 and 1878 to 1910.
Indian History, A.D. 1748 to the Durbar of 1911.

MIDDLE SCHOOL AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.

English.

1. The Lady of the Lake.
2. Any two of the following books of which a detailed knowledge will not be required :—
   "The Story of the Guides" by Major-General Sir George Younghusband (Macmillan).
   "Jack of the Bushveld" by Sir Percy Fitzpatrick.
   "Happy-go-Lucky" by Ian Hay.
   "Lady Nugge, Peeress" by Edgar Jepson.

Latin.

Dialogues of Roman Life, ed. S. E. Winbolt, published by Bell, or
Cæsar De Bello Gallico—Book II.

French.

Un Montmorency; Le Cocher Du Maréchal G by Frederic Soulié' Siepmann's French Series for Rapid Reading (Macmillan) or
"Cosette" Episode tiré de Les Miserables—Par Victor Hugo (Marc Coppi) (Oxford Junior French Series, Clarendon Press, Oxford).

Tamil.

Tales from Panchatantra (Longmans, Green & Co.).

Telugu.

Little Lady of the Sun (Longmans' Indian Stories for School Reading).

MIDDLE SCHOOL AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION—*cont.*

Malayalam.

Fourth Standard Reader by Marsden omitting the poetry (Macmillan & Co.).

Urdu

Fourth Urdu Reader, pages 1 to 88, 134 to 178 and 180 to 192, Lahore series (Gulab Singh & Sons, Lahore).

Madras, 16th November 1920.

R. G. GRIEVE,
Acting Director of Public Instruction.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—DECEMBER 1920.

Candidates for the examination in Minor Sanitary Engineering (Intermediate Grade) to be held in December next are informed that they will have to sit for the *Written* examination at the *Senate House, Chepauk*, Madras. The *Written* examination will be conducted as shown in the following table :—

Day with date.	Hours.	Subject.
Thursday, 2nd December 1920 ..	11 a.m. to 2 p.m. ..	Minor Sanitary Engineering (Intermediate Grade).

2. The following arrangements have been made for the conduct of the Practical and *viva voce* examinations :—

For all Candidates—At Madras.

[Place of examination, Office of the Sanitary Engineer to Government, Chepauk.]

Approximate number of candidates to be examined (75).

[Hour of commencement of examination, 7-30 a.m.]

Days with dates.	Subject.
Friday, 3rd December, and Saturday, 4th December 1920, ..	Minor Sanitary Engineering (Intermediate Grade).

3. Candidates should bring with them to the examination room the set squares, drawing instruments and scales used by them in the class room.

4. Candidates are informed that a copy of the nominal list will be posted at the entrance to the examination hall on Wednesday, 1st December 1920, and that they will be expected to learn their general numbers from this list.

5. Attention is drawn to the following rules :—

(1) No candidate will be allowed to enter the examination room unless he wears a clean and decent dress, and, in all cases where good manners require it, a suitable covering for the head, nor will he be allowed to keep his shoes on unless they are shoes of English pattern, and socks and trousers are worn also.

No candidate suffering from any contagious disease will be admitted to the examination room.

(2) No candidate will be allowed to quit the examination room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination, and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.

(3) No candidate will be allowed to re-enter the examination room during the hours of examination after once quitting it, nor to leave the room without finally giving up his answer papers.

(4) Any candidate detected in speaking to, or in any way communicating with, any other candidate will be at once removed from the room and the circumstance reported to the Commissioner.

(5) *Any candidate who does not behave properly towards the Chief and Assistant Superintendents of the examination or is suspected of having had recourse to malpractice of any kind is liable to have his examination invalidated and also to be debarred from appearing again for any of the examinations under the control of the Commissioner for such term of years as the Commissioner may think fit; or, if the Commissioner is not satisfied for any reason whatever as to the trustworthiness of his results, he may be required to undergo a re-examination at some future date to be fixed by the Commissioner in any one or more of the subjects of the examination for which he appeared, his success or failure being determined on the results of such re-examination.*

(6) *No candidate will, on any account, be allowed to take into the examination room* [illegible] *books, copied sheets, manuscripts, or papers of any kind.* Any one detected in the violation of this rule or having recourse to any unfair practices will be removed from the room and the circumstance reported to the Commissioner. Candidates will, however, be allowed the use of mathematical instruments for drawing figures or ruling lines.

(7) Candidates whose names are not in the printed list furnished to the Superintendent must submit a written declaration through the Superintendent giving full particulars in regard to themselves *including their address* and furnish such evidence as may be possible of their having applied for admission to the examination at the proper time and paid the prescribed fees. The answer papers of such candidates will not be valued unless it is clear that the omission of their names is due to no fault of theirs.

(8) Candidates may have to write their answers on both sides of the paper supplied to them and they will receive the necessary instructions on this point in the examination hall from the Chief Superintendent of the examination.

(9) A candidate having completed his paper will rise from his seat and remain standing until the Superintendent takes his answer papers. Any candidate wishing to ask any question of the Superintendent will pursue the same course, but will, on no account, leave his place.

(10) Any answer paper sent up without the candidate's name and number affixed will not be valued. The answer papers and drawings should be stitched or pinned together at the upper left hand corner, and the whole folded in two lengthwise (not crosswise into four). The place of examination and the name and number should be written out clearly by the candidate on the top right hand side of the first page of the answer paper as well as on the top of the paper after it is folded.

(11) Candidates will not be allowed to take any papers, except their question paper, out of the examination room.

(12) Candidates are forbidden to tear up papers or to throw ink or papers on the floor. All spoilt copies, etc., should be left on the desk where the candidate has been writing.

(13) Candidates are forbidden to note down the answer to any question on the question paper itself, they will not be allowed to take any papers, except their question papers, out of the examination room.

(By order)

Office of the Comnr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 18th November 1920.

D. A. HOBDAY,
Secretary.

SCHEME OF EUROPEAN SCHOOL AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS, 1920.

MADRAS AND BANGALORE.

High School and Scholarship Examinations.

Days and dates. 1920.	Hours.	Subjects.
Monday, 29th November.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Second Language.
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Physics; Physiology.
Tuesday, 30th November.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	English Composition.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	English Text-books.
Wednesday, 1st December.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Arithmetic, Madras (A and AA candidates) and Bangalore.
	2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.	Algebra, Madras (A candidates) and Bangalore.
	4 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.	Algebra and Additional Arithmetic, Madras (AA candidates).
Thursday, 2nd December.	10 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.	Geometry, Madras (A candidates) and Bangalore.
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	History.
Friday, 3rd December.	10 a.m. to 12 noon	Chemistry; Botany.
	1 p.m. to 3 p.m.	Geography.
	3-5 p.m. to 3-5 p.m.	Hygiene; Applied Mathematics; Book-keeping.
Saturday, 4th December.	10 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.	Geometry and Mensuration, Madras (AA candidates).
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Needle-work
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Physiography.
	10 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.	Mensuration (Bangalore).
	10 a.m. to 12 noon	Domestic Economy.
Monday, 6th December.	2 p.m. to 2-30 p.m.	Type-writing (First Paper).
	3-30 p.m. to 4-5 p.m.	Type-writing (Second Paper).
	2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.	Freehand and Model Drawing.

Middle School and Scholarship Examinations.

Monday, 29th November.	10 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.	English Composition.
	4 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.	English Text-books.
Tuesday, 30th November.	10 a.m. to 12 noon	Arithmetic, Madras (B candidates) and Bangalore.
	10 a.m. to 12 noon	Arithmetic, Madras (BB and BBB candidates).
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Experimental Geometry, Madras (B and BB candidates) and Bangalore.
Wednesday, 1st December.	10 a.m. to 12 noon	Algebra, Madras (B candidates) and Bangalore.
	12-15 p.m. to 2-15 p.m.	Mensuration, Madras (BB and BBB candidates) and Bangalore.
	12-15 p.m. to 2-15 p.m.	Hygiene.
	3-15 p.m. to 3-15 p.m.	Second Language.
Thursday, 2nd December	10 a.m. to 12 noon	History; Book-keeping.
	1 p.m. to 3 p.m.	Geography.
	3 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Elementary Science
	10 a.m. to 12 noon	Geometrical Drawing, Madras (BBB candidates).
Friday, 3rd December	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Needlework
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Domestic Economy.
	10 a.m. to 12 noon	Freehand Drawing.
Saturday, 4th December.	10-15 a.m. to 10-30 a.m.	Shorthand (First Paper—Dictation).
	10-30 a.m. to 12 noon	Shorthand (Transcription of the same into longhand).
	2 p.m. to 2-30 p.m.	Type-writing (First Paper).
	2-35 p.m. to 4-5 p.m.	Type-writing (Second Paper).

Primary Scholarship Examination.

Monday, 29th November.	10 a.m. to 12 noon	English.
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Space and Number work.
Tuesday, 30th November.	10 a.m. to 12 noon	Needle-work.
	2 p.m. to 3-30 p.m.	Second Language.
Wednesday, 1st December.	10 a.m. to 11 a.m.	Freehand Drawing.
	11-30 a.m. to 1 p.m.	History; Geography; Elementary Science.

(By order)

Madras, 18th November 1920.

D. A. HOBDAY,
Secretary, Board of Examiners for European Schools.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

NOTIFICATION.

B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination.

It is hereby notified that for the above examination in Branch V—English Language and Literature to be held in 1924 to 1926 the following change has been made in the text-books in "Old English":—

For Sweet: Anglo Saxon Reader (8th Edition) I, II,.....XXXIV.
Brewnlr: Lieus 1853—3188.

Substitute Anglo-Saxon Reader by A. J. Wyatt (Cambridge University Press, 1919).

The list of text-books printed in Volume I of the Calendar for 1920, page 471, will accordingly be modified.

(By order)

K. RAMUNNI MENON,
Acting Registrar.

Senate House, 17th November 1920.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

Industrial scholarships will in future be awarded by the Director of Industries to pupils learning a trade or profession in recognised industrial schools or to selected apprentices (boys or girls) serving properly arranged apprenticeships for a specified term of training in workshops or mills where provision is made for the apprentices receiving class instruction in working hours for not less than four hours per week in subjects calculated to improve their value as artisans or operatives on completion of their training. The aim of these scholarships is to encourage deserving apprentices and pupils to complete their whole apprenticeship or period of training at one institution or workshop and so to some extent check the present tendency of apprentices to move from workshop to workshop in search of a few annas increase in wages to the detriment of their training and the advantage of their employers.

2. For the present, sixty scholarships will be awarded per annum tenable in approved schools or workshops or mills for a period of five years or such shorter term of apprenticeship as may be usual in the particular trade or occupation.

The scholarships will be of the value of—

Rs. 1-8 per month during the first year of training.
" 2 " second "
" 3 " third "
" 5 " fourth "
" 7-8 " fifth "

A bonus equivalent to two months' average scholarship will be granted for each year of training to such of the apprentices as satisfactorily complete the whole period of training agreed on at the commencement of the scholarship.

The conditions of award will be as follows:—

(1) All scholarship-holders shall be on probation for six months, after which the scholarship will be confirmed or withdrawn after consideration of a report from the employer or teacher regarding the scholar's work. Scholarships will ordinarily be granted to members of the artisan castes or to others whose families are already in the trade.

(2) No scholarship will be granted to candidates who are over seventeen years of age at the commencement of their apprenticeships, but in the case of Muhammadan candidates, the age limit may be raised by two years.

(3) The general educational attainments of candidates should be such as would enable them to profit by the training provided. Ordinarily a standard V pass in the primary grade will be regarded as the absolute minimum, but the nature of the trade to be followed, the pecuniary circumstances of the candidate, and his general fitness for the work will be taken into account in deciding whether a candidate is qualified for the scholarship.

(4) The candidate and his guardians must enter into an agreement with the employer that he will faithfully fulfil the conditions of apprenticeship, and unless prevented by sickness or other circumstances beyond his control, serve the full term of apprenticeship that may be agreed on.

General Regulations.

3. Applications for scholarships should be submitted by the head of the institution in which a candidate is studying or intends to study or by the candidate's employer or his manager on or before the 15th April in each year. Applications should be accompanied by a 'clearance' certificate from the school last attended and by such other particulars as are likely to assist the Director in coming to a decision, and should be made on forms which may be obtained from his office.

4. The names of selected candidates will be notified by the Director of Industries in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. Each scholarship will come into force on the 1st July.

5. Any scholarship withdrawn during the period for which it is tenable may be awarded with the consent of the Director of Industries for the remaining period to any eligible applicant.

6. Heads of institutions and employers may grant leave for a period not exceeding one month to scholars who are absent in consequence of severe sickness; but if the leave exceeds this period no scholarship will be granted for the period exceeding one month. Casual leave may be granted for good and sufficient reasons for a period not exceeding fifteen days in the year. If a scholarship-holder absents himself without good reason on the reopening day after the vacation or holidays the scholarship for the vacation or holidays is liable to be withheld by the Director of Industries.

7. No person receiving a scholarship under this notification will be permitted to hold another scholarship, provided wholly or partially by Government, without the special sanction of the Director of Industries.

8. All scholarships are liable to forfeiture for illness, misconduct, irregularity in attendance or failure to make due progress or to secure annual promotion.

9. A scholarship held in any class or year of apprenticeship shall run from the beginning of the month in which the holder joins the class and shall not be drawn after he ceases to attend the class or leaves the workshop. The scholarships are payable monthly.

10. In all cases where poverty has been made a condition of award, applications will be summarily rejected unless there is evidence to show that but for a scholarship, the applicant will not be able to continue his studies.

11. In addition to any register maintained under rule 80 of the Madras Educational Rules an acquittance roll containing the following information shall be maintained by the heads of the institutions or employers concerned and should be produced at the time of any departmental inspection of the institution, or workshop or mill :—

(1) Number; (2) name of scholarship-holder; (3) standard of scholarship; (4) monthly value of the scholarship; (5) period tenable; (6) number and date of the order in which the scholarship was sanctioned; (7) month for which the scholarship bill was drawn; (8) date of the encashment of the bill; (9) date of disbursement of the scholarship money and amount; (10) signature of the scholarship-holder; and (11) remarks.

12. Government trust that employers of labour will co-operate with Government in this scheme to the extent of conducting recognized classes in their works during working hours or allow their apprentices time off duty to attend classes in the Madras Trades School or any other place where suitable training is provided.

13. Works schools and classes will be eligible for recognition and for a Government grant provided they are conducted to the satisfaction of the Director of Industries, irrespective of the number of scholarship-holders in attendance.

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL,
Director of Industries.

Madras, 16th November 1920.

SCHEME OF WRITTEN EXAMINATION IN SCHOOL MANAGEMENT AND THE ART OF TEACHING UNDER ARTICLE 65 OF THE CODE OF REGULATIONS FOR EUROPEAN SCHOOLS, DECEMBER 1920.

Friday, 10th December 1920 .. .. { 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., Art of Teaching. / 2-30 p.m. to 5 p.m., School Management.

2. The following are centres of examination :—

Centre.	Place of examination.	Superintendent.
(1) Madras ..	Church Park Training School for Women, Teynampet, Madras.	Assistant Inspector of European Schools, Madras.
(2) Bangalore ..	Sacred Heart College, Bangalore.	Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

3. All the rules and regulations that govern public examinations will be applicable to this examination also.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European Schools.

Madras, 23rd November 1920.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR THE DIPLOMA OF L.M.P.—SEPTEMBER 1920.

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned medical pupils have been declared to have passed the final qualifying examinations for the Diploma of L.M.P. conducted by the Board of Examiners, Medical College, Madras, in September 1920 :—

No. and name.	School in which the pupil belongs.
1. C. M. Gopalan ..	.. Rayapuram.
2. E. Kunhikrishna Menon ..	.. Madura.
3. R. Swaminathan ..	.. Rayapuram.
4. P. K. Padmanabhan ..	.. Do
5. T. Balagura ..	.. Do.

A. C. INGRAM, Major, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

Madras, 19th November 1920.

NOTIFICATION.

A pupil by name P. N. Krishna Ayyar, who sought admission into the fourth form of the Malabar Mission High school, Palghat, by false representation is expelled for the school year 1920-21 in Proceedings Dis. No. 7620, dated 11th November 1920, and shall not be admitted into any recognized school during the period.

S. LAKSHMANA AYYAR,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Tenth Circle.

Camp Ponnani, 17th November 1920.

GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS IN FORM IV.

Under the Government Scholarship notification for the year 1920–21, the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle, sanctions the following scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 6 to each of the undermentioned pupils tenable till the end of June 1921 :—

Name of pupil.	Institution in which tenable.	By whom to be drawn.
1. M. Pushpam	Wesleyan Mission Girls' High School, Royapetta ..	The Correspondent.
2. Sister Lee, alias Maria Sundaram	Government Secondary and Training School, Triplicane	The Superintendent.
3. M. S. Sakuntala	Do.	Do.
4. A. Kannammal	Do.	Do.
5. Muniammal	Preparatory Training School for Mistresses, Egmore ..	Do.
6. Ray Motar	C.S.M. Girls' High School, Kilpauk	The Correspondent.
7. Muthiravelthy Rajam ..	St. Ethna Girls' High School, Royapetta	Do.

2. The scholarships which are to be drawn in advance for each month are debitable to the head "Government Scholarships—General—Secondary Schools."

3. The scholarships will be renewed next year if the progress and conduct of the pupils are reported to be satisfactory.

4. The provisions of the Government Scholarship notification should be strictly observed.

5. The scholarships will have effect from 1st July 1920 or from the date of joining after 1st July 1920, whichever is later.

GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS FOR WIDOWS.

Under the Government Scholarship notification for the year 1920–21, the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle, sanctions the following scholarships to each of the undermentioned pupils tenable till the end of June 1921 :—

Name of pupil.	Institution in which tenable.	By whom to be drawn.	Amount of scholarship per mensem.	Amount of guardian allowance.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Donia Bai	Government Secondary and Training School, Triplicane.	The Superintendent..	6 0 0	..
2. Lakshmi	Do.	Do. ..	10 0 0	..
3. Ahmedu	Do.	Do. ..	7 0 0	5 0 0
4. Rangayakamma ..	Do.	Do. ..	10 0 0	..
5. Kamalam	Do.	Do. ..	6 0 0	5 0 0
6. Kamala Bai	Do.	Do. ..	6 0 0	5 0 0
7. P. U. Jagadambal ..	C.S.M. Girls' School, Georgetown.	The Correspondent ..	7 0 0	..
8. Karamisa Begum ..	Government Mohammedan Training School, Royapetta.	The Superintendent..	6 0 0	..
9. M. Krishnammal ..	Wes. Mis. Hindu Girls' School, Chetpet.	The Correspondent ..	8 0 0	..
10. Sahini Bi	Government Muhammadan Girls' School, Vellore.	The Head Mistress ..	6 0 0	..
11. Narsima	Do.	Do. ..	7 0 0	..
12. Mahaboob B. ..	Do.	Do. ..	6 0 0	..
13. K. Subbamma ..	Government Girls' School, Malapet.	Do. ..	8 0 0	..
14. V. Kannamma ..	Government Girls' School, Gudiyatham.	Do ..	6 0 0	..
15. M. Ananthamma ..	Government Secondary School, Anantapur.	Do ..	6 0 0	..
16. S. Subbamma ..	Do.	Do ..	6 0 0	..

2. The scholarships which are to be drawn in advance for each month are debitable to the head "Government Scholarships—Elementary/Secondary Schools."

3. The scholarships will be renewed next year if the progress and conduct of the pupils are reported to be satisfactory.

4. The provisions of the Government Scholarship notification should be strictly observed.

5. The scholarships will have effect from 1st July 1920 or from the date of joining after 1st July 1920 whichever is later.

A. SERGEANT,
Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle.

Madras, 23rd November 1920

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited from *Non-Brahmin L.T.s* for vacancies in the cadre of Sub-Assistant Inspectors. They should be submitted so as to reach the Director by the 5th December 1920 at the latest through the head of the institution, if any, where they are serving. Particulars should be given :—(1) Caste, (2) age, (3) native district, (4) vernacular language, (5) optional subject at the Degree examination, (6) the date of passing the examination and (7) the class obtained therein.

Copies of testimonials, if any, and information regarding educational experience should be submitted.

Madras, 18th November 1920.

APPLICATIONS are invited from trained women graduates for the posts of Sub-Assistant Inspectresses of Girls' Schools on Rs. 120 *plus* a temporary allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem. Applications which should reach the Director on or before the 15th December 1920 should contain information regarding age, nationality, qualifications (general and professional) and present occupation.

R. G. GRIEVE,
Acting Director of Public Instruction.

Madras, 23rd November 1920.

APPLICATIONS are invited from trained mistresses of the secondary grade for the second assistant's post in the Queen Mary High School for Indian Girls, Vizagapatam, on Rs. 75—5—100 plus 33 per cent on salary.

Preference will be given to Anglo-Indians and Intermediates in Arts.

Applications should contain information on the undermentioned points and copies of certificates of education and character should be submitted:—

Name in full; caste; age; particulars of appointments held previously, if any; where trained and year of training; vernacular; whether holding a probationary or complete trained teachers' certificate.

A. DEROZARIO,
Acting Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Northern Circle.

Vizagapatam, 2nd November 1920.

WANTED two trained History Telugu graduates for the Model High School attached to this College.—Salary Rs. 60 *plus* temporary allowance Rs. 15.

Government Training College, Rajahmundry,
15th November 1920.

WANTED immediately a trained Mathematics Graduate for the Model High School attached to this College. Salary Rs. 60 *plus* allowance of Rs. 15.

R. W. ROSS,
Principal.

Government Training College, Rajahmundry,
22nd November 1920.

APPLICATIONS are invited from trained Anglo-Indian mistresses of the secondary grade who have specialised in Infant Teaching for the Temporary Assistant's post for Standard I in this school on Rs. 75 *plus* 25 per cent on salary.

The appointment will fall vacant at the end of January 1921.

Applications should contain information on the undermentioned points and should reach the undersigned as soon as possible:—(1) Name in full, (2) caste, (3) date of birth, (4) particulars of appointments held previously, if any, (5) where trained and the year of training, (6) vernacular and (7) whether holding a probationary or complete trained teachers' certificate.

M. I. EBBUTT,
Acting Superintendent.

Presidency Training School for Mistresses,
Egmore, Madras, 19th November 1920.

APPLICATIONS are invited from trained and certificated Intermediate and S.S.L.C. men for existing and possible vacancies in schools in the Twelfth Circle, Malabar and Nilgiris.

Applicants should state their age, caste and the optional subjects for the Intermediate or S.S.L.C. and also any special qualification they have. Copies of testimonials should accompany the application.

S. LAKSHMANA AYYAR,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Twelfth Circle.

Camp Ponnani, 17th November 1920.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of acting Fifth Assistant, Government Secondary School for Muhammadans, Guntur, on Rs. 30 plus 10 from secondary grade trained S.S.L.C. Muhammadans. The vacancy will last for more than a year. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 10th December 1920.

C. T. PARTHASARATHI MUDALIYAR,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Fifth Circle.

Guntur, 19th November 1920.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE BOTANICAL BULLETIN.

The Presidency College Botanical Bulletin consists of illustrations with descriptions of common flowering plants of Madras.

Nos. 1—50—a limited number available for Rs. 2.

Nos. 51—75 issued 1918—19 still available for Rs. 2.

Nos. 76—100 now being issued at Re. 1 payable in advance.

Applications for copies accompanied by a money order for the necessary amount should be made to Mr. P. V. Pyne, Professor of Botany, Presidency College, Madras.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 48.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 30, 1920. [Price, 6 pies.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.
SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS—OCTOBER 1920.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the SPECIAL TESTS under which their names appear

[NOTE.—Failure lists will be published in due course.]

[Applications for certificates should be made in accordance with the notice that will be published in the Fort St. George and District Gazettes in January next.]

[N B.—*Applications from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the cause of failure or for a re-valuation of their answer papers will not be attended to.*]

Number in order of proficiency.	Number in general register.	Name of candidate.	Place of examination.	Age.	Highest general education test passed.	Designation of office held.
		THE JAIL TEST.				
		SECOND CLASS.				
	113	Vyasarpadi Kasiah Mudali.	Berhampur.	48	Matriculation.	Deputy Jailor, District Jail, Berhampur.
	611	S. Vaidyanathan ..	Cocanada ..	24	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Central Jail, Rajahmundry.
	1393a	Nagapatam S Muhaduvan Pillai.	Vellore ..	25	Do ..	Probationary Deputy Jailor, Vellore.
	1709a	K. S. Venkataramana Ayyar.	Trichinopoly	46	Matriculation.	Deputy Jailor, Central Jail, Trichinopoly
	2194	V. S. Venkataramana .	Salem ..	25	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Central Jail, Salem.
	2195	Omar Doreedar ..	Do ..	26	Exempted ..	Acting Jailor, Central Jail, Salem.
	2324	C. R. S. Ramaswami Ayyar	Coimbatore.	23	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Central Jail, Coimbatore
	2325	M. Swaminatha Pillai ..	Do.	46	Matriculation.	Jail Clerk, Central Jail, Coimbatore.
	2326	G. S. Krishna Ayyar ..	Do.	49	Do.	Deputy Jailor, Central Jail, Coimbatore.
		THE TRANSLATION TEST.				
		KANARESE.				
		FIRST CLASS.				
1	2321	Kattigunabelli R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.	Madras ..	27	F.A. ..	Clerk, Government Kanarese Translator's Office, Madras.
		SECOND CLASS.				
	350	Tambahalli Krishna Rao	Bellary ..	24	Matriculation.	Clerk, District Court, Bellary
	2485	Adur Narayana Rao ..	Mangalore ..	27	F.A. ..	Clerk, District Munsif's Court, Udipi.
	2553	Mangalore Narasimha Laxmana Hegde.	Madras ..	24	B.A. ..	Acting Assistant, Government Kanarese Translator's Office Madras.
		TULU.				
		SECOND CLASS.				
	2487	Tanambur Ashvatha Bhandarkar.	Mangalore ..	41	Matriculation.	Head Clerk District Munsif's Court, Puttur.

FAILURE LIST.

[*Notes.*—(1) Candidates who were absent from part of the examination are regarded as having failed in the subject or subjects from which they absented themselves.

(2) Applications from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the cause of failure or for a re valuation of their answer-papers will not be attended to.]

THE TRANSLATION TEST.

MALAYALAM

Translation from English into Malayalam	.. ..	b
Translation from Malayalam into English	.. ..	b

Register number.	Subjects failed in A, B.
7814	

(By order)

D. A. HOBDAY,
Secretary.

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 25th November 1920.

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Part II.—Miscellaneous Notifications.

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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE, ETC.

Judicial.

No. 103. *Transfer.*—The following transfer of a District Munsif has been ordered by the High Court:—

M.R Ry. Ojitti Kunhiraman Avargal, on relief as acting District Munsif of Calicut (Additional), to Chingleput (Additional). To join expeditiously.

High Court, Madras,
23rd November 1920.

E. H. COUSTENAY,
Registrar.

Board of Revenue.

Salt, Abkari and Customs Department.

Leave.—Under article 280 of the Civil Service Regulations and with reference to G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated the 7th March 1920, Mr. Henry Albert Persira, Inspector, is granted privilege leave for six months from date of relief.

Board (Separate Revenue), Madras,
25th November 1920.

D. N. STRATHIE.
Acting Secretary.

Forest.

Posting.—M.R Ry. P. Govinda Menon Avargal, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, attached to the Office of the Conservator of Forests, Western Circle, is posted to the charge of the Palghat Range (Central Coimbatore division). To join as early as possible.

C. E. O. FISCHER,
Acting Conservator of Forests, Western Circle.

Coimbatore, 16th November 1920.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Reporting.—M.R.Ry. L. S Sapthariahi Ayyar Avargal, Assistant Engineer, posted to this circle in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 8054-C., dated 10th November 1920, is reported to the Kistna Eastern division as Personal Assistant to the Executive Engineer.

L. D. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

Berwada, 26th November 1920.

Reporting.—M.R.Ry. A. R. Venkata Acharya Avargal, B.E., Assistant Executive Engineer, posted to this Circle, is reported to the South Arcot division for training in accounts.

A. V. RAMALINGA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, VII Circle.

Madras, 23rd November 1920.

MEDICAL.

Services placed.—Temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon G. Ramayya, L.M. & S., on relief at Police and Sub-Jail Hospital, Kompai, is placed at the disposal of the President, District Board, Anantapur, for the charge of Munro's Hospital, Gooty, to fill a vacancy.

Leave.—Civil Assistant Surgeon A. G. Pereira, L.M. & S., Assistant to District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Ramnad, is hereby granted privilege leave for two months from 1st December 1920.

Appointment.—Khan Sahib Md. Azizulla Sahib Bahadur, M.B., C.M., on relief by Captain C. Newcomb, to resume his permanent appointment as First Assistant to the Chemical Examiner, Madras.

Madras, 22nd November 1920.

Leave.—Civil Assistant Surgeon C. M. Philip, L.M. & S., Assistant to Surgeon, Third District, Madras, two months' privilege leave from 1st December 1920.

Appointment.—Civil Assistant Surgeon Saiyid Ghulam Hussain, L.M. & S., Assistant to Surgeon, Second District, Madras, is appointed to act as Assistant to Surgeon, Third District, Madras, in addition to his own duties during the absence of Civil Assistant Surgeon C. M. Philip, L.M. & S., on privilege leave.

Civil Assistant Surgeon S. Balavalayudam, L.M. & S., from the Local Fund Hospital, Rameswaram, Ramnad district, is appointed as Assistant to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Ramnad, *vice* Civil Assistant Surgeon A. G. Pereira, L.M. & S., granted two months' privilege leave from 1st December 1920.

A. C. INGRAM, Major, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General.

Madras, 23rd November 1920.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

IMPERIAL LIBRARY,

(CORNER OF HARE STREET AND STRAND ROAD, CALCUTTA.)

Open to { WEEK-DAYS AND SATURDAYS, FROM 10 A.M. TO 7 P.M.
SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS, FROM 2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.

The Imperial Library is also a LENDING LIBRARY. It is free to all except children. There is no subscription to pay.

J. A. CHAPMAN,
Librarian.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

All letters and correspondence intended to the Inspector of Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Polavaram Circle, should hereafter be addressed to Razu—Polavaram via-Yellamanchili and not to Polavaram as heretofore.

P. K. R. MENON,
Inspector, Salt, etc., Dept.

Razu—Polavaram, 13th November 1920.

CHANGE OF HEADQUARTERS.

With effect from 13th November 1920, the headquarters of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, First Circle, will be Cocanada, Godavari district.

G. A. D. STUART,
Director of Agriculture.

Madras, 17th November 1920.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, has cancelled the registration of the Immanivanigadam C.C.S. No. 628 in the Kaikalur taluk of the Kistna district under section 38 (i) of India Act II of 1912 and appointed Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bezwada, as liquidator of the said society under section 42 (i) of the Act.

This order shall take effect on the expiry of two months from this date.

F. R. HEMINGWAY,
Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Egmore, 26th November 1920.

REMOVAL OF OFFICE.

With effect from 12th November 1920 the office of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, First Circle, will be temporarily shifted to Cocanada from Anakapalle and after that date all communications intended for that office may be addressed to Cocanada.

D. BALAKRISHNAMURTI,
Acting Deputy Director of Agriculture, First Circle.

Anakapalle, 6th November 1920.

TRANSFER OF HEADQUARTERS.

The Government having sanctioned the permanent transfer of the headquarters of the Koraput division from Koraput to Vizagapatam, notice is hereby given that all communications intended for the Executive Engineer, Koraput division, should in future be addressed to Vizagapatam.

C. H. BRIANT,
Executive Engineer, Koraput Division.

Vizagapatam, 25th November 1920.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS, CALCUTTA.

Qualified Urdu Teachers.

Bangalore.—Ghulam Ahmed Sahib, 1, Pattigraw Street, St. John Hill.
Mukhtar Ahmed, C/o A. D. S. & Y., Bangalore.

Bellary.—Mir Mahmud Husain, 76, Tank Bund, Bellary.

Madras.—Muhiddin Hussain Sahib, 16/16, Vathiar Chenniah Pillai Street, Royapetta, Madras.

Qualified Kanarese Teacher.

Mysore.—B.Ry. K. Hanumantha Rao, Editor, Modern Advertiser, Mysore.

Qualified Tamil Teachers.

Madras.—B.Ry. K. Raghavachari, Senior Tamil Pandit, Wesley College, Royapetta.
A. M. Salakaparamanuja Acharya, Vidwan (Madras University), Head Tamil Pandit, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.

N.B.—Whenever any teacher changes his address, he is requested to communicate his new address to the Board of Examiners.

E. S. HARCOURT, Major,
Offg. Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

Calcutta, 3rd November 1920.

EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY AND SERVICE FOR ENGINE DRIVERS.

Notice is hereby given that, under G.O. No. 1429 M., dated 11th August 1904, the next examination for Certificates of Competency and Service for Engine Drivers qualifying candidates for employment under Government will be held at the Public Works Workshops near Stone Wells, Madras, on Monday the 10th and Tuesday the 11th January 1921 commencing at 8 a.m.

2. Candidates must send in their applications made out in English on printed form so that they may reach the Sanitary Engineer's office on or before the 10th December 1920, after which date no application will be considered. Applications for admission to the examination for Certificates of Competency must be drawn up in accordance with rule 9 of the rules for grant of Certificates of Competency and Service for Engine Drivers published in Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th October 1904, pages 838 to 841 and must be supported by the accompaniments referred to in that rule, and those for admission to the examination for Certificates for Service in accordance with rule 22.

3. The prescribed fee must be paid into a Government Treasury or, if at Madras, into the Bank of Madras and the receipt given by the Treasury Officer or the Bank of Madras must be securely fastened to the application together with other enclosures.

4. Each application should be sent direct to the undersigned post paid, superscribed and addressed as follows:—

Applications for admission to the Examination for Engine Drivers.

To
The Sanitary Engineer to the Government of Madras and President, Board of Examiners,
Chepauk, Madras.

Insufficiently stamped covers will be rejected.

5. Candidates should fill in their applications legibly and write their names and addresses distinctly and in full and fill in the application form correctly to the best of their knowledge and belief. Any candidate who makes any false representations for the purpose of seeking admission to the Examination will be criminally prosecuted. Applications defective in any particular will be returned.

6. For any information that may be required, candidates are referred to the rules published as specified in paragraph 2 above.

7. Application forms and copies of the rules for the examination may be had on application to the undersigned.

F. W. IRELAND,
Offg. Sanitary Engineer to Government and President, Board of Examiners.

Madras, 11th November 1920.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified that treasure consisting of five gold coins hidden in a small pot buried in the open site of Yeddula Venkatappa of Basavanapalli, hamlet of Kirikera village of Hindupur taluk, was discovered by Mala Ramledu alias Narasimhadu and Pandedu alias Narasimhadu of the village on or about February 19. The value of the coins recovered from the finders is approximately estimated at Rs. 35.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by duly authorised agent before the Collector at Anantapur on the 11th day of April 1921 at Anantapur in view of the matter being inquired into and determined according to law.

Anantapur Collector's Office,
10th November 1920.

It is hereby notified that treasure, consisting of one whole rupee, one silver two-anna piece and 108 silver quarter-rupee pieces amounting in all to Rs. 28-2-0 hidden in one of the two worn out copper vessels buried in a dilapidated house in the middle of the main bazaar of Pamidi town, Gooty taluk, belonging to the goddess Sri Kanaka Parameswari, was discovered by Bala Sankanna on or about the 23th July 1920. The value of the two copper vessels is estimated to be Rs. 4.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure and the vessels or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by duly authorized agent before the Collector on Monday the 11th April 1921 at 12 a.m., at Anantapur in view of the matter being inquired into or determined according to law.

A. RAMACHA NEDUNGADI,
Collector.

Anantapur Collector's Office,
13th November 1920.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that the undermentioned treasure was found by Sathan Veikharan of Kila Palla Street of Tirukkolur village, Mannargudi taluk, while working in the account tope in S. No. 119-C described as jari land in village nattam owned by the local Siva temple :—

Description of treasure.

Name.							Value. Rs. A. P.
1. Amman (big)	..	..	..	..	..	..	18 12 0
2. Amman (small)	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 4 0
3. Perumal	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 4 0
4. Tiruvasi	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 15 0
5. Bikshandar	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 0 0
					Total	..	45 0 0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector at Tanjore at his office on 8th December 1920 in view to the matter being inquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
3rd July 1920.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1878 that the undermentioned articles of treasure were found by Panchama Pakkiri, son of Kathae, of Ravanallur village, Tiruturaipundi taluk, while removing earth from S. No. 104-N of the aforesaid village classed as 'patta dry' :—

Description of treasure.

Names of articles.							Estimated value. Rs. A. P.
1. Big Perumal	..	..	..	..	..	..	80 15 0
2. Big Nachiar	..	..	..	..	..	..	45 0 0
3. Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	47 4 0
4. Small Perumal	..	..	..	..	..	..	15 12 0
5. Small Nachiar	..	..	..	..	..	..	15 12 0
6. Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	16 12 0
7. One Nachiar with Tiruvasi	..	..	..	..	..	..	24 0 0
8. Broken bell (handle only)	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 6 0
9 & 10. Brass thambalam, big 1, small 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 4 0
11. Deepakkal (broken piece only)	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 2 0
12. Deepakkal	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 8 0
13. Pathravathi or brass plate	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 9 0
14 17. Iron nails 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 0 6
18. Chakram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 14 0
					Total	..	252 11 6

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore in his office on 10th March 1921 in view to the matter being inquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
24th October 1920.

P. O. DUTT,
Collector.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Statement showing PLAGUE SEIZURES AND DEATHS in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1898 to 27th November 1920.

(D = Deaths : S = Seizures.)

		Anantapur.	Bellary.	Chingleput.	Kistnah.	Coimbatore.	Cuddapah.	Godavari.	Guntur.	Kurnool.	Nellore.	Nilgiris.	Salem.	South Arcot.	Tanjore.	Trichinopoly.	Tinnevelly.	Vizagapatam.	Cochin State.	Travancore State.	Pudukkottai State.	Total.
First period (August 1898 to June 1899).	D	324	338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	662
	S	324	338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	662
Second period (July 1899 to June 1900).	D	...	319	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	319
	S	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Third period (July 1900 to June 1901).	D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fourth period (July 1901 to June 1902).	D	...	1,838	...	...	888	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,726
	S	...	1,338	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,638
Fifth period (July 1902 to June 1903).	D	146	1,385	21	...	738	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,290
	S	105	2,038	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,743
Sixth period (July 1903 to June 1904).	D	1,014	6,488	15	...	4,373	382	...	...	...	...	200	1,054	1,373	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,899
	S	1,064	7,084	15	...	3,178	574	...	...	...	...	115	1,489	1,178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,117
Seventh period (July 1904 to June 1905).	D	1,722	10,372	...	...	3,673	60	...	...	...	...	100	174	1,824	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,925
	S	1,344	8,708	...	...	2,113	70	...	...	...	...	100	884	1,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,899
Eighth period (July 1905 to June 1906).	D	7	2,400	...	...	711	30	...	...	...	...	500	66	342	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,056
	S	3	2,106	...	...	344	30	...	...	...	...	500	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,049
Ninth period (July 1906 to June 1907).	D	10	806	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,866
	S	7	337	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	978	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,372
Tenth period (July 1907 to June 1908).	D	663	3,796	15	...	208	...	...	...	...	730	100	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,512
	S	173	2,301	15	...	145	...	...	...	...	811	100	978	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,423
Eleventh period (July 1908 to June 1909).	D	24	810	...	...	1,154	...	...	...	...	...	100	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,088
	S	22	187	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	100	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,309
Twelfth period (July 1909 to June 1910).	D	...	...	...	...	4,781	...	...	...	...	...	100	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,881
	S	...	...	...	...	3,073	...	...	...	...	...	100	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,173
Thirteenth period (July 1910 to June 1911).	D	10	1,109	...	...	8,051	...	...	...	...	...	100	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,260
	S	10	910	...	...	1,470	...	...	...	...	...	100	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,490
Fourteenth period (July 1911 to June 1912).	D	661	12,027	...	...	1,870	...	...	...	...	...	100	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,658
	S	104	10,140	...	...	1,781	...	...	...	...	...	100	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,125
Fifteenth period (July 1912 to June 1913).	D	307	536	...	...	1,799	...	...	...	...	...	100	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,742
	S	305	536	...	...	1,718	...	...	...	...	...	100	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,659
Sixteenth period (July 1913 to June 1914).	D	60	847	...	...	2,156	...	...	...	...	...	100	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,163
	S	60	802	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	100	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,062
Seventeenth period (July 1914 to June 1915).	D	670	1,500	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	100	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,270
	S	60	1,010	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	100	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,170
Eighteenth period (July 1915 to June 1916).	D	302	1,010	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	100	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,412
	S	104	1,004	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	100	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,208
Nineteenth period (July 1916 to June 1917).	D	419	2,307	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	100	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,826
	S	258	1,538	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	100	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,896
Twentieth period (July 1917 to June 1918).	D	6,880	28,478	...	...	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	100	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,458
	S	4,304	14,437	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	100	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,841
Twenty-first period (July 1918 to June 1919).	D	669	3,501	...	...	2,643	...	...	...	...	...	100	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,913
	S	324	2,163	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	100	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,587
Twenty-second period (July 1919 to June 1920).	D	254	3,314	...	...	2,611	...	...	...	...	...	100	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,279
	S	107	1,434	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	100	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,641
Twenty-third period (1st July 1920 to 27th November 1920).	D	83	1,140	...	...	1,077	...	...	...	...	...	100	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,400
	S	31	1,043	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	100	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,174
Grand Total	D	13,196	90,477	104	604	67,902	1,101	66	1,123	1,018	6,001	1,900	6,736	30,809	100	404	601	111	111	111	111	174,000
	S	10,121	67,904	90	403	35,000	1,000	66	766	1,018	4,144	1,900	6,347	24,611	104	841	600	111	111	111	111	174,000

Statement showing PLAGUE SEIZURES AND DEATHS in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for week ending 27th November 1920 as compared with two previous weeks.

District, town and week.	Reported during the week ending 13th November 1920.						Reported during the week ending 20th November 1920.						Reported during the week ending 27th November 1920.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Anantapur district			144	97	144	97	1	1	122	1	123	2	1	1	72	34	73	35
Bellary district																		
Bellary town																		
Chingleput district															1		1	
Chittoor district	1		132	76	133	76	1	1	158	110	159	111			138	112	138	112
Cuddapah district			44	36	44	36			80	58	80	58			81	30	81	30
Coimbatore town																		
Dharmapuri taluk									83	54	83	54			19	11	19	11
Dindigul town			20	10	20	10												
Ellore district																		
Erode town																		
Gudalur taluk																		
Guntur district																		
Godavari district																		
Gudur district																		
Guntur district																		
Kurnool district																		
Madras City			220	220	220	220			87	61	87	61						
Madura district																		
Negapatam town									16	6	16	6						
Nellore town			2	11	13	11												
Nilgiri district																		
Palghat town			1	1	1	1												
Pollachi town																		
Porto Novo town																		
Salem district																		
Salem town																		
Tellicherry town																		
Tinnevelly district																		
Tiruchirapalli district			1		1										1		1	
Tiruchirapalli town																		
Tiruppur town																		
Trichinopoly district																		
Trichinopoly town																		
Tuticorin town																		
Vellore district			35	15	35	15	1	1	126	70	126	71	1	1	100	61	100	62
Vellore town			2	4	2	4			6	3	6	3			4	4	4	4
Vizagapatam district																		
Vizagapatam town			1		1													
South Kanara district																		
Mangalore town																		
Cannanore district																		
Kumbakonam town																		
Mayuram town																		
Tanjore town																		
Trivandrum district																		
Tuticorin port																		
Trichinopoly district																		
Srirangam port																		
Vizagapatam port																		
Vizagapatam district																		
Bandur Taluk																		
Total	1		601	474	602	474	6	4	618	360	717	460	1	1	507	310	508	311

E. L. PERRY, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner.

Madras, 29th November 1920.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Under section 162 of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), and section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officers shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed under the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), take down the evidence with their own hand in the English language :—

M.R.Ry. Dasapandi Narayana Rao Pantalu Garu, Revenue Divisional Officer, Rajahmundry.

High Court, Madras,
31st November 1920.

M.R.Ry. Kivalur Rajappier Sundaram Ayyar Avargal, Revenue Divisional Officer, Peddapur.

High Court, Madras,
23rd November 1920.

Under section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officers shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed, take down the evidence with their own hand in the English language :—

M.R.Ry. Addanki Venkataramayya Garu, Second Additional Subordinate Judge, Tanjore.

High Court, Madras,
23rd November 1920.

Mr John Charles Hill Fowler, I.C.S., Acting District Judge, Kurnool.
M.R.Ry. Narayanaswami Ayyar Kailasam Ayyar Avargal, District Munsif, under orders of transfer to Tindivanam

High Court, Madras,
23rd November 1920.

C. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
Assistant Registrar, Appellate Side.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS LYING UNCLAIMED IN THE OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR OF MADRAS-CHINGLEPUT.

Year and date of registration or refusal.	Book and document number.	Nature and value.	Executant.	Claimant.	Name of party who should take back the document.
19th Apr. 1918..	1263 of Book No. 1.	Lease for four years at a monthly rent of Rs. 9, with an advance of Rs. 18	Appadurai Pillai ..	Kulangeriya Mudaliyar, Rajataka Mudaliyar and Parthasarathi Pillai.	Kalingiraya Mudaliyar.
28th May ,, ..	1709 of Book No. 1.	Sale for Rs. 60.	Vembuliammal ..	Thulasi Ammal ..	Raja Nayakar.
29th June ,, ..	2164 of Book No. 1	Partition Deed.	Anthony Joseph Quinna .. .. Geo Alex. William Quinna		A. Quinn.
17th Aug. ,, ..	2631 of Book No. 1.	Mortgage for Rs. 3 000.	Manikamoji Mudaliyar.	Mohammad Kasim Sahib.	Abdulla Sheriff.
22th Apr. 1919..	207 of Book No. 4.	Mortgage of a money decree for Rs 4,000.	K. Sathiarayana ..	V. Kandayya ..	V. Kandayya.
23rd July ,, ..	2500 of Book No. 1.	Lease for 7 years at a monthly rent of Rs 16.	Rama Rao ..	A. Venkatachala Nayudu	Rama Rao.
20th Aug. ,, ..	893 of Book No. 4	Release ..	Jambulinga Chetti.	Chendamaral Ammal	Chendamaral Ammal.
19th Sep. ,, ..	447 of Book No. 4-D.	Sale of cattle for Rs. 200.	Munuswami Pillai.	Andalammal ..	Munuswmi Pillai.
4th Dec. ,, ..	4378 of Book No. 1.	Lease for 2 years at a monthly rent of Rs. 125, advance Rs 1,000.	Hajee Mohamed Ibrahim Sait.	O. Rayamanar Nayudu C. Srinivasulu Nayudu.	O. Srinivasulu Nayudu.
15th Sep. ,, ..	5 of Book No. 3.	..	Alexander Sydnady Dawson.	Grace Dawson Murray.	Grace Dawson Murray.
27th Nov. ,, ..	181 of Book No. 4-D.	Sale for Rs. 168	S. Parthasarathi Ayyangar	K. Seshadri Ayyangar	S. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.
12th Feb. 1920 ..	P/344 of 1918 ..	Transfer of mortgage.	T. Rangaratha Mudaliyar and Ramaiammal.	Venkapati Rangayya.	T. Rangaratha Mudaliyar.
12th Feb. ,, ..	823 of 1920 ..	Release ..	Abdul Razim Sahib	Md Kasim Sahib, Naina Chetti.	A. Natana Chetti.
25th Feb. ,, ..	886 of 1920 ..	Lease for 2 years at a monthly rent of Rs 50	Thiruvenkadathan Chetti.	T. Vallinammal, Krishna Vanammal.	Krishna Vanammal.
18th Mar. ,, ..	918 of 1920 ..	Lease on farm at a monthly rent of As. 6	Muthammal ..	Ommammalai Ammal	Perathambi Nadar.
18th Mar. ,, ..	995 of Book No. 1.	Lease on farm at a monthly rent of Rs. 15.	Rajahadur Mudaliyar	Rayagopala Ankariyar	Rajahadur Mudaliyar.
4th Feb. ,, ..	87 of Book No. 4.	Release for Rs. 50.	Sriramulu Nayudu	Ramanammal, Rajagopal Nayudu.	Rajagopal Nayudu.
5th May ,, ..	197 of Book No. 4-D.	Agreement to serve on Rs. 10 per mensem.	Lakayya Nayudu.	Rangammal Mudaliyar.	Lakayya Nayudu.
20th Sep. ,, ..	461 of Book No. 4	Adoption Deed.	Devada Ranganayakamma.	Munulla Kuppayya Chetti.	P. Varada Ramanujam Chetti.
8th Oct. ,, ..	3277 of Book No. 1.	A mortgage for Rs. 200.	Annamalamal and Dharmalingam Pillai.	Adiyalam ..	Papathiammal.
14th Oct. ,, ..	3127 of Book No. 1.	Sale for Rs. 100.	Chinnaswami Nayakar, Doraiswami Nayakar (guardian).	Saminatha Mudaly.	Saminatha Mudaly.
31st Dec. 1919 ..	Power 837 of 1919.	Special power.	Gopala Ayyar ..	Dharmamba ..	Gopala Ayyar.

N.B.—A fee of annas four will be levied for safe-custody of documents for every fifteen days or part thereof after the first fifteen days from the date of registration or refusal subject to a maximum of Rs. 7. Documents other than wills lying unclaimed for over two years will be destroyed under section 31 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.

LIST OF CERTIFICATES OF ENCUMBRANCES AND CERTIFIED COPIES LYING UNCLAIMED IN THE REGISTRAR'S OFFICE, MADRAS-CHINGLEPUT.

Date of application.	Description of encumbrance certificate or certified copy.	Date on which made ready.	Name of person who should claim delivery.
9th November 1918.	E. C. of New market, Choolai	20th November 1918.	Egambara Pillai.
28th March 1919.	E. C. of house in Binnamma Mudali street, Alwarpet, Mylapore.	8th April 1919.	Singaravelu Pillai.
25th March ..	E. C. of house No. 31 in Cemetery Road, Old Washermanpet.	31st March ..	Seenappa Nayakar.
28th March 1918.	Copy of document No. 1500 of 1883 of Book 1 ..	27th March 1918	Syed Mahiuddin.
27th August ..	Copy of document No. 2057 of 1918 of Book 1 ..	11th September 1918	Tarabund.
14th July ..	Copy of document No. 2234 of 1918 of Book 1 ..	17th September 1918.	Karuppan Chetti.
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	..
9th October ..	Copy of document No. 297 of 1917 of Book 1 ..	18th October 1918	M. E. Patel
17th October ..	Copy of document No. 3182 of 1918 of Book 1 ..	31st October ..	Manothani Ammal.
29th October ..	Copy of document No. 3345 of 1918 of Book 1 ..	6th November 1918	Mangaldas Amrital.
3rd December ..	Copy of document No. 3703 of 1918 of Book 1 ..	20th December 1918.	Inayathulla.
1st February 1919.	Copy of document No. 1875 of 1906 of Book 1 ..	19th February 1919.	Jagannatha Pillai.
15th February 1919	Copy of document No. 261 of 1919 of Book 1 ..	22nd February 1919	Jewar Mull Sowcar.
3rd April 1919.	Copy of document No. 893 of 1913 of Book 1 ..	14th April 1919.	G. Venkatakrishna Reddi.
10th April ..	Copy of will No. 2 of 1919	12th April ..	T. Anandu Rao.
9th October ..	Copy of document No. 2575 of 1903 of Book 1 ..	13th October ..	W. Swamyi Lall
28th October ..	Copy of document No. 193 of 1893 of Book 1 ..	29th October ..	V. Subbaraya Mudaliyar.
.. ..	Copy of document No. 4a of 1898 of Book 1 ..	.. ..	..
4th December ..	Copy of document No. 1358 of 1918 of Book 1 ..	19th December 1919.	O. M. Somasi Nayudu.
3rd February 1920.	Copy of document No. 303 of 1918 of Book 1 ..	6th February 1920.	Kottamedi Subbayya.
6th February 1918.	Copy of judgment in Appeal No. 21 of 1918 ..	11th February 1918.	W. Chakrapani Nayudu.
..	Copy of deposition of T. S. Pani in Appeal No. 21 of 1918.	12th February 1918.	..
17th December 1919.	Copy of original inquiry No. 8 of 1918	14th December 1919	Papathi Ammal.
23th August 1910.	E. C. of 22, Vythianatha Mudali Street, Pudu Nayakanpet	3rd September 1910.	Chakaravarthi Ayyasar.
14th October 1919.	E.C of No. 116, Podaiyarkovil street, Pudu Nayakanpet.	20th October 1919.	G. Duraiswami Pillai.
9th December 1910.	E. C. of Nos. 6 and 7, China Bazar Road, Pudu Nayakanpet.	17th December 1910.	P. Soundaram Ayyar.
17th March 1920.	E. C of No. 12 and 13 ..	20th April 1920.	K. Sambasivarthi Ayyar
8th July ..	E. C of No. 84, Popham Broadway, Georgetown ..	17th July ..	T. Kothandarama Pillai.
7th July ..	E. C. of house No. 47, Iyappa Chetti street, Muthial pet.	23rd July ..	A. Sesava Nayudu.
19th April ..	E. C of house No. 30, Vani street, Podupakam ..	14th April ..	M. N. Ramanuja Nayudu.
.. ..	Copy of document No. 19 of 1916 of Book 3.. ..	.. ..	..
.. ..	Copy of deposition of presentant of will case 4 of 1920	.. ..	..
3rd October ..	Copy of deposition of petitioner	7th October 1920.	S. Venkataraghava Chetti
.. ..	Copy of document No. 3208 of 1824 of Book 1 ..	.. ..	Nagamalli Doraiswami Mayudu.
.. ..	Copy of document No. 3207 of 1920 of Book 1 ..	6th October ..	T. R. Raghavachari.
2nd October ..	Copy of deposition of Perian Sri (Appeal) 21 of 1920 ..	5th October ..	..
.. ..	Copy of deposition of Rama Pillai in (Appeal) 21 of 1920	.. ..	..
.. ..	Copy of deposition of Govindaraja Pillai in (Appeal) 21 of 1920,	.. ..	..
.. ..	Order in Appeal No. 21 of 1920	.. ..	..
.. ..	Deposition of Veeraraghava Reddi, Appeal No. 20 of 1920	7th October 1920.	..
.. ..	Do. Govindaraja Pillai, Appeal No. 20 of 1920	.. ..	..
.. ..	Do. Varadara Nayudu ..	.. ..	..
.. ..	Do. Subba Nayudu ..	.. ..	..
.. ..	Do. Perasan ..	.. ..	..
.. ..	Do. Latchi ..	.. ..	..
.. ..	Order of Appeal No. 20 of 1920	.. ..	..
11th August 1920	Copy of document No. 3207 of 1920 of Book 1 ..	16th August 1920	Sitarama Chetti.

NOTE.—Certificate of encumbrances and certified copies lying unclaimed for over two years will be destroyed.

GHULAM MUHI UD DIN,
Acting Registrar.

Madras, 9th November 1920.

NOTIFICATION.

Under the Proceedings of the High Court R.O.C. No. 258, dated the 26th June 1920, the Process Service Establishment attached to the Court having been transferred to the District Court of North Arcot at Vellore, from the date of the establishment of that Court on 1st September 1920.

under the Control of a Central Nazir, the undersigned requests that all processes intended for service by the Central Nazir may be forwarded to him direct and not to this Court and that similarly processes returned after service may also be sent to the Central Nazir as the necessary registers are maintained by him.

District Munsif's Court, Vellore,
19th November 1920.

A. V. RATNAVELU PILLAI,
District Munsif.

APPRENTICES EXAMINATION—OCTOBER 1920.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the Apprentices Examination held in October 1920.

Certificate Number.	General Number.	Name.	Marks.
1	2	Achyuta Menon, C.	109
2	8	Babu Rao, C. P	127
3	9	Balasundaram, N.	167
4	10	Bhanumay Menon, P.	135
5	11	Bhashyam, T. C. A	118
6	12	Bhimasankaran, M	148
7	13	Chalapati Rao, P. V.	126
8	14	Chandrasekharan, P. S.	164
9	15	Chinniyan, T. M.	135
10	16	Chinnaswamy, S	133
11	17	Chokalingam, D.	119
12	18	Doraisamy, C. S.	126
13	20	D'Silva, J. L.	121
14	22	Eswara Ayyar, M.	161
15	26	Gopalakrishna Ayyar, T. A.	96
16	27	Govinda Menon, P.	124
17	29	Govindaraja, V.	163
18	30	Govinda Variyar, K.	148
19	32	Jagannadha Rao, N.	142
20	33	Jagannadhan, N	136
21	35	Jamiyamma, M.	123
22	36	Janakiraman Ayyar, K. R.	152
23	38	Kanakasabhapati, S.	99
24	40	Kanthari, T. M.	109
25	41	Kashva Pai M.	140
26	42	Krishna Ayyar, M. S.	107
27	43	Krishnamachari, P	129
28	44	Krishna Menon, P.	153
29	45	Krishnamurthi Ayyar, T. S.	144
30	46	Krishnamurthi, D.	119
31	47	Krishnamurthi, E	152
32	48	Krishnamurthi, G.	106
33	49	Krishnasami, M. A.	128
34	50	Krishnaswami, S.	106
35	52	Lakshmanan, A. V.	134
36	53	Lakshmikantham, K.	142
37	56	Madhava Rao, G.	108
38	58	Mooroor Thanikan, P. K.	117
39	59	Muruganbhoiah, V.	122
40	60	Shanmugam, T.	103
41	61	Narayanacharia, M.	118
42	62	Narayana Menon, C. P.	121
43	64	Narayanan, R. A.	109
44	65	Natarajan, K.	132
45	67	Pakkirsamba Mudaliyar, P.	124
46	69	Panchanada Mudaliyar, S.	120
47	70	Panchapagesan, S.	121
48	71	Panna Rao, P.	130
49	73	Papa Rao, A	116
50	73	Parthasarathi, V. K.	101
51	74	Pinto, J. A.	133
52	76	Raja Ayyangar, H. S	100
53	77	Rajagopalachari, M.	126
54	78	Rajamia Chetti, O.	121
55	80	Ramayya, K. R.	120
56	81	Rama Ayyar, J.	113

Certificate Number.	General Number.	Name.	Marks.
57	82	RamaRugam, R.	107
58	83	Ramachandra, R.	133
59	84	Raman Menon, K. P.	245
60	85	Ramanujam, T.	109
61	86	Rama Rao, S	136
62	87	Ramaswami Ayyar, S.	138
63	88	Ramaswami Gounden, K.	152
64	89	Ramiah Ayyar, A	103
65	90	Ranganatha Rao, A.	101
66	91	Ranganathan, K	123
67	92	Ranganayaki, P.	134
68	93	Sabapathi Rao, K.	147
69	94	Sabhesan, T. S.	136
70	96	Sankaran Ayyar, K.	140
71	97	Sankaran, S.	106
72	98	Sankara, V. S.	118
73	99	Sankarasubbayyan Ayyar, T. S.	148
74	101	Saptharsi Mohan, P.	127
75	102	Seshadri, R	118
76	105	Sitaraman, K. R.	173
77	106	Sivaraj, N.	132
78	107	Sivasubba Rao, V.	139
79	108	Sridharan, M. C.	137
80	109	Srinivasa Ayyar, A. S.	120
81	110	Srinivasan, K.	130
82	111	Subbaraman, K. V.	128
83	114	Subbarayudu, M.	151
84	116	Subbiah, R.	118
85	134	Subramania Ayyar, T. R.	99
86	117	Suryanarayana, V.	114
87	119	Swaminathan, R.	147
88	120	Swaminathan, S.	126
89	121	Tatachari, K.	117
90	122	Tyagarajan, V.	100
91	123	Vaidyanathan, R.	125
92	124	Varadachari, T. S.	113
93	127	Venkatakrishnayya Rao, P.	161
94	128	Venkataraghava Ayyangar, P.	158
95	129	Venkataramanabhu Rao, E.	117
96	130	Venkataraman, S	160
97	131	Venkata Rao, N.	128
98	132	Venkatasubbiah, B	152
99	133	Venkatasubbiah, D.	108
100	135	Venkateswara Reddi, M.	135
101	136	Venkatesan, T. R.	121
102	137	Venkateswara Ayyar, M. R.	144
103	139	Venkateswarulu, G.	139
104	139	Venugopalachari, C.	98
105	140	Vijayaraghavan, T. R	134
106	141	Viraraghavachari, T. M.	137
107	142	Vishwanatha Shenoy, S. S.	126
108	143	Viswanathan, T	118
109	144	Viswanatha Ayyar, M. N.	102
110	145	Viswanathan, K. R.	145
111	146	Viswanathan, K. S.	101

High Court, Madras,
22nd November 1920.

G. S. WHITE,
Deputy Registrar, Appellate Side.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913, AND IN THE MATTER OF THE CALICUT INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE PURSUANT TO SECTION 247 (3) OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT.

Notice is hereby given that, at the expiration of three months from the date of this notice, the name of the said company will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register and the company will be dissolved.

K. C. VERGHESE,
Assistant Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Calicut, 19th November 1920.

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

IN INSOLVENCY.

In pursuance of orders of this Court made in the matter of the undermentioned insolvent debtors and respectively dated 4th, 18th and 25th October 1920, it is notified that the said insolvents have been discharged in respect of all the debts provable in the matter of their insolvency.

Number.	Name of insolvents.	Date of discharge.
228 of 1917	V. Muniswami Pillai	4th October 1920.
256 of 1917	T. Alwar Chetti	Do.
24 of 1918	A. Thyumalai Row Sahib	Do.
74 of 1918	Chi Varadayya Nayudu	18th October 1920.
84 of 1918	P. Arumugh Chetti and Iruvemandi	Do.
60 of 1920	Francis David	Do.
346 of 1918	Nagarathna Nadar and Sundara Pandia Nadar	Do.
5 of 1920	G. Ramachandrayya	25th October 1920.
52 of 1917	C. Nagarathna Mudali	Do.
115 of 1917	R. Raghava Nayagar	Do.
180 of 1917	Muhammad Rahimuddin Sahib	Do.
77 of 1918	K. Venkatarathnayudu Nayudu	Do.
61 of 1920	S. Mohideen Ahmed Khan of S. Mohideen & Co.	Do.

F. H. WILSON,
Official Assignee.

Madras, 22nd November 1920.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 19 of 1920 in the Court of the District Judge, Bellary.

Nevalmal, son of Asaji Marwadi, age 30, resident of Bellary, and
Davichand, son of Asaji Marwadi, age 26, resident of Bellary .. *Petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioners have filed this petition to adjudicate them insolvents and that the 18th day of January 1921 has been fixed for final hearing, all persons who intend objecting to the petition are required to appear on the said date in person or by vakil and they are to submit grounds of their opposition in writing three (3) clear days before the day of hearing exclusive both of the day of giving such notice and of the said day of hearing.

D. G. WALLER,
District Judge.

Bellary, 19th November 1920.

No. 6 of 1920 in the Court of the District Judge, Nellore.

Mora China Gurnvaiah, son of Pedo Kotireddi, Velamatireddi of Bachala-
kurapad, Podili division .. .. *Petitioner.*
Pedo Chenchuambbiah and fourteen others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovesaid petitioner has applied to this Court to be adjudged an insolvent and that the petition is posted to 22nd day of December 1920 for hearing.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 23rd day of November 1920.

No. 7 of 1920 in the Court of the District Judge, Nellore.

Ipur Pichireddi, son of Obulareddi, Dubasur Kapu, Venkatapalem,
hamlet of Ipur, Nellore taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Angadevula Govindareddi and five others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovesaid petitioner has applied to this Court to be adjudged an insolvent and that the petition is posted to 13th day of December 1920 for hearing.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 23rd day of November 1920.

No. 8 of 1920 in the Court of the District Judge, Nellore.

(1) Kanamarlapudi Chenchaiah, (2) Kanamarlapudi Lakshminarasimham, (3) Kanamarlapudi Basavalingaiah, (4) Maliseti Ambiah, (5) Maliseti Venkataswamy ; (1) and (5) petitioners are the sons of Narasimham, 2nd petitioner is the son of 1st petitioner, 4th petitioner is the son of Brahmayya, 5th petitioner is the son of 4th petitioner. All are Vaisyas and residents of Pedo Venkatapalem .. .. *Petitioners.*
Gulla Kotiah and fifty-five others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovesaid petitioners have applied to this Court to be adjudged insolvents and that the petition is posted to 13th day of December 1920 for hearing.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 23rd day of November 1920.

No. 11 of 1920 in the Court of the District Judge, Nellore.

Nandagiri Venkatasubba Rao, son of Venkata Rao, Brahman, resident
of Nellore .. .. *Petitioner.*
Poonuiur Lakshminarasareddi Company and thirty-six others .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovesaid petitioner has applied to this Court to be adjudged an insolvent and that the petition is posted to 13th day of December 1920 for hearing.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 23rd day of November 1920.

V. VENUGOPAUL CHETTI,
District Judge.

Nellore, 23rd November 1920.

No. 7 of 1920 in the Court of the District Munsif, Chittoor.

Kachala Raja Chetti, son of Govinda Chetti, Gandla caste, coolie, residing in Chittoor .. .. *Petitioner.*

Under section 27 (1) of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter by this Court on 19th November 1920 and the debtor shall apply for his discharge within a month. The creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to me by an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules.

S. RANGASWAMI AYYANGAR,
Chittoor, 25th November 1920. *District Munsif.*

No. 2 of 1920 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Palghat.

W. Kutta Moothan .. .. *Petitioner.*
A. Velaya Moothan and eight others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that the period within which the abovementioned petitioner should apply for an order of discharge is extended till the 31st March 1921.

No. 5 of 1920 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Palghat.

A. Rameswami Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
H. Krishna Ayyar and seven others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner A. Rameswami Pillai has been adjudged insolvent, and has been ordered to apply for his discharge within six months from 15th November 1920 before the Official Receiver of South Malabar and that creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules.

No. 6 of 1920 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Palghat.

V. Thappuni Nayar .. .. *Petitioner.*
M. Viswanathan Nayar and eighteen others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner V. Thappanni Nayar has been adjudged insolvent and has been ordered to apply for his discharge within six months from 16th November 1920 before the Official Receiver of South Malabar and that creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules.

K. B. KRISHNASWAMI AYYANGAR,
Palghat, 22nd November 1920. *Principal District Munsif.*

No. 8 of 1918 in the Court of the District Munsif, Ponnani.

Chillakkattil Kunhan Nair of Kuttippala Amsam, Sukapuram Desom of Ponnani taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Anthoor Valappil Seydumad Musaliar and five others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 30 of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920, that the above petitioner has, by an order of this Court, dated 17th November 1920, been adjudicated insolvent and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, South Malabar, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908, and that the petitioner should apply for his discharge within six months from the date of his adjudication.

A. C. KUNHUNNI RAJA,
Ponnani, 23rd November 1920. *District Munsif.*

No. 16 of 1918 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Salem.

Ayya Pillai, son of Salla Pillai, of Dhalavapatti, Attur taluk .. *Petitioner.*
Muthuswami Pillai and eleven others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication passed in the above on the 27th day of November 1918 is hereby annulled under section 43 of Act V of 1920 [old section 49 (3) of the Provincial Insolvency Act].

No. 11 of 1920 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Salem.

Meriya Pillai, son of Periyanna Pillai, of Kishipalayam, Salem town .. *Petitioner.*
Nataraja Ayyar and eighteen others .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 27 of Act V of 1920, it is hereby notified that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent on the 3rd day of November 1920, and that the petitioner should apply for final discharge within six months from 3rd November 1920.

If the petitioner fails to apply for final discharge within the period specified by the Court the order of adjudication shall be annulled and the provision of section 37 of Act V of 1920 shall apply.

All the creditors of the above petitioner should prove their claims early by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in form No. 9 appended to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules.

P. S. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR,
District Munsif.

Salem, 25th November 1920.

No. 6 OF 1920 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, SRIVAIKUNTAM.

Hariharam Ayyar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Seethalakshmiammal and eight others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Hariharam Ayyar, son of Andi Ayyar, residing at Podukudi Chattram, Srivaikuntam taluk, Tinnevelly district, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application stands posted to 16th December 1920. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by a duly authorized pleader on the said date.

No. 8 OF 1920 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, SRIVAIKUNTAM.

Arumugam Chettiyar alias Mookkan Chettiyar .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Shanmuga Mooppanar and eighteen others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Arumugam Chettiyar alias Mookkan Chettiyar, son of Veeranaku Chettiyar, residing at Trichendur Cuchah, Trichendur taluk, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application stands posted to 9th December 1920. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by a duly authorized pleader on the said date.

M. SUBBAHMANIYA AYYAR,
District Munsif.

Srivaikuntam, 22nd November 1920.

No. 9 OF 1920 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, TIRUPPATTUR.

A. M. Manickswami Chetti, son of Muniyappa Chetti at Robertsonpet, Bowringpet taluk, Mysore Province .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
P. M. Arunachalam Chetti and others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner applied to this Court to adjudge him as an insolvent under section 7 of Act V of 1920. The creditors who wish to oppose the same may appear in this Court on or before 14th day of December 1920 either in person or by a pleader duly authorized and instructed.

U. RAMUNNI MENON,
District Munsif.

Tiruppattur, 23rd November 1920.

No. 23 OF 1920 IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, CHINGLEPUT.

V. Narasimhachariar, son of Ramachandra Acharlyar, residing in Thirumalichari village, Sriperumbedur taluk .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
E. R. Alamelu Ammal and others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that, under section 30 of Act V of 1920, the abovenamed petitioner was adjudicated an insolvent on 22nd November 1920. The petitioner has been directed to apply for his discharge before 1st May 1921 and after 1st April 1921. All his creditors are required to prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering by registered post to the Official Receiver, Chingleput, an affidavit in form No. 9 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules.

No. 38 OF 1920 IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, CHINGLEPUT.

Ellappa Mudali, son of Veeraswami Mudali, residing in Kuppam village, Chinglepat taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Thanmal Sowcar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that, under section 12 (2) of Act V of 1920, the abovenamed petitioner has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 15th December 1920, for hearing.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Official Receiver.

Chinglepat, 23rd November 1920.

No. 45 OF 1920 (No. 19 OF 1920 ON THE FILE OF THE DISTRICT COURT, GODAVARI) IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, GODAVARI.

Kalisetti Venkateswami Nayudu .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ravanam Ammiraju and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to declare him an insolvent and that the petition is posted to 13th December 1920 for hearing.

No. 47 OF 1920 (No. 22 OF 1920 ON THE FILE OF THE DISTRICT COURT, GODAVARI) IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, GODAVARI.

Muttapalli Venkataramaiah .. .. *Petitioner.*
Movvari Pannaiah and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to declare him an insolvent and that the application is posted to 6th December 1920 for hearing.

No. 44 of 1920 (No. 17 of 1920 on the file of the District Court, Godavari) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Godavari.

Komali Chandrayya .. .. *Petitioner.*
Palepu Narayanamurti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to declare him an insolvent and that the petition is posted to 7th December 1920 for hearing.

No. 49 of 1920 (No. 2 of 1920 on the file of the Principal District Munsif's Court, Razahmundry) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Godavari.

Peruri Venkatasugadu .. .. *Petitioner.*
Seit Gnanadas and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to declare him an insolvent and that the application is posted to 7th December 1920 for hearing.

No 50 of 1920 (No. 3 of 1920 on the file of the Principal District Munsif's Court, Razahmundry) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Godavari.

Aripaka Rameswarhi and others .. .. *Insolvent (petitioners).*
Allu Papanna and others .. .. *Creditors*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to declare him an insolvent and that the application is posted to 7th December 1920 for hearing.

Rajahmundry, 8th November 1920.

A. KANAKA RAJU,
Official Receiver.

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 27TH NOVEMBER 1920.

Liabilities.		Rs.	a.	p.	Assets.		Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up		75,00,000	0	0	Government Securities		2,65,55,588	5	5
Reserve Fund		42,00,000	0	0	Other authorised Investments		9,34,652	0	9
Public Deposits at Head Office .. Rs. 31,05,871	0 9				Loans on Government and other authorised Securities		5,33,03,457	10	6
Public Deposits at Branches .. „ 16,80,834	8 7	47,86,706	9	4	Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities		4,17,63,318	6	11
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		16,91,54,712	1	6	Bills discounted and purchased		1,65,48,250	0	9
Bank Post Bills, etc.		68 397	6	6	Balances with other Banks		84,20,697	13	9
Sundries		43 96,748	5	4	Bullion		12,747	10	1
					Head Stock		21,09,973	11	3
					Stamps		81,235	0	4
					Sundries		69,899	2	9
							13,64,16,874	9	3
					Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches *		4,93,39,809	5	8
Total		18,57,34,583	6	11	Total		18,57,34,683	6	11

* Including all Sovereigns.

(By order of the Directors)

A. FULLARTON,
Chief Accountant.

W. LAMB,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans, 7 per cent.

Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand, 21·02.

Bank of Madras, Madras, 27th November 1920

LOST ALLOTMENT LETTER.

A allotment letter No. 3306 M, of the 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1920 for Rs. 500 issued by this office in the name of A. Chidambaram Pillai, Mirasidar, Pandamangalam, Trichinopoly district, being reported to have not reached the allottee, notice is hereby given that the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, is about to be asked to issue the War Bond and interest warrant in respect of the above allotment letter in favour of the above allottee. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned allotment letter.

Accountant-General's Office, Madras,
5th November 1920.

W. D. WOOLLAM,
Offg. Accountant-General.

II—4

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

RETURN OF VESSELS arrived at and departed from the PORT OF MADRAS from the 21st to the 27th November 1920.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Arrived or sailed.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Master.	Where from.	Berth occupied.
1920.							
November 21 ..	Arrived ..	S.S. "Hartlepool".	2,710	B	J. R. Layton ..	Tuticorin ..	No. 1.
,, 21 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Tara" ..	3,641	B	P. L. Brisley ..	Singapore ..	West quay No. 1.
,, 25 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Tara" ..	3,641	B	P. L. Brisley ..	Sailed as far as Cuddalore and returned owing to bad weather.	No. 1.
,, 26 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Ganbhira".	3,196	B	T. M. Hall ..	Calcutta ..	No. 3.
,, 26 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Ellenga" ..	2,586	B	R. McClelland ..	Rangoon ..	South quay and No. 2.
,, 27 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Amalunga".	2,993	B	E. T. James ..	Do. ..	West quay No. 3.
,, 27 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Baron Blantyre".	3,155	B	J. L. Gove ..	Karachi ..	No. 3.
,, 27 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Clan Macvicar".	5 621	B	G. F. Phillips ..	Cape Town ..	West quay No. 1.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Arrived or sailed.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Master.	Bound to	Berth occupied.
1920.							
November 21 ..	Sailed ..	S.S. "Mahsuda" ..	4,021	B	N. J. Breen ..	Calcutta ..	No. 2.
,, 21 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Rangola" ..	1 923	B	T. E. S. Levy ..	Rangoon ..	No. 3
,, 21 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Golconda" ..	2,702	B	S. R. Lane ..	Calcutta ..	No. 3.
,, 23 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Tara" ..	3,651	B	P. L. Brisley ..	Singapore ..	West quay No. 1.
,, 24 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Hartlepool" ..	2,729	B	J. R. Layton ..	Do. ..	No. 3.
,, 26 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Ava" ..	2,551	B	P. L. Brisley ..	Do. ..	No. 2.
,, 26 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Gharuda" ..	3,212	B	D. L. Livingston ..	Calcutta ..	No. 7 and east quay

B = British.

Harbour Office, Madras,
26th November 1920.

G. H. FINNIS, Comdr., R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

No. 37 of 1920.

The following is republished for information.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
15th November 1920.

F. G. SMITH,
for Presidency Port Officer.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

INDIA—WEST COAST—COLACHEL ANCHORAGE.

The Patna Rock Red Buoy has been replaced in position.

Port Office, Alleppey,
17th September 1920.

G. LEVERETT,
Principal Port Officer, Travancore.

No. 38 of 1920.

The following is republished for information.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
15th November 1920.

F. G. SMITH,
for Presidency Port Officer.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

INDIA—WEST COAST—QUILON.

The buoys marking the entrance to the inner anchorage, Quilon, have been replaced in position as follows :—

North (red) buoy bears from the Quilon Flag-staff N. 59 E. Mag. distance about 3¼ cables.

South (black) buoy bears from the Quilon.
Flag-staff N. 83½ E. Mag. distance about 9½ cables.
The attention of Mariners is drawn to the note appearing on the chart of the Quilon Roads, inset on sheet XII West Coast of India, with reference to these bearings.
NOTE.—The Flag staff and the tall red chimney of Messrs. Harrison & Crosfield when in one bears N. 43½° E. Mag. and leads over the South edge of the 4½ fathom patch in the entrance channel. The chimney should be kept open slightly to the South when passing through the channel.

Port Office, Alleppey, 16th October 1920.

G. LEVERETT,
Principal Port Officer, Travancore.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED SUMS.

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned amounts, representing wages due to workmen, etc., employed on the Kodaikanal Ghaut Road, are outstanding in the accounts of this office for over three months. If no claim is preferred within one month from the date of this notification, the amount will be credited to Government.

Statement of arrears remaining unpaid for over three months from the date of original payment for the quarter ending 30th September 1920.

C. R. V. Number.	Serial number as per N.M. roll.	Name.	Father's name.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
		(Nominal muster roll 16th to 31st January 1920.)		
56-D of 3/20 ..	24	Sathan Chetti ..	Paramen Chetti ..	2 0 0
		(Nominal muster roll 16th to 30th April 1920.)		
66-D of 5/20 ..	16	Ramaswami	Kulandaivelu	2 2 0
		(Nominal muster roll 1st to 14th May 1920.)		
43-D of 6/20 ..	11	Ramaswami	Palan Chetti	2 10 6

H. S. NORTHEY,
Executive Engineer, Madura Division.

Madura, 2nd November 1920.

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned sums are outstanding over three months in Nos. I and IX subdivisions, Tirupati, as arrears of unpaid wages and that the parties concerned may appear before the concerned subdivision officers and take payment within one month from the date of this notification failing which the amount will be credited to Government :—

C. R. V. No.	Period.	Names of coolies	Amount. Rs. a. p.
		No. I Subdivision.	
45-T of 6/14 ..	1st to 10th September 1914 ..	Muthuswami	2 0 0
139-T of 1/16 ..	22nd to 26th January 1916 ..	Manuswami	0 12 0
76-T of 4/16 ..	Do. ..	Do.	1 0 0
33-T of 5/15	21st to 23rd May 1915 ..	Kolandavelu Pandaram ..	0 10 0
		Sennichala Pandaram ..	0 12 0
		Veerathan	0 5 0
		Arumugham	0 5 0
		Ivenan	0 6 0
		Sengan	0 10 0
		Sellan	0 10 0
		Palani	0 10 0
		Murugban	0 10 0
		Tandan	0 10 0
		Muttayan	0 5 0
		Sellamuthu	0 6 0
		Murugandy	0 8 0
		Kandukkay	0 4 0
		Chinnammal	0 6 0
		Nally	0 2 0
103-T of 6/15	12th to 19th August 1915 ..	Palaiyanthu	1 0 0
73-T of 6/15 ..	3rd to 9th September 1915 ..	Chinnathambi	1 4 0
		Muruswami	0 6 0
102-T of 10/15 ..	11th to 20th October 1915 ..	Chakkaramma	0 4 0
		Ammani	0 3 0
		Sundaram	0 2 0
93-T of 3/16 ..	1st to 10th March 1916 ..	Sivamalai	0 1 3
		Vali	0 10 6
110-T of 2/15 ..	26th February to 11th March 1915.	Vaiyapuri	0 2 0
		Alamelu	0 2 6
		Pavai	0 2 0
		Kathayi	0 2 0
		Sivakolunthu	0 2 0
		Perumal	0 3 0
		Vali	0 1 6
		Alamelu	0 1 6
		Vinnamal	0 1 6
		Sinna	1 0 0
66-T of 4/16 ..	24th to 31st March 1916 ..	Selliamal	0 8 0
		Amirtham	0 1 3
66-T of 4/16 ..	8th to 14th and 15th to 20th April 1916.	Pannimuthu	0 0 0
		Marimuthu	0 0 0

C.P.Vr. No	Period.	Name of coolies.	Amount.
			Rs. A. P.
	No. I SUBDIVISION—*cont.*		
36 T of 5/18	17th to 23rd April 1918	Alami	0 8 6
37 T of 5/18	24th to 30th June 1918	Amirtham	0 1 9
		Kuppuswami	0 8 3
13 T of 7/18	10th to 24th June 1918	Ganga Bharam	1 12 0
44 T of 5/17	21st to 30th April 1917	Ramen Sahai	1 0 0
		Narayana Tevan	0 10 0
		Muthuswami	0 8 0
		Kalimuthu	0 12 0
		Kuttiamma	0 3 0
		Pariya Ranganna	0 7 6
		Unnamalai	0 7 0
		Nachiammal	0 4 0
		Karuppayi	0 3 0
		Sivanamma	0 3 0
		Arumai	0 4 0
		Pungai	0 4 0
		Thandayi	0 4 0
		Chinnammal	0 3 0
		Perumiyan	0 5 0
		Angamma	0 2 0
		Palani	0 4 0
		Chinna Ranganna	0 3 0
		Vathanna	0 5 0
		Ayyani	0 0 0
37 T of 5/17	1st to 10th August 1917	Pachi	0 1 6
		Aparanji	0 3 0
		Nada Narayya	0 6 0
		Sivakami	1 1 0
		Sinna Narayya	0 2 0
		Venkanna	0 0 0
32 T of 9/17	31st to 30th August 1917 ..	Saydori	0 6 0
		Durvami	0 3 0
		Palani	0 0 0
		Valayya	0 2 6
		Karuppayya	0 2 6
		Sithalpeera	0 2 0
		Lakshmanal	0 2 6
		Annamuthu	0 2 6
		Kuttiamma	0 2 6
42 T of 10/17	21st to 30th September 1917 ..	Arumugham	1 8 0
34 T of 6/18	8th May to 8th June 1918 ..	Karuppa Servai	0 11 0
3 T of 10/19	11th to 20th September 1919 ..	Sundaryyan	0 4 6
		Maran	0 4 6
39 T of 3/16	11th to 17th December 1914 ..	Swaminatha Asari	0 8 6
93 T of 1918	11th to 24th September 1918 ..	Chinnathambi	1 4 0
26 T of 10/18	17th to 22nd September 1918 ..	Sheik Ameer	1 0 6
		Chinnathambi	1 12 0
		Palani	0 8 6
94 T of 10/18	16th to 21st October 1918 ..	Krishnan	0 4 6
		Ramasami	0 8 6
		Total ..	40 1 6
	No. II SUBDIVISION.		
19 H of 11/18	October 1918	Ramaswami Kanan	1 8 6
69 H of 10/18	7th to 13th October 1918 ..	Dasu Nayak	2 4 6
		Ranga Nayak	0 9 6
A8/3. 1/18	....	Ramasami, head coolie	1 10 0
147 H of 6/19	1st February 1919	Vyapuri	0 6 2
29 H of 1/20	December 1919	Rahiman Khan	0 0 2
		Total ..	6 0 1

N. SWAMINATHA AYYAR,
Executive Engineer, South Arcot Division.

Cuddalore N.T., 17th November 1920.

Notice is hereby given that the amount of Rs. 13-9-0 due to T. Govindaraj Mudaliyar, deceased piecworker for the work of extending and improving District Registrar's office, Cuddapah, has been long outstanding in the accounts of this division and that the same will be credited to the Government if not claimed by his legal heirs within three months from the date of this notification.

B. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR,
Executive Engineer, Cuddapah Division.

20th November 1920.

Notice is hereby given that the amount due to the labourers employed on the work of Branch 37, Branch 91 and the stone-shed in Block I and 24" C.I. Main in the sewage disposal works of Madura Drainage division as per list enclosed are outstanding in the accounts of this division.

2. If the amounts are not claimed by the labourers within three months from the date of this notification the same will be credited to Government.

3. All claimants for payment of the amount should appear in person before M.R.Ry. Rama-moorthy Ayyar Avargal, Sub-Engineer, Drainage Subdivision, Madura, and obtain payment.

Account of Labour at the end of September 1920—Madura Drainage Division, VI Circle.

Reference to Muster Roll concerned.	Tokai number.	Name.	Amount due.
			Rs. A. P.
C.B.Vr. No. 104, October 1919, N.M.R. for 13th to 19th October 1919. Amount Rs. 61-14-9.	33	Chukkamma	80 6 3
C.B.Vr. No. 37, November 1919, N.M.R. for 27th October 1919 to 1st November 1919. Amount Rs. 64-12-0.	8	Mayar Karuppayee	6 4 0
C.B.Vr. No. 87, November 1919, N.M.R. for 3rd to 8th November 1919, C.B.Vr. No. 101, of March 1920, N.M.R. for 15th to 20th March, Rs. 94-13-6	9 B-1 10 B-4 17	K. Ramaswami	0 2 0
		Erulappan	1 4 0
		Periyaswamy Nayammal	1 8 6
		Chukkaiyngam Moodayee	6 10 6
C.B.Vr. No. 328 of April 1920, N.M.R. for 7th to 13th April 1920, N.M.R. for 22nd to 27th March 1920, C.B.Vr. 17th May 1920, N.M.R. for 13th to 20th April 1920, Rs. 358-12-0.	75	Kooraye Karuppayee	0 2 0
	84	Palni Subbayya	0 2 0
	39	Kumuji Karuppayee	0 12 0
	48	Alagu Moopan	1 5 0
	53	Perumal Moopan	0 4 0
	56	Andi Moopan	0 2 0
	47	Nathan Ramayya	0 0 0
	91	Muthu Vellammal	0 0 0
C.B.Vr. No. 73, May 1920, N.M.R. for 20th April 1920 to 1st May 1920. Rs. 403-14-6.	86	Nithian Kudumban	0 3 0
	89	Pera Alagar Moopan	0 3 0
	90	Anadi Moopan	0 0 0
	93	Vally Moopan	0 7 0
	96	Muthuryan Moopan	0 7 0
	91	Andathe Moopan	0 7 0
	7	Kulli Muthu	0 2 0
	6	Karuthu Kudumban	0 2 0
	15	Sowar Ambalam	0 1 9
	32	Kuppuswamy Chetty	0 0 0
	34	Irulappan	0 1 0
	35	Sanai Payal	4 1 9
	81	Icola	0 12 0
	97	Oyyammal	0 1 0
	98	Chittayee	0 4 0
	99	Kannammal	0 4 0
	101	Selli	4 4 0
	102	Sinna Alagu	0 1 0
	103	Pera Selli	0 1 0
	104	Andathee	0 1 0
	105	Vellammal	0 4 0
	6	Irulappan	0 12 0
C.B.Vr. No. 110, May 1920, N.M.R. 4th to 8th May, 10th to 15th May, Rs. 172-11-0, 30-0-0.	20	Muthammal	1 4 0
	10	Sr. Kadaiyo Karuppayee	0 4 0
	9	Muthia Pandaram	0 2 0
	5	Sinna Periyaswamy	0 10 0
	18	Iralayee	0 4 0
	17	Periyaswamy Nagammal	6 10 0
C.B.Vr. No. 23, July 1920, N.M.R. for 21st to 26th June, 28th to 3rd July, C.B.Vr. No. 217, July 1919, N.M.R. for 26th to 31st July 1920.	16	Subbiah Ambalam	0 2 0
	24	Pachi Ammal	0 2 0
	27	Raman Chetha Pillai	0 0 0
C.B.Vr. No. 2 of August 1920, N.M.R. for 24th to 7th August 1920, Rs 377-8-0.	7	Sappayya	0 4 0
	30	Kannayee	6 12 0
I Vr. No. 17, 14th August 1920, N.M.R. for 9th to 14th August 1920, Amount Rs. 120-0-0.	31	Narayana Muthukoo[illegible]	0 4 0
I.V. No. 9, 8th September 1920, N.M.R. for 30th August 1920 to 5th September 1920. Amount Rs. 129-12-6.	13	Periaswamy Koon	0 2 0
	4	Hadamadan Chakkar	0 1 0
I.V. No. 16, 18th September 1920. N.M.R. for 6th to 12th September 1920.	12	Kalimuthu Karuppayee	1 0 0
		Total .	32 1 0

A. VIPAN,
Executive Engineer, Madura Drainage Division.

Madura, 5th November 1920.

The amounts due to the persons noted against each in the accompanying statement are outstanding in the deposit register of this office since July 1917. The persons noted against each or their heirs should, within three months from the date of publication of this notice, claim the amounts, failing which the amounts will be credited to Government.

Statement showing the amounts in the deposit register credited to Provincial Revenue as per remarks in the register for September 1920.

Number and name of depositor.	The work from which the amounts were credited to deposits.	Month from which outstanding.	Amount. Rs. A. P.
1. Chodavarapu Krishnayya	Temporary occupation for earth taken for "Raising the Nivel Left Flood Bank from 3-0 to 10-0" Estimate Rs. 2,170 modified to deposit as the parties did not turn up	July 1912 ..	1 4 0*
4. Kachibhotla Narayanam, Nageswarudu, Punnaiah, Bhadrikah and Venkateswarlu ..	.. ..	Do. ..	0 4 0*
3. Dronavajjala Narasimhasastri and Padmanabham	....	Do. ..	0 0 0*
4. Potaraju Satyabhamamma, guardian of Sarabhamurti	.. ..	Do. ..	0 10 0*
5. Bodapati Ramachendrudu, Venkataswami and Bayaniah	....	Do. ..	0 11 0*
6. Madasu Punnamma Annamma, guardian of Narahariyya, Venkataswami and Lakshmamma	....	Do. ..	3 1 0*
7. Raja Kandregula Srinivasa Jagannadha Rao	....	Do. ..	1 0 0†
8. Potaraju Rajeswaramma	....	Do. ..	2 5 0†
9. Kachibhotla Narayanam and Nageswarudu.	....	Do. ..	0 11 0*
10. Potaraju Nageswara Rao	....	Do. ..	2 8 0†
11. Mujati Somasundara Rao	....	Do. ..	0 10 0*
12. Chavali Venkatappayya Sastrulu and Sreeramulu	.. ..	Do. ..	0 11 0*
13. Mathi China Rayyya and Narahariyya's wife Sitamma	....	Do. ..	4 0 0*
14. Vasta Venkataramanam	....	Do. ..	0 7 0*
15. Mathi Sastrulu	.. ..	Do. ..	0 14 0*
16. Thota Nagamma	....	Do. ..	1 8 0*
17. Thota Subbamma	....	Do. ..	1 0 0*
18. Nandyala Padmanabharami	....	Do. ..	2 13 0*
19. Gogineni Brahmayya of Nandamur ..	Deposit for removing 1,600 cubic yards of earth from the right bank of Kyva canal at 0/0.	August 1912 ..	10 0 0†

* The parties have not turned up and received the deposit amount though the deposits are outstanding over 3 years.

† The party did not claim payment though the deposit is outstanding over 3 years.

R. NARASIMHA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Kistna Central Division.

Bezwada, 14th November 1920.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

In exercise of the powers delegated under sub-section (2) to section 17 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act IV of 1897, as amended by the Madras Decentralization Act VIII of 1914, the Board of Revenue hereby directs the survey under section 17-(1) (a) of the said Act of 1897 of the three villages of Melachcheri, Gollapalle and Muttipalem in the Kalahasti division of the Chittoor district.

P. NARAYANA MENON,
Secretary.

Board (Revenue Settlement), Madras,
19th November 1920.

The following addition to the list of approved accountants for income-tax purposes published on page 1869, Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 2nd November 1920, has been ordered.—

M.R.Ry. K. A. Sankara Ayyar, 102 New Street, Madura.

2. The following accountants also are approved accountants for income-tax purposes under rule 14 of the Income-tax Rules :—

(i) Mr. James Vyse Pirrie, c/o. Messrs. Fraser & Ross, 17 Armenian Street, Madras.
(ii) Mr. Fraser, I.S., c/o. Messrs. Fraser & Ross, 17 Armenian Street, Madras.
(iii) Mr. Graham P. Ross (Junior), c/o. Messrs. Fraser & Ross, 17 Armenian Street, Madras.
(iv) Mr. Harold Noel Brown, Chief Accountant, Messrs. Spencer & Co., Ltd., Madras.
(v) Mr. Dandekar, M. K., Principal, Institute of Commerce, Law College Buildings, Madras.
(vi) Mr. Cornelius Logan, Hôtel d'Angelis, Madras.

J. R. KRISHNAMMA,
Secretary.

Board (Income-tax), Madras,
17th November 1920.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, The Connaught Rangers of Infantry, dated Rawalpindi, the 8th day of November 1920.

Number, rank and name, 32795, Private Peter Lee; age, 21 years, 11 months; height, 5 feet 7 inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, brown; trade, labourer; date and place of enlistment, 20th December 1919, Galway; parish and county in which born, Letternore, Co., Galway; date and place of desertion or absence, 26th October 1920, Rawalpindi; under one year's service.

F. G. S. TRUELL, Major, for Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding 1st Battalion, The Connaught Rangers.

Report of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Scottish Rifles, dated at Kohat the 15th day of November 1920.

Number, rank and name, 64872 Private John Williamson; age, 28 years; height, 5 feet 6 inches complexion, fair; hair, fair; eyes, blue grey; trade, holder-on; date of enlistment, 22nd May 1919; place of enlistment Meerut, parish and county in which born, St. Leonards, Edinburgh; date of desertion or absence, 7th November 1920; place of desertion or absence, Kuldana Barracks, Murree Hills; mark, right leg calf, back, operator's mark, tattoo marks, crossed hands and flag, cross and cross hands, India, left forearm, Scottish Rifle Badge, under two years' service. In uniform as far as we know.

[Illegible]
Commanding 2nd Scottish Rifles.

Report of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment, of Infantry, dated at Rawalpindi, 23th November 1920.

Number, rank and name, Army No 5173478, Regimental No. 52086 Private H. J. Egan; age 21 3/12 years; height, 5 feet 6 inches,; colour of complexion, fresh; colour of hair, fair; colour of eyes, blue; trade, engine-driver; date of enlistment, 5th March 1918; place of enlistment, Catterick; parish and county in which born, St James, Bristol (county) Gloucestershire; date of absence, 7th November 1920 (6-30 hours); place of absence, Rawalpindi; tattoo left forearm; home address, 56 Eugene Street, St. James, Bristol; under three years' service.

R. O. JORDAN, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding 2nd Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment.

Report of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment, dated at Lucknow, this 20th day of November 1920.

Number, rank and name, 39599 Private Arthur Harrison; age, 21 years and 5 months; height, 5 feet 2½ inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, fair; eyes, blue; trade, labourer; date and place of enlistment, 16th August 1919, Hull, England; parish and county in which born, Bridlington, Yorkshire; date of desertion or absence, British Station Hospital, Lucknow, 19th November 1920; place of desertion or absence, Lucknow; marks, fresh scar inner side of left forearm will probably carry his left arm bent owing to an injury; was a soldier in detention; probably dressed in khaki and Sola topee.

[Illegible]
Station Staff Officer, Lucknow.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF DEMARCATION STONES FOR THE SURVEY OF CALICUT TALUK.

SEALED tenders will be received by the undersigned till 5 p.m. on 10th December 1920 for supply of demarcation stones for the boundary survey of the deasms in the Calicut taluk.

2. Tenders should be addressed to the Assistant Director of Survey and should be superscribed "Tender for supply of boundary stones."

3. Rates at the quarry and in the deserts should be stated. And also the rate of carting the stones per mile.

4. The Assistant Director will reserve to himself the right of rejecting tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

5. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit Rs. 500 to be held as security for the proper fulfilment of the contract.

6. The successful tenderer will also be required to sign an agreement in the usual form.

7. Failure to comply with the agreement will entail forfeiture of part or whole of the deposit amount

8. Stones should be of granite and they should be of the following description :—

Class I stones, size 3' × 9" × 9".

Marks—Broad arrow on the side, a plummet hole on the top with a triangle outside the hole for trijunction stations or with two parallel lines, one on each side of the hole for other boundary stations.

Class II khandam stations, size 3' × 9" × 9"

Mark—Broad arrow on the side, a plummet hole on the top with a circle round it.

M. RAMAN,
Assistant Director, No. VIII Party.

Cannanore, 12th November 1920.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF DEMARCATION GRANITE STONES.

TENDERS are invited for supply of demarcation granite stones for the survey demarcation of villages of the Pattukkotta taluk, Tanjore district.

2. A specification of the stones required is given hereunder.

3. Tenders should give the rate at which the applicants offer to supply the stones specified at quarries, the cartage per mile per stone from quarry to depot, and also a uniform rate per stone to be supplied to villages including cartage and the tenders should reach the undersigned on or before the 10th December 1920.

Class I—Village boundary and khandam stations.

Size—3' × 9" × 9".

Marks—Broad arrow on the side, a plummet hole on the top with a triangle or circle outside the hole with two parallel lines one on each side of the hole, as may be specified later.

Class II—Field stones.

Size—3' × 6" × 6".

Marks—Broad arrow on the side.

Class III—Subdivision stones.

Size—3' × 6" × 6".

Marks—Broad arrow on the side with '8' mark on the top.

4. All these stones should be hard granite and rough squared to one-third of their length from the top and the marks should be cut half inch deep.

5. Information regarding the probable number of stones of each class required, location of quarries, and the average incidence of carriage hire can be obtained from the Officer in charge on or before the 10th December 1920.

TENDERS are invited for supply of demarcation granite stones for the survey demarcation of villages of the Perambalur taluk, Trichinopoly district.

2. A specification of the stones required is given hereunder

3. Tenders should give the rates at which the applicants offer to supply the stones specified, at quarries, the cartage per mile per stone from quarry to depot, and also a uniform rate per stone to be supplied to villages including cartage and the tenders should reach the undersigned on or before 1st December 1920.

Class I—Village boundary and khandam stations—

Size—3 feet × 9 inches × 9 inches.

Marks—Broad arrow on the side, a plummet hole on the top with a triangle or circle outside the hole or with two parallel lines one on each side of the hole as may be specified later.

Class II—Field stones—

Size—2 feet × 6 inches × 6 inches

Marks—Broad arrow on the side.

Class III—Subdivision stones—

Size—2 feet × 6 inches × 6 inches.

Marks—Broad arrow on the side with '8' mark on the top.

4. All these stones should be hard granite and roughly squared to one-third of their length from the top and the marks should be cut half inch deep.

5. Information regarding the probable number of stones of each class required, location of quarries, and the average incidence of carriage hire, can be obtained from the officer in charge on or before 1st December 1920.

K. S. GOPALA AYYAR,
Asst. Director of Survey, No. VI Party.

Tanjore, 8th November 1920.

NOTICE OF SALE OF LEASE OF FISHING RIGHTS IN IRRIGATION WORKS IN PERIYAR SUBDIVISION FOR 1921.

Notice is hereby given that the lease of fishing right for 1921 in the irrigation works mentioned in the schedule hereunto annexed will be sold by public auction at the places and on the dates mentioned against each item in the schedule. Intending purchasers of the lease are requested to be present on the dates fixed for sale at the respective places at the hours noted. No one will be allowed to bid unless he pays a deposit of Rs. 25 before the commencement of the auction. The sale will be knocked down to the highest bidder subject to the approval of the Executive Engineer, Madura Division, and the sale will not be considered as complete until the approval of the Executive Engineer in writing shall have been communicated to the successful bidder.

2. The successful bidder should pay the full amount after close of the auction sale minus the amount already deposited if the sale amount is Rs. 100 or less; when the amount exceeds Rs. 100, a sum not less than Rs. 100 should be paid on the spot and the balance within ten days from the date of sale, failing which the deposit amount will be forfeited to Government and the lease rescinded, any loss incurred by Government thereby being made good by the defaulter while he has no claim to any increase.

3. No one unless authorized by a power-of-attorney can bid for another.

4. Fishing may not be commenced until the sale has been confirmed by the Executive Engineer and an agreement entered into and approved by the Executive Engineer.

5. It is within the discretion of the officer conducting the sale to exclude from auction, without assigning any reasons, any area, the fishing in which is usually leased out, and to conduct the sale in any order as suits him best. The agreements of the successful bidders will be drawn upon proper stamp papers procured at their own expense.

6. If any bidder fails to furnish the said agreement or to fulfil the said conditions, the amount deposited by him will be forfeited to Government.

The fishery will be resold in auction and the proceeds suitably dealt with. The defaulter will be held responsible for any loss incurred by Government in the resale of the sale.

7. The lessees are strictly prohibited from putting crossbunds in supply channels to tanks for the purpose of fishing; defaulters will be strictly dealt with.

The lessees are strictly prohibited from draining away the water in tanks by opening the sluices in them or by baling. They are also prohibited from forming bunds to prevent natural flow of water in tanks for the purpose of fishing or otherwise divert the water from flowing in or close up the irrigation sluices. All fishing should be carried out 100 yards in the case of tanks and 30 yards in the case of irrigation channels away from any masonry works. It should also be noted that water will be let into the irrigation works then and there when required, for the first and second crops.

8. The lessee must take all risks for the tank not being supplied at all and no refund of sale amount will be made in such a case.

9. The lessee must deposit with the Executive Engineer 5 per cent of the lease amount (if the amount of bid exceeds Rs. 100) for the due fulfilment of the lease which amount will be refunded to the depositor after the expiry of the lease period, should he fulfil the conditions of the agreement.

SCHEDULE.

List of Periyar irrigation tanks on which fisheries are to be auctioned during December 1920.

Name of tank.	Village.	Place of sale.	Date of sale.	Officer by whom sale will be conducted.	Remarks.
Nilakottai taluk.					
1. * Chittarai Sarathurai	Tenkarai	Head-quarters at Chinnamanur.	11th December 1920.	Assistant Engineer, Periyar Subdivision.	Sales will commence at 12 noon.
2. Vadagarai channel	Sholavandan				
3. Nambur odai	Karuppaty				
4. Sattangulam tank	Nallingalam				
5. Do. odai	Do.				
6. Vadagarai tank	Sholavandan				
7. Thenkarai tank	Thenkarai				
8. Mandakulam	Ipanthaly				
Madura taluk.					
9. Thenur tank	Thenur	Periyar Subdivision office, Madura at Thallakulam.	13th December 1920.		
10. Elanga Endal kanmai	Elanga Endal				
11. Paryankulam tank	Paryankulam				
12. Nattamangalam tank	Nattamangalam				
13. Anbanpalur tank	Rajakoor				
14. Pariyanjalam tank	Do.				
15. Varachiyur kanmai	Varachiyur				
16. Kannathur tank	Kannathur				
17. Vandiyur tank	Vandiyur				
18. Andarottaram odai	Andarottaram				
19. Pudukulam tank	Do.				

* The limits for Chittarai Sarathurai extends from Chittarai to Melakkal causeway prohibiting fishing within 30 yards of masonry works. Any infringement on the above limits will entail the lessee from the cancellation of the lease and from the forfeiture of the deposit amount.

H. S. NORTHEY,
Executive Engineer, Madura Division.

Madura, 14th November 1920.

K-6.

SALE OF SANDALWOOD.

The following approximate quantities of cleaned sandalwood (billets, roots, chips and dust) will be put up to auction at the Tiruppattur and Vellore depots of the West and South Vellore divisions in the North Arcot district (on the broad gauge railway) at 10 a m. on the 8th and 11th December 1920, respectively, by the concerned District Forest Officer ;—

Vellore depot about seventy (70) tons and Tiruppattur depot about one hundred and sixty (160) tons

2 The sandalwood in each of the depots will be sorted and classified into the eighteen classes noted below and each class will be put up to auction separately in one lot Details as to the approximate quantities available under each class are also noted below. Purchasers are advised to inspect in advance each lot put up for sale and they shall accept the classification made in the depot as final No complaints of any kind will afterwards be admitted.

Class and name.	Description.	Approximate quantity available for sale at the Vellore depot.	Approximate quantity available for sale at the Tiruppattur depot.
		qrs.	qrs.
1. Vilayat Budh or first class billets	Sound billets in 3 ft. lengths weighing not less than 20 lb. ..	..	..
2. Chira Budh or second class billets.	Do. from 10 to 20 lb. ..	..	2
3. Panjam or third class billets.	Do. from 5 to 10 lb ..	..	..
4. Ghada or short billets.	Sound billets, less than 3 ft. in length; weight immaterial ..	..	4
5. Ghat Kadala ..	Billets of 10 lb. and over with minor defects such as knots, small cracks and hollows. ..	1,530	2,440
6. Bagrutad	Billets with minor defects, such as knots, small cracks and hollows, but weighing less than 10 lb. ..	1,031	960
7. Roots, first class ..	Weighing not less than 10 lb.	320	350
8. Roots, second class ..	Do 5 lb.	410	800
9. Roots, third class ..	Less than 5 lb. and all side roots	250	880
10. Jaggatai, first ..	Hollow and ragged pieces weighing not less than 7 lb ..	330	2,400
11. Jaggatai, second ..	Do. 3 lb. ..	220	2,000
12. Am Kasar	Sound and unsound pieces weighing not less than 1 lb. ..	490	800
13. Gharia	Do. ½ lb. ..	30	120
14 Am Chilta	Chips and small pieces of heartwood	20	760
15 Kathori Chilta ..	Very small chips and small pieces of heartwood	..	5
16 Mulva Chilta ..	Largest chips of mixed heartwood and sapwood	200	870
17 Kasala Bullai ..	Small chips of mixed heartwood and sapwood	890	1,250
18 Saw dust	...	10	30
		5,800 or 70 tons.	12,800 or 160 tons.

3. No person will be allowed to bid at the auction unless he furnishes an earnest-money deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) at the time of sale *in such depot* and unless he signs his name in the sale notice to imply his acceptance of the conditions contained in that notice.

The deposit of unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them at the conclusion of the sale.

4 The sales will be subject to confirmation by the Conservator of Forests who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any bid It is possible that the Conservator of Forests will himself be present at the time of sale and the result of sale may, therefore, be ascertained on the spot.

5. Each purchaser shall, immediately after a lot is knocked down to him, sign his name at foot of the sale list in the column provided for the purpose. Such signature shall be held as an admission on his part of having bought the lot.

6 Immediately after the sale, each purchaser, if his offer has been accepted by the Conservator of Forests for that lot, will be furnished with a memorandum showing the total amount due by him and shall pay 50 per cent of the same, less the earnest deposit referred to above, into any of the Government treasuries at Vellore or Tiruppattur or remit it into the Bank of Madras payable to the Accountant-General in Madras, *within five weeks from the date of receipt* by him of the memorandum confirming the sale and the balance before 28th February 1921 or before removal of the sandalwood purchased from the depot premises whichever is earlier

7. Should any purchaser fail to make the payment as indicated above on the due date, the sandalwood purchased by him will be resold at his risk, the earnest deposit made by him forfeited to Government, and any loss occurring by such resale recovered from him as if it were arrears of land revenue. Should however any profit arise by such resale, the defaulter shall not participate in it.

8. The purchaser must take delivery of the sandalwood before 15th February 1921 but he will not be allowed to remove any wood until payment has been made in full for the entire quantity of wood purchased. If delivery is not taken within the time allowed, a demurrage of Rs. 10 per day will be charged until such time as the wood is removed from the depot premises—vide paragraph 11 infra.

9. On presenting the chalan to the officer in charge of the depot for the payment of value of the sandalwood purchased by such merchant, the wood will be weighed as it is, in the depot, in the presence of the purchaser or his accredited agent by an officer of the department not lower in rank than that of a Forest Ranger. No further cleaning or classification of the sandalwood will be undertaken by the Forest Department nor will purchasers be allowed to clean any wood previous to weighment The classification, cleaning and weighment as determined by the Forest Department must be accepted Should any deficiency occur after weighment, the value of the deficiency will be refunded to the purchaser or if an excess is found it shall be paid for by him.

10. The purchaser shall bear the cost of weighment at the time of delivery.

11. The purchaser will be allowed reasonable time not extending beyond 28th February 1921 to remove his wood after weighment and delivery. During this period the wood will be kept in the depot at his risk and loss. If the purchaser fails to remove all the wood within the period, any sandalwood remaining unremoved, will become the property of Government.

12. Special endeavours will be made to secure railway facilities to the purchasers for the transport of their sandalwood by rail.

13. No sandalwood can be removed from the depot, till a license to remove sandalwood, signed by the officer of the Forest Department who weighed out the wood shall have been obtained and till every piece of sandalwood that can be stamped, has been stamped with the district 'Sale hammer.'

14. The officer conducting the sale shall be at liberty to stop the sale at any time without giving any reason to the intending purchaser.

15. Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

SAIYID ABDUL QADIR,
District Forest Officer, South Vellore.

30th October 1920.

V. NARAYANA AYYAR,
District Forest Officer, West Vellore.

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AT THE GOVERNMENT BRANCH PRESS, 163 MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS, S.C., AND BY AGENTS.

[*A Catalogue of all Madras Government Publications available for sale may be obtained gratis from the Government Press, Mint Buildings, or at Mount Road Branch, Madras.*]

[*The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.*]

Madras Quarterly Civil Medical List corrected up to 30th June 1920. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Re. 1-8 (3 *a.* 6 *p.*).

First List of Corrections to the Local Boards Manual, 1920. Anna 1 (6 *p.*).

Twenty-first List of Corrections to the Madras Registration Manual, Part I. Price 6 (3 *p.*).

List of Gazetted Officers in the Madras Police Department, corrected up to 1st November 1920. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 4 (6 *p.*).

Classified List of Forest Officers in the Madras Presidency (with Coorg), corrected up to 1st October 1920. Imperial 8vo. Paper cover. Anna 1 (6 *p.*).

Board's Standing Orders, 1920 Edition. Correction slips Nos. 12 to 14 to Vol. I and No. 16 to Vol. II. Each Price 6 (6 *p.*).

Report of the Committee on Indian Exchange and Currency. Vol. I. 1920. As. 8 (1 *a.*).

Report on the Administration of the Police of the Madras Presidency for 1919. Foolscap folio. Paper cover. As. 12 (1 *a.* 6 *p.*).

List showing the names of Towns and Villages constituting the several Registration Sub-districts in the Registration District Correction slips Nos. 1 to 4 to Bellary. Each. Price 3 (6 *p.*). No 24 to Kurnool and No. 26 to Godavari Each. Price 6 (6 *p.*).

Half-yearly List of Establishments of the Madras Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, corrected up to 1st July 1920. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 8 (1 *a.*).

Second and Third List of Corrections to the Mining Rules. Each. Price 6 (6 *p.*).

Annual Report of the Archæological Department, Southern Circle, for 1919-20. Paper cover. As. 12 (1 *a.*).

Addenda and Corrigenda to the Pamphlet entitled "Abstract of the Rules relating to Public Service Examination in the Madras Presidency, 1920." Anna 1 (6 *p.*).

Madras Quarterly Civil List corrected up to 1st October 1920. Re. 1. (4 *a.* 6 *p.*)

Half-yearly List of Subordinate Officers of Madras Police corrected up to 1st October 1920. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 6 (1 *a.*).

Madras Law College Calendar for 1920-21. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 12 (1 *a.*).

Sixth List of Corrections to the Income-tax Manual. Price 3 (6 *p.*).

Discharge Inquiry Committee Report, 1920. Re. 1 (5 *a.*).

Report of the Army in India Committee, 1919-20. Re. 1 (4 *a.* 6 *p.*).

History of Services of Gazetted and other Officers in the Civil Department serving in the Madras Presidency. Royal 8vo. Corrected up to 1st July 1920. Re. 1 (3 *a.* 6 *p.*).

Government Victoria College, Palghat: Calendar, 1920-21. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 12 (1 *a.* 6 *p.*).

List of Officers of the Registration Department, corrected up to 1st November 1920. Royal 8vo As. 6 (1 *a.*).

Monthly List of Civil Servants in the Madras Presidency, corrected up to 1st November 1920. As. 2 (1 *a.*).

Sentence List of Corrections to the Madras Subsidiary Jail Manual. Price 3 (3 *p.*).

Statistics of the Civil Courts in the Madras Presidency for the year 1919 Foolscap folio. Paper cover As. 10 (1 *a.*).

Fourth List of Corrections to the Registration Manual, Part II. As. 2 (6 *p.*).

Report of the Stores Purchase Committee, Vol. I, 1920. Foolscap folio Re. 1 (5 *a.* 6 *p.*).

India Act XII of 1920. Oriya. Workmen's Breach of Contract (Amendment). Price 3 (3 *p.*).

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APPENDIX BY CORRIGENDA TO LIST OF GENERAL RULES AND ORDERS (EDITION 1917), LIST No. DATED 30TH JUNE 1919. As. 2-9 (1 a.).
UNREPEALED GENERAL ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL. Super-royal 8vo. Cloth boards. Rs. 5 (6 sh.).

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates duly qualified under the Examination rules for the post of acting and permanent vacancies on Rs. 20 and Rs. 25, with a temporary increased pay of Rs. 10 per mensem in this division.

T. M. MALLIKARJUNA AYYAR,
Revenue Divisional Officer

Rayachoti, 13th October 1920.

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified candidates for the post of a Minor Irrigation Sub-Overseer on Rs. 30—5—60 (biennial) now permanently vacant in the district, so as to reach the Collector before 1st January 1921.

C. D. A. CROFTON,
Collector.

Chittapur, 2nd November 1920.

APPLICATIONS are invited from completed Secondary School-leaving Certificate holders who have obtained at the public examination marks not less than the presidency average in all subjects for the posts of Range clerks in the district on Rs. 20 plus 10 temporary addition to pay. The applicants must possess some office experience The applicants selected will be on probation for three months and confirmed subsequently if their work and conduct have been found satisfactory.

2. The vacancies are permanent and none but those who are conversant with Telugu need apply.

3. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 8th of December 1920.

J. A. MASTER,
District Forest Officer, South Cuddapah.

Cuddapah, 12th November 1920.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a Compounder for the dispensary attached to the Telugu Project, Tirupati (South Arcot district). Pay Rs. 20, temporary allowance Rs. 10, temporary local allowance Rs. 2 or Rs. 42 per mensem. None but those who are qualified for the post need apply.

N. SWAMINATHA AYYAR,
Executive Engineer, Sou h Arcot Division.

Cuddalore, 16th November 1920

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified men for draughtsman's post on Rs. 30—2—40 plus temporary pay of Rs 10 which has fallen vacant in the office of the undersigned. The post will eventually be confirmed. The applications should reach this office on or before 5th of December 1920

15th November 1920. O. MAHONY,
District Forest Officer, North Coimbatore.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates qualified under the Examination Rules and who have passed the Typewriting examination for the post of a typist on Rs. 20—1—40 with a temporary addition of Rs 10 in the office of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, VI Circle, Madura. The vacancy is a sub. *pro tem.* one and likely to become permanent after October 1921. A non-Brahmin will be preferred. If he has passed elementary grade, his pay will be Rs. 20—1—25, if intermediate grade Rs 25—1—30 and if advanced grade Rs. 30—1—50

Madura, 10th November 1920. R. C. BROADFOOT,
Deputy Director of Agriculture, VI Circle.

APPLICATIONS are invited from completed Secondary School Leaving Certificate holders who have passed the Government examination in Book keeping for the post of a clerk on Rs. 10 per mensem (plus Rs 10 temporary addition to pay) for the office of the Assistant Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Coimbatore.

Coimbatore, 19th November 1920. C. SRINIVASA AYYAR,
Assistant Registrar.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

On or after the 20th December, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Palghat, 1st November 1920. K. P. SANKUNNI MENON

On or after the 20th December, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Tiruppur, 2nd November 1920. G. R. JAGADISAN.

On or after the 10th December, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 5th November 1920. T. S. MANGALAM

On or about 10th December, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof
Madras, 6th November 1920. C. VENUGOPALA ACHARI.

On or after the 7th December, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof
Chittoor, 4th November 1920. M. SREENIVASA AYYANGAR.

On or after the 1st December, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Palghat, 5th November 1920. K. R. VISWANATHAN.

On or about the 15th December, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Bellary, 5th November 1920. K. GURURAJA RAO.

On or after the 20th December, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof
Tirupur, 10th November 1920. Y. D. JESUDASAN.

On or after the 9th December, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 15th November 1920. D. VENKATASUBBIAH.

On or after the 13th December, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 15th November 1920. P. SANKUNNY MENON.

On or after 16th December, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Bellary, 11th November 1920. P. S. GONSALVES

On or after the 23rd December, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
18th November 1920. K. TATACHARI.

On or after the 2nd December, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
19th November 1920. S. SWAMINATHAN.

On or after the 5th January 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras 22nd November 1920. YELAMARTI SUBBA ROW.

On or after the 4th January 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof

Triplicane, 24th November 1920. P. S. SADHESA AYYAR.

I, K. Kandan, son of Kathappan alias Muthuswami, shall henceforth be known as K. Kandaswami.

Trichengode, 17th November 1920. K. KANDAN.

I, Challa Kameswara Rao, shall henceforth be known as Chebolu Sameswara Rao.

Cocanada, 23rd November 1920. C. KAMESWARA RAO.

I, Vanka Pedda Gavarayya, shall henceforth be known as Vanka Gavarayya.

Cocanada, 23rd November 1920. V. P. GAVARAYYA.

I, H. Shiva, shall henceforth be known as Ravaneswar Shivaji Malla

Madras, 17th November 1920. H. SHIVA.

ESTATE OF Miss JESSIE ELIZA ENGLEBRIGHT (DECEASED).

THE Administrator-General of Madras hereby gives notice that he is administering from the 5th November 1920 the estate of Miss Jessie Eliza Englebright, deceased, late of Madras, under Letters of Administration granted to him on the 14th October 1920 by the High Court of Madras and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, next-of-kin, legatees or in any other manner whatsoever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator-General on or before the 16th January 1921, after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and will recognise in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction.

High Court House, Madras, 5th November 1920. D. CHAMIER, *Acting Administrator-General.*

ESTATE OF Mrs. ADELINE MABEL BREAY (DECEASED).

THE administrator of the estate of Adeline Mabel Bray, late of 32 Margravine Gardens Hammersmith in the county of Middlesex formerly of Church Crookham near Winchfield in the county of Hants (wife of the Reverend Christopher Francis Bray) who died at 32 Margravine Gardens aforesaid on or about the 25th day of February 1911 hereby gives notice to all creditors and other persons having claims against the said estate to send particulars in writing of their claims to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of December 1920 at High Court House, Madras, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice and the said Administrator will not be liable for the assets of the said Adeline Mabel Bray deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims he shall not then have had notice.

High Court House, Madras, 16th November 1920. HENRY BRIGHTWELL, *Administrator.*

ESTATE OF Mr. HENRY GRIBBLE TURNER (DECEASED).

THE administrator of the estate of Henry Gribble Turner formerly of Staplegrove Manor Taunton in the county of Somerset, late of 19 Sloane Gardens in the county of Middlesex Esquire, who died at Mena House Hotel Pyramids near Cairo in Egypt on or about the 16th day of February 1920 hereby gives notice to all creditors and other persons having claims against the said estate to send particulars in writing of their claims to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of December 1920 at High Court House, Madras, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice and the said Administrator will not be liable for the assets of the said Henry Gribble Turner, deceased, or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claim he shall not then have had notice.

High Court House, Madras, 16th November 1920. HENRY BRIGHTWELL, *Administrator.*

ESTATE OF COLIN AULEY MACKENZIE (DECEASED).

THE Administrator-General of Madras hereby gives notice that he is administering from the 17th November 1920 the estate of Colin Auley Mackenzie, deceased, late of Hentaville, Ootacamund, under letters of administration granted to him on the 28th October 1920 by the High Court of Madras and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, next-of-kin, legatees or in any other manner whatsoever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator-General on or before the 31st January 1921 after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and will recognise in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction.

Administrator-General's Office, Madras, 16th November 1920. D. CHAMIER, *Acting Administrator-General.*

ESTATE OF Mrs. RACHEL GRIFFITHS (DECEASED).

THE Administrator-General of Madras hereby gives notice that he is administering from the 21st September 1920 the estate of Mrs. Rachel Griffiths, deceased, late of Bellary, under the provisions of section 31 of the Administrator-General's Act, 1913, without any grant of administration and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, next-of-kin, legatees or in any other manner whatsoever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator-General on or before the

31st December 1920 after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and will recognise no such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction.

Administrator-General's Office, Madras,
18th November 1920.

D. CHAMIER,
Acting Administrator-General.

ESTATE OF FRANK EYKYN GWYNN (DECEASED).

THE Administrator-General of Madras hereby gives notice that he is administering from the 17th November 1920 the estate of Frank Eykyn Gwynn, deceased, late retired Sergeant in the Madras Public Works Department, under letters of administration granted to him on the 5th October 1920 by the High Court of Madras and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, next-of-kin, legatees or in any other manner whatsoever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator General on or before the 31st December 1920 after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and will recognise in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction.

Administrator-General's Office, Madras,
18th November 1920.

D. CHAMIER,
Acting Administrator-General.

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

MINUTES OF A BOARD MEETING, No. 18 OF 1920-21, HELD ON FRIDAY, THE 12TH NOVEMBER 1920.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Mr. H. H. G. MITCHELL, C.B.E., M.INST. C.E., *Chairman.*

Mr. H. H. Hood.
Capt. E. W. Huddleston, O.B.E., R.I.M.
Mr. M. Browe.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. F. Simpson.
Mr. A. P. Symonds.
Mr. W. Alexander.
Mr. T. M. Rees.
M.R.Ry. M. Venugopala Nayudu Garu.
Mr. R. J. C. Robertson.

267. Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting held on Friday, the 29th October 1920.

268. The Trustees have to record with regret the death, on the 5th November 1920, of Lieut. S. P. Congdon, O.B.E., Second Harbour Master, and offer their sincere condolences to his family.

269. Read a note by the Chairman on the subject of the method of raising loans for carrying out harbour improvements.

Read also draft letter to Government.

Resolved that the draft letter be approved.

270. Read again Resolutions Nos. 79 and 93, dated respectively the 4th and the 25th June 1920 and G.O thereon No. 358, Revenue (Special, Marine), dated the 20th September 1920.

Read also note by the Chairman.

Resolved that pending the submission of revised proposals regarding the pay of the harbour masters Government be strongly urged to give effect with the least possible delay to enhanced overtime fees by the publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the notification, relating to these fees, a draft of which was submitted to Government with the letter of the above quoted Resolutions.

271. Read a note by the Deputy Port Conservator supported by the Chairman, recommending that the following promotions be made in the Harbour Masters' establishment with effect from the 6th November 1920 consequent on the death on the 5th November 1920 of Lieut. S. P. Congdon, O.B.E., Second Harbour Master:—

Mr. A. Mackenzie to be Second Harbour Master (permanent).
Mr. Guy Freeman to be Third " (").

Resolved to approve of the recommendation.

272. Read again G.O. Mis. No. 378, Revenue (Special, Marine), dated the 7th October 1920, granting permission to Mr. G. A. Evans, retired Harbour Master, to add a period of two years to his service qualifying for pension.

Read also a note by the Chairman recommending that Government be asked to sanction the permission being given effect to from 1st April 1919.

Resolved to approve of the recommendation.

273. Read letter and notes that have passed between the Presidency Port Officer and the Chairman.

Resolved that the Port Trust Board would have no objection to the duties of Marine Transport Officer, Madras being undertaken by the Deputy Port Conservator.

274. Resolved, subject to sanction of Government which is necessary under section 44 (2) of the Madras Port Trust Act, to approve of the Trust's Traffic Manager's recommendation for remission of transit dues, in one case, amounting to Rs. 22-8-0.

275. Recorded a note by the Trust's Chief Engineer dated the 11th November 1920 showing contracts made by the Board's purchasing agents in England of which information has been received since September 1920.

278. The following statement comparing dues collected in and up to the end of October 1920 with those for the corresponding period of the previous two years as well as of the year 1913 was ordered to be recorded.

Statement showing the amount of dues collected during the month of October 1920.

	1913.	1918.	1919.	1920.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I. Harbour receipts—				
(i) Dues on imports	69,758 11 0	78,874 2 0	1,46,841 5 0	88,804 1 0
(ii) Dues on exports ..	14,334 8 0	40,278 8 0	46,467 12 0	22,488 10 0
(iii) Transit dues, imports.	8,241 0 1	30,076 10 0	10,286 13 0	44,803 5 0
(iv) Storage, exports .	198 7 0	248 9 0	1,694 4 0	638 2 0
(v) Rent for storage space.	878 2 9	2,656 13 0	1,814 8 0	4,238 14 0
(vi) Harbour terminal charges.	8,622 7 1	8,042 11 2	12,828 15 2	787 6 0
(vii) Cranage	12,961 2 10	10,274 8 0	13,822 8 0	8,530 8 8
(viii) Porterage, special ..	452 13 9	3,595 1 0	2,780 3 4	1,462 8 8
(ix) Demurrage ..	150 12 8	82 9 0	166 2 0	2,254 14 0
(x) Hire of harbour wagons	....	1,070 0 0	385 0 0	4,397 0 0
(xi) Quay dues	....	....	....	7,970 13 0
II. Rents, fees and penalties—				
(i) Rents of properties ..	2,837 3 1	5,843 12 8	10,378 10 0	10,454 0 8
(ii) Overtime fees ..	3,548 0 0	3,175 0 0	5,502 0 0	4,843 0 0
(iii) Passenger tolls ..	— 3,675 4 2	2 4 0	....	3,036 8 18
(iv) Fines and penalties ..	1 0 0	140 8 0	198 8 0	258 12 0
III. Sales—				
(i) Water sold to boats ..	1,124 4 3	1,714 0 0	3,092 1 0	3,485 7 0
(ii) Do. works ..	868 14 0	....	....	167 4 18
(iii) Sale of unclaimed goods	....	....	908 15 0	....
(iv) Other sales ..	....	....	....	....
IV. Contributions to revenue—				
(i) From Port funds ..	....	....	....	....
(ii) From Government ..	....	....	....	....
V. Interest—				
Interest on investments ..	....	....	....	15,859 0 7
VI. Miscellaneous—				
(i) Profit on investments ..	....	....	....	....
(ii) Commission on Corporation timber licence fees.	355 1 1	89 1 0	160 7 0	607 0 6
VII. Rent investing adjustment ..	— 867 3 3	....	....	— 134 9 0
Total ..	1,08,874 2 1	1,33,853 8 2	2,28,111 15 8	2,36,261 11 1

Month.	Actuals of 1913-14.	Actuals of 1918-19.	Actuals of 1919-20.	Actuals of 1920-21.	Increase or decrease in the last two years.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
April ..	1,08,188 5 9	1,25,856 11 3	2,16,418 9 8	2,34,731 10 1	+ 17,312 0 4
May ..	1,34,853 4 11	1,41,979 7 15	1,81,074 4 7	2,10,920 8 5	+ 30,846 0 10
June ..	1,25,798 9 1	1,59,276 12 15	2,09,356 6 4	2,32,268 15 3	+ 22,912 4 11
July ..	1,28,878 12 8	1,18,295 0 7	2,11,287 3 8	2,22,192 11 8	+ 10,905 9 0
August ..	85,466 0 10	1,69,081 3 4	1,89,376 12 7	1,86,719 12 4	— 2,660 0 3
September.	1,22,082 15 8	1,52,539 12 5	2,65,844 7 4	2,58,387 8 8	— 8,456 10 8
October ..	1,08,574 2 8	1,80,585 8 2	2,50,111 15 6	2,30,361 11 1	— 22,750 4 5
Total ..	8,14,311 2 8	11,28,723 9 8	15,45,573 14 8	15,97,582 10 8	+ 52,108 13 9

277. The following statement of estimates sanctioned since the 29th October 1920 was ordered to be recorded :—

Statement of sanctions by Chairman and Board.

Serial number.	Authority.		Name of work.	Amount sanctioned	Balance of budget allotment still available.	Chargeable to	Remarks.
	No.	Date.					
			Capital Works.	Rs.	Rs.		
			Nil.				
			Revenue Works.				
			Nil.				
			Madras Port Fund.				
			Nil.				
			Madras Mileage Fund.				
8	Board's Resolution No. 253.	29th October 1920.	Special repairs to the Pilot Motor Launch.	6,100	..	Supplies and services.	..

278. Recorded G.O. No. 2488, Home (Judicial), dated the 4th October 1920, directing the publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of a notification making certain amendments in the rules to regulate the importation, possession and transport of carbide of calcium.

279. Recorded G.O. No. 331, Revenue (Special) (Marine), dated the 12th October 1920, extending to the crew of the tug 'Thruster' the provisions of the leave rules framed by the Board for employees, other than the Harbour Masters, paid from the Madras Pilotage Fund.

280 Recorded G.O. No. 24, Routine, dated 8th November 1920, sanctioning the remission of transit dues amounting to Rs. 30215-0—*vide* Resolution No. 257, dated 29th October 1920.

281. Recorded the administration report of the Chittagong Port Commissioners for the year 1919-20.

282. Securities and cash held by the Bank of Madras for the Madras Port Trust on the 11th November 1920 were ordered to be recorded as follows :—

	Government securities.	Cash balances.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Revenue Account	..	7,71,513 0 3
Provident Fund Account	4,51,900	— 58,842 0 6
Deposit Account	18,160	7,640 14 1
Baden Sailors' Home Charity Account	57,500	1,629 15 0
Disabled Boatmen's Fund Account ..	38,500	660 3 3
Pilotage Fund Account	84,400	16,092 9 9
Harbour Dues Advance Account	....	3,21,884 14 2
Railway Freight Advance Account	....	28,928 8 10
Capital Account	....	73,082 7 3

Port Trust Office, Madras,
6th November 1920.

H. H. G MITCHELL,
Chairman, Madras Port Trust.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER.

1920	Barom. reduced to 32° F.	Thermometer. Observed daily means. Dep	Wet.	Observed extremes. Max.	Min.	Maximum heat in shade.	Humidity	Wind. Prevailing Direction.	Daily velocity	Depth of rain.	Cloudy sky.	Bright sunshine.	General weather.
November.	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Cts.		Miles.	Inches	Cts.	Hrs.	
22nd Mon. ..	29·821	74·3	74·5	79·2	74·2	85·6	95	E.N.E.	193	4·33	100	0·0	Distant thunderstorm.
23rd Tues ..	·840	74·5	73·8	76·5	72·9	83·8	97	N.E. by E.	133	0·59	100	0·0	Raining.
24th Wed. ..	·837	75·8	74·0	80·4	73·4	106·8	92	E.E.	82	0·00	100	0·0	Do.
25th Thurs ..	·843	76·8	74·5	81·2	75·4	103·4	88	N.N.E.	186	0·12	100	0·0	Passing showers.
26th Fri. ..	·838	77·5	74·1	81·0	73·8	128·4	84	N.	167	0·48	100	0·0	Do.
27th Sat. ..	·847	78·3	73·8	79·4	74·0	102·0	85	N. by W.	278	0·14	100	0·0	Do.
28th Sun. ..	·831	76·9	73·3	82·2	73·0	142·6	84	N.	160	0·03	33	1·5	Cloudy.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m. and 8 p.m., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The cistern of the barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the rain-gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current civil day,—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since 1st January is 33·88 inches, the average due for the same period being 42·80 inches.

Madras Observatory,
29th November 1920.

E. BARNES,
Offg. Deputy Director.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 48.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 30, 1920. [PRICE, 6 pies.

AUDIT ORDER ON THE ACCOUNTS OF THE MADRAS CO-OPERATIVE LEATHER GOODS FACTORY, LIMITED, ROYAPETTA, MADRAS, FOR 1919-1920.

The accounts of the 3564 Kaikan Co-operative Leather Goods Factory, Limited, at Royapetta, Madras, for the co-operative year ending 30th June 1920, as audited by M. R.Ry. B. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Chief Inspector, Madras, are passed. The three statements of (1) receipts and disbursements, (2) profit and loss and (3) assets and liabilities as furnished by him are appended to this order.

2. The year under review is the second year of the factory's working. The number of members rose from 16 at the beginning of the year to 28 at its end and the amount of share capital from Rs. 352 to Rs. 3,455-4-0.

3. Loans and deposits of members rose from Rs. 203 at the beginning of the year to Rs. 471-11-1 at its end and that of non-members from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000. The amount held at the end of the year to the Madras Central Urban Bank, Limited, in the overdraft account was Rs. 3,346-10-3, a sum of Rs. 6,858 having been drawn and Rs. 4,518-6-9 repaid in the period under review. The total indebtedness of the factory on the 30th June 1920 amounted to Rs. 7,816-3-7.

4. The factory purchased during the year raw material worth Rs. 18,076-4-7 against Rs. 2,856-6-3 in the previous year and sold finished products to the value of Rs. 20,964-3-5 including the sum of Rs. 2,597-0-6 sold on credit and excluding Rs. 418-12-0 which stood as V.P. dues on 30th June 1919. The value of stock on hand on the 30th June 1920 in the shape of raw material and finished products was estimated at Rs. 4,986-15-6 against Rs. 2,410-14-9 at the end of the previous year. The factory earned a gross profit of Rs. 10,743-15-7 on account of these transactions.

5. The factory paid during the year a sum of Rs. 628-1-0 towards establishment charges and Rs. 9,055-7-6 towards coolie and wages to workmen including contingent and other charges.

6. The factory worked at a net profit of Rs. 767-4-1 in the year against Rs. 167-8-5 in the previous year. Under by-law 37 one-fourth of this or Rs. 196-13-1 shall be carried to the credit of Reserve fund; out of the remainder a dividend not exceeding 9 per cent per annum calculated on the paid-up share capital held by each member shall be distributed; out of the balance, if any, a sum not exceeding 7½ per cent of the net profits shall be set apart towards common good fund; the balance, if any, may be distributed to members as bonus as regulated in by-law 37. All undisbursable and indivisible profits shall be added to the Reserve fund.

The factory did not remit the amount of Reserve fund of Rs. 41-14-1 mentioned in the previous audit order. It is requested to remit this amount together with the amount of Rs. 196-13-1 due on account of the year under review to the Madras Central Urban Bank, Limited, towards Reserve fund, for being invested therein.

7. The factory is requested to take early steps to dispose of the unspent amount of profits of previous year, viz., Rs. 125-10-6, and to report how this sum was spent.

(1) *Receipts.*

	Rs.	a.	p.
Share pay meals	3,113	4	0
Loans and deposits by members ..	997	11	4
Loans and deposits from Provincial and Central Banks	6,858	0	0
Loans and deposits from non-members—other loans	2,000	0	0
Other income	27,187	7	1
Total income ..	41,156	6	9
Opening balance ..	43	10	9
Grand total of receipts including opening balance	41,703	1	6

(2) *Profit.*

	Rs.	a.	p.
Other items	89	5	1
Gross profit by sale of finished products and sale	10,743	10	7
Total ..	10,833	1	8

(1) *Disbursements.*

	Rs.	a.	p.
Members' deposits withdrawn ..	731	0	0
Loans repaid to Provincial and Central Banks	6,416	5	6
Loans repaid to non-members—other loans	1,000	0	0
Interest paid on loans and deposits ..	23	0	0
Establishment and contingencies ..	9,683	8	8
Other items	25,215	7	24
Total expenditure ..	41,300	14	9
Closing balance ..	201	2	6
Grand total of expenditure including closing balance	41,502	1	3

(2) *Loss.*

	Rs.	a.	p.
Interest paid and due	731	4	1
Establishment and contingent charges paid and due	9,768	6	9
Other items	46	6	1
Total ..	10,046	6	7
Net profit ..	+ 787	4	1

(3) *Assets.*

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cash in hand and bank	294	3	3
Other investments	10	0	0
Value of stock in hand	13 607	9	10
Total ..	13 911	13	1

(3) *Liabilities.*

	Rs.	A.	P.
Loans and deposits from members	471	11	4
Loans and deposits from non-members —other loans	5 000	0	0
Loans from Provincial and Central Banks—Overdrafts	2 316	10	3
Share capital	3,466	4	0
Interest and dividend due by society ..	231	4	1
Cost of management due	291	0	0
Other items	980	0	7
Reserve fund	41	11	6
Total liabilities ..	12,831	8	0
Profit ..	+ 787	4	3
Total ..	13,618	12	3

AUDIT ORDER ON THE ACCOUNTS OF THE MADRAS PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE UNION, LIMITED, No. 1130 AT ROYAPETTA, MADRAS, FOR THE CO-OPERATIVE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE 1920.

The accounts of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Limited, No. 1130 of Royapetta, Madras, for the co-operative year ending 30th June 1920, as audited by M. R. Ry. R. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Chief Inspector, Madras, are passed. The three statements of (1) Receipts and Disbursements, (2) Profit and Loss, and (3) Assets and Liabilities, as furnished by him are appended to this order.

2 The year under review is the seventh year of the union's working. The number of individuals and society members rose from 80 and 214, respectively, at the beginning of the year to 91 and 230 at its end. The amount of paid-up share capital increased from Rs. 2,550-11-6 to Rs. 2,707-13-6.

3 The amount held to the credit of the bulletin fund at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,205-15-11. A sum of Rs. 7,107-11-0 was received by way of subscriptions for the bulletin. The amount held to the credit of the bulletin fund on the last day of the year under review after incurring a sum of Rs. 6,731 9 4, towards establishment, contingent and other charges was Rs. 1,582 4-7.

4 The amount held to the credit of the conference fund at the end of the year was Rs. 470-2-0 against Rs. 303-14-0 at the end of the previous year. A sum of Rs. 1,244-10 0 was received and Rs. 1,68 0-0 were spent towards conference fund in the year under review.

5 The union worked at a net profit of Rs. 95-15-3 during the year under review. Under by-law 21 of the union, one-fourth of this or Rs. 23-13-10 shall be carried to the credit of the reserve fund. The balance shall be utilized in the first instance towards distribution of dividend on the paid up share capital subscribed by the members at a rate not exceeding 3½ per cent and the balance, if any, shall be treated as part of the funds of the union under rule 30.

Deducting As. 9-5 being the amount of interest earned on the amount already invested in Madras Central Urban Bank up to 30th June 1920 and added to that account by that bank, the same is requested to remit Rs. 23-5-5 to the Madras Central Urban Bank, Limited, towards reserve fund for being invested therein. With this amount the total reserve amount of the union will be Rs. 134-5-9

6 The union is requested to take early steps to dispose of Rs. 378-1-1 being the unspent profit of previous years together with the amount left after payment to reserve fund out of the profit of the year under review.

(1) *Receipts.*

	Rs.	A.	P.
Share payments	228	4	0
Loans repaid by Provincial and Central societies	1,600	0	0
Other items	6,076	2	7
Total receipts ..	10,304	7	7
Opening balance ..	2,153	13	5
Grand total of receipts including opening balance	12,457	5	3

(2) *Profit.*

	Rs.	A.	P.
Other items	333	9	6
Total ..	333	9	6

(3) *Assets.*

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cash in hand and bank	2,313	14	7
Other investments	249	0	11
Loans due by banks and societies ..	5,160	0	0
Other items	214	11	8
Total ..	7,930	2	11

(1) *Disbursements.*

	Rs.	A.	P.
Share capital withdrawn	71	0	0
Loans to Provincial and Central societies.	1,600	0	0
Establishment and contingencies ..	222	10	3
Other items	8,719	0	0
Carried to reserve (actually paid) ..	130	6	11
Total expenditure ..	10,113	0	6
Closing balance ..	2,210	14	7
Grand total of expenditure including closing balance	12,457	5	3

(2) *Loss.*

	Rs.	A.	P.
Establishment and contingent charges paid and due	224	10	3
Other items	13	0	0
Total ..	237	10	3
Net profit ..	95	15	3

(3) *Liabilities.*

	Rs.	A.	P.
Share capital	2,707	13	6
Other items	6,154	14	3
Reserve fund	130	6	11
Total liabilities ..	8,993	3	8
Profit ..	95	15	3

Office of the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, 4th November 1920.

C. N. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR, *Assistant Registrar.*

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

No. 48.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 30, 1920. [Price, 6 pies.

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 27TH NOVEMBER 1920.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

Week ending 27th November 1920.—Rainfall very heavy Carnatic, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevelly; heavy North Arcot, Salem, Ramnad, Malabar, Travancore, the Hills; moderate Cuddapah, Chittoor, Coimbatore, Cochin; fair Guntur, South Kanara; light or nil elsewhere. Rainfall to date still short only in Circars, Deccan and North Arcot. Standing crops fair generally but in parts of Circars and Deccan withering for want of rain and in parts of Trichinopoly and Tanjore affected by floods. Harvested paddy and dry crops—outturn generally fair. Sowings of paddy and dry crops proceeding but restricted in places for want of more rain. Condition of cattle good generally. Water insufficient in parts. Pasture and fodder sufficient generally. Prices generally steady. Prospects fair generally except in parts of Deccan and of northern half [of] Circars where want of rain is keenly felt.

BOARD OF REVENUE
(R. S., SUR., L. REV. & AGRI.),
MADRAS, *30th November 1920.*

P. NARAYANA MENON,
Secretary.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

Water-supply generally insufficient. Rosellikonda not reported; Surada 11·70 feet. Sowing of gingelly, groundnut and transplantation of ragi proceeding in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, blackgram, groundnut, and sugarcane; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in parts of one taluk. Employment available except in parts of one taluk. Grain-stocks generally sufficient except in one taluk. Prospects not encouraging. Rain needed for dry crops.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply generally insufficient. Sowing of ragi and transplantation of tobacco, ragi and chillies proceeding or concluding in parts, but agricultural operations backward in one taluk. Standing crops—paddy withering in four taluks. Harvested paddy, ragi, blackgram, redgram, greengram and groundnut; outturn poor to fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects on the whole not favourable.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply sufficient except in two taluks and one division. Godavari 0·8 foot above anicut. Sowing of dry crops and transplantation of ragi, chillies and tobacco in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, outturn fair to normal; samai fair; and cholam bad to poor. Pasture sufficient except in parts of one taluk; fodder available except in two taluks and two divisions. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available except in parts. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally poor except in delta taluks and dry crops are withering for want of rain.

KISTNA.

Water-supply sufficient except in three taluks. Kistna 0·60 foot above anicut. Preparing seed beds for second crop; sowing of tobacco, chillies, cholam, coriander and horsegram, and transplantation of chillies in progress. Standing crops fair, but paddy withering in two taluks and cholam and ragi stunted in growth for want of rain. Harvested paddy, ragi, maize and cumbu; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient except in one taluk; fodder available except in two taluks. Condition of cattle good, but rinderpest prevails in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in three taluks. Prospects fair.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of one taluk. Sowing of cholam, bengalgram, horsegram, varigu, maize and ragi and transplantation of tobacco and chillies in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cholam, indigo, korra, gingelly, ragi, cumbu and groundnut, cutturn poor to fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply sufficient except under rain-fed tanks. Kurnool-Cuddapah canal flowing. Tungabhadra and Sunkesula not reported. Sowing almost completed. Standing crops withering. Harvested dry crops; cutturn poor to fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder scanty but free removal of grass and leaves from reserves permitted. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects bad owing to chances of rain now being slender.

BELLARY.

Water-supply sufficient except under a few rain-fed tanks in six taluks. Ploughing and weeding of late crops in progress. Standing crops fair, but early crops totally lost in one taluk and fading in another taluk and late crops fading in parts of three taluks for want of rain. Harvested cholam, korra, cumbu, ragi, cutturn poor to fair, paddy and sugarcane fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available except in three taluks. Condition of cattle good, but rinderpest prevails in one village of one taluk. Employment generally available, but labouring classes in parts of three taluk are said to go to the neighbouring villages for employment. Grain-stocks sufficient except in parts of three taluks. Prospects: the season is poor, but not altogether bad except in one taluk.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts of four taluks. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, cholam and ragi and weeding of paddy, cholam, tobacco, cotton and korra in progress. Standing crops fair, but dry crops fading in parts. Harvested paddy—cutturn poor to normal; dry crops, bad to bumper. Pasture sufficient except in parts of two taluks; fodder available except in parts of one division. Condition of cattle generally good, but disease (unspecified) prevails in one village each of four taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects bad. More rain is wanted urgently both for dry and wet crops. Unirrigated dry crops in most parts are withering.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing; sowing of cholam, ragi, coriander, avaka, bengalgram and horsegram and transplantation and weeding of paddy and ragi in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, korra and cumbu in parts—cutturn fair to normal. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in one village of one taluk and anthrax in one village of a division. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

NELLORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of two taluks. Supply at the Sangam and Nellore anicuts and the Kanigiri reservoir adequate. Ploughing, sowing, transplantation and weeding in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested indigo, ragi and cumbu—cutturn bad to normal, cholam fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available except in four taluks. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in one village of one taluk; disease (unspecified) in one village each of two other taluks and anthrax in one village of yet another. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects good generally and fair in western taluks also where there has been rain during the week.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply sufficient. Transplantation and weeding of paddy proceeding. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy in parts—cutturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good except in four taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects much improved.

MADRAS.

Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing; sowing, transplantation and weeding of paddy in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cholam, indigo, ragi, cumbu, varagu, groundnut and gingelly—cutturn fair. Pasture sufficient, fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in parts of two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in three taluks and in parts of another. Prospects generally fair.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply insufficient except in three divisions and parts of two taluks. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, ragi, pulses, transplantation of paddy and ragi and weeding of paddy proceeding or concluding in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, cumbu, ragi, groundnut indigo, samai; cutturn poor to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of, cattle generally fair except in one village each of two taluks where rinderpest prevails and in one village in another taluk where anthrax prevails. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in parts of one division. Prospects generally fair, but more rain required particularly for wet crops except in three divisions.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts of six taluks. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, ragi, horsegram, bengalgram, greengram, transplantation and weeding of paddy proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi and groundnut, outturn fair; varagu and cholam, poor. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good except in parts of one taluk where rinderpest prevails. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. More rain required in four taluks.

SALEM.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of two taluks. Sowing and transplantation of paddy and ragi proceeding. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy, ragi, cumbu, groundnut, samai; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available except in parts of one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Nine feet of water in the Cauvery at Erode. Sowing of cholam, cumbu, cotton, horsegram, castor, samai and transplantation of paddy and tobacco proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested ragi, cumbu, cholam, samai, thenai; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Discharge over the Grand Anicut—report not received. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, cumbu, cholam, horsegram, coriander, varagu and dhall, transplantation of paddy and shifting proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cumbu, cholam, groundnut; outturn normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally fair. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects—large areas flooded; much damage feared.

TANJORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Discharge over the crest of the Lower Anicut in the Coleroon northern and southern branches was 11·0 feet and 12 feet respectively. Transplantation of paddy concluding in parts. Standing crops fair, but crops reported to be submerged under water in almost all the taluks. Harvested paddy; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair. On account of very heavy rains breaches have occurred in several places.

MADURA.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Discharge through Periyar main canal 603 cusecs. Ploughing; sowing and transplanting of paddy progressing. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and cholam; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

RAMNAD.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of one taluk. Weeding and transplantation of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvests nil. Pasture sufficient except in one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in one taluk. Prospects fair. Floods in two divisions and some big tanks have breached.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply sufficient. Flow over Srivaikuntam anicut. Discharge through vents nil. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting of paddy in progress. Standing crops good but affected in parts by heavy rains. Harvests nil. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in one taluk. Prospects normal.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Agricultural operations nil. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi and cotton; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good; but foot and mouth disease prevails in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SOUTH KANARA.

Water-supply sufficient except in one taluk. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting of second-crop paddy proceeding or concluding. Standing crops good. Harvests nil. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but foot and mouth disease prevails in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply and pasturage sufficient. Cultivation of paddy proceeding. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Weeding, pruning, potting and manuring proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested tea; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle fair. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 27TH NOVEMBER 1920.

	†District.	Rainfall in inches.				Price in Seers (of 80 tolas) per Rupee.													
		In the week.		Up to the end of the week from 1st April.		Rice.			Ragi.			Cholam.			Cumbu.			District.	
		1920.	Average of 35 years ending 1915.	1920.	Average of 35 years ending 1915.	Average for November	Last week.	This week.	Average for November	Last week.	This week.	Average for November	Last week.	This week.	Average for November	Last week.	This week.		
Circars.	Ganjam ..	..	0·6	68·1	45·5	8·0	(a)4·0	4·0	16·5	8·0	8·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ganjam ..	Circars.
	Vizagapatam [A.	..	0·1	53·6	56·5	7·7	4·0	4·3	14·6	7·0	8·0	..	6·6	6·5	16·3	6·6	6·3	Vizagapatam .	
	Vizagapatam [L.	..	0·3	23·1	43·4														
	Godavari ..	..	0·2	30·3	39·7	6·6	4·5	4·5	14·7	6·9	7·1	13·5	6·3	6·5	..	6·5	6·9	Godavari ..	
	Kistna ..	0·1	0·3	26·7	37·6	5·3	4·7	4·8	13·9	6·6	6·7	10·7	5·9	6·0	..	6·3	6·5	Kistna ..	
	Guntur ..	0·5	0·7	24·3	30·4	5·4	4·4	4·4	..	7·1	7·1	12·5	6·2	6·2	13·4	6·6	6·6	Guntur ..	
Deccan.	Kurnool ..	0·3	0·9	14·6	23·0	7·5	4·2	4·2	..	6·5	6·5	15·4	6·1	6·0	13·0	6·5	6·2	Kurnool ..	Deccan.
	Bellary ..	..	0·2	17·1	22·6	7·1	4·1	4·1	..	7·8	7·7	19·7	5·3	6·2	..	..	..	Bellary ..	
	Anantapur ..	0·2	0·3	11·6	20·9	7·9	4·3	4·4	15·7	7·6	7·6	14·1	6·0	6·6	14·6	6·0	6·0	Anantapur ..	
	Cuddapah ..	1·1	0·6	22·7	24·0	7·3	4·3	4·3	14·3	6·9	6·6	13·6	6·7	6·5	14·0	7·5	7·0	Cuddapah ..	
Carnatic.	Nellore ..	5·2	1·5	36·2	27·6	8·6	4·6	4·9	13·5	6·9	7·0	12·6	6·2	6·2	13·0	6·6	6·7	Nellore ..	Carnatic.
	Chingleput ..	12·9	2·3	46·6	34·6	7·6	4·9	4·6	11·7	7·4	7·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chingleput ..	
	Madras ..	13·1	2·7	56·4	40·5	6·6	4·6	4·9	14·4	6·5	6·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	Madras ..	
	South Arcot ..	10·9	2·4	40·4	38·7	7·5	4·9	4·6	12·9	7·6	7·4	..	..	..	12·9	6·4	4·6	South Arcot ..	
Central.	Chittoor ..	2·2	1·2	27·6	27·9	8·1	6·1	6·0	13·6	7·5	7·7	..	..	..	13·0	7·1	7·1	Chittoor ..	Central.
	North Arcot ..	4·9	1·5	30·1	36·3	7·7	6·0	4·9	13·5	7·0	7·1	..	..	..	13·3	(a)7·5	7·2	North Arcot ..	
	Salem ..	3·6	1·0	32·6	61·9	7·0	4·7	4·7	13·3	7·9	7·9	11·5	7·5	7·5	13·6	7·6	7·6	Salem ..	
	Coimbatore ..	3·5	0·9	23·0	23·7	7·1	4·5	4·5	13·1	8·9	8·7	12·3	8·1	8·0	11·7	7·9	7·6	Coimbatore ..	
	Trichinopoly ..	9·9	1·8	37·1	28·3	8·9	4·6	4·5	13·7	8·5	8·5	12·7	7·8	7·8	11·4	6·7	7·3	Trichinopoly ..	
South.	Tanjore ..	14·6	7·3	67·3	32·0	7·3	6·3	6·2	12·6	7·6	7·6	..	..	..	..	6·6	6·6	Tanjore ..	South.
	Madura ..	5·1	1·4	65·1	27·1	7·6	4·6	4·6	13·0	8·4	8·0	11·3	6·2	5·1	10·7	7·3	7·2	Madura ..	
	Ramnad ..	8·8	1·5	29·6	23·6	7·2	4·4	4·3	12·3	7·1	6·9	12·2	7·4	7·1	10·2	a)6·7	6·3	Ramnad ..	
	Tinnevelly ..	6·0	1·6	31·7	19·7	7·9	5·6	4·9	16·2	8·4	6·4	12·4	7·9	7·8	10·7	6·6	6·5	Tinnevelly ..	
West Coast.	Malabar ..	4·1	0·9	154·2	115·3	7·9	6·1	6·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Malabar ..	West Coast.
	South Kanara ..	0·6	0·5	138·0	141·2	8·3	6·4	6·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	South Kanara ..	
	Travancore ..	3·0	2·2	89·1	80·6	..	4·7	4·7	..	5·0	5·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	Travancore ..	
	Cochin ..	2·4	†1·7	120·7	†107·4	..	4·7	4·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cochin ..	
Hills.	The Nilgiris ..	4·2	1·7	67·6	67·1	6·6	4·4	4·4	12·7	7·0	7·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	The Nilgiris ..	Hills.

A = Agency. L = Littoral. * Average of the 10 years ending 1919-20. † Average of 10 years. (a) Revised figure.

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ഫോട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോജ്ജ് ഗസറ്റ്

III-ാം ഭാഗത്തോടുചേർന്ന സപ്ലിമെൻറ്.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART III OF THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE,

NOVEMBER 30, 1920.

നമ്പർ 13 (3).] കോടമ്പാക്കം: ചൊവ്വാഴ്ച, 1921 നവംബർ 30-ാം [വില, 1 രൂ. 2 അണ.

ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവൺമെണ്ട് ആക്ടുകൾ.

ACTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറൽ അവർകളുടെ സമ്മതം സിദ്ധിച്ച ഇന്ത്യൻ നിയമനിർമ്മാണസഭയുടെ ആക്ടുകൾ.

ഇന്ത്യൻ നിയമനിർമ്മാണസഭയുടെ താഴെ പറയുന്ന ആക്ടിന്മേൽ 1920 സപ്തംബർ 2-ാം തീയതി ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറലുടെ സമ്മതം സിദ്ധിക്കുകയും ആയതു എല്ലാവർക്കും അറിവാനായി ഇതിനാൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു :—

ACT No. XXX OF 1920.

1920 ലെ 30-ാം നമ്പർ ആക്ട്.

AN ACT TO PROHIBIT THE POSSESSION AND IMPORT OF ROUBLE NOTES.

റൂബിൾ നോട്ട് കൈവശം വെക്കുകയും രാജ്യത്തേക്ക് ഇറക്കുമതി ചെയ്യുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതു വിരോധിക്കുവാനുള്ള ഒരു ആക്ട്.

റൂബിൾ നോട്ടുകൾ കൈവശം വെക്കുകയും രാജ്യത്തേക്ക് ഇറക്കുമതിചെയ്യുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനെ വിരോധിക്കുന്നതു യുക്തമായിരിക്കയാൽ ഇതിനാൽ താഴെ പറയുംപ്രകാരം നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു :—

ചുരുക്കപ്പേരും കാലവ്യാപ്തിയും.

1. (1) ഒരു ആക്ടിന്മേൽ 1920 ലെ റൂബിൾ നോട്ട് ആക്ട് എന്നു പേർപറയാം.

(2) അതു ഒരു കൊല്ലത്തേക്കു പ്രാബല്യമായിരിക്കും.

എന്നാൽ ആയതിലോ മേൽ ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറൽ ഇന്ത്യാ ഗസറ്റിൽ പരസ്യപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊണ്ടായാൽ ആയവക പരസ്യത്തിൽ പറയുന്നതായി ഒരു കൊല്ലത്തിൽ കവിയാത്ത പിന്നെയും ഒരു കാലത്തേക്ക് അതു നടപ്പിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

വിവരണം.

2. ഈ ആക്ടിൽ "ട്രഷറി നോട്ട്" എന്നതിനു 1914 ആഗസ്റ്റ് 4-ാം തീയതി റഷ്യാ-സാമ്രാജ്യത്തിൽ അടങ്ങിയിരുന്ന രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ ഉള്ള തായ വല്ല താല്കാലിക ഗവൺമെന്റോ ആധുനിക ഗവൺമെന്റിനു വേണ്ടിയോ പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചതോ അപ്രകാരം പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചതാണെന്നു ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചതോ ആയും ട്രഷറി നോട്ടുകൾ നാണയങ്ങളായി മാറാം കൊടുക്കണ്ടതാണെന്നു കാണിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതായും ഉള്ള വല്ല കറൻസി നോട്ടിന്റെ സ്വഭാവത്തിലുള്ളതോ അങ്ങിനെ ഉള്ളതെന്നു ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതോ ആയ വല്ല പണവും എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നു.

ട്രഷറി നോട്ടുകൾ തൈലം മുതലായവ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു ചെയ്യുന്നതു നിരോധിക്കൽ.

3. യാതൊരാളും—

(a) ഒരു ആളിൽ വേറൊരാളും നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള വിധം ഒഴികെ, തന്റെ കൈവശം യാതൊരു ട്രഷറി നോട്ടും വെക്കരുതാകുന്നു,

(b) ട്രിട്ടിഷ് ഇന്ത്യയിലേക്കു കരയിലായാലും കടൽ വഴിയായാലും ആകാശമാർഗ്ഗമായാലും ആധുനിക യാതൊരു നോട്ടും കൊണ്ടുവരികയാകട്ടെ,

ചെയ്യരുതു്.

ട്രഷറി നോട്ടുകൾ ഒരു കറൻസി ആഫീസിലെന്നോ ഖജനായിലെന്നോ തിരികെ എടുക്കൽ.

4. വല്ല ആളും വല്ല നിയമത്തിലേയും നിബന്ധനകൾപ്രകാരം ഒരു ട്രഷറി നോട്ട് ഒരു ഗവൺമെന്റ് കറൻസി ആഫീസിലോ ഖജനായിലോ അനാമത്തു വെച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഒരു കാര്യത്തിലേക്കു ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറൽ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ഗവൺമെന്റ് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ കൊടുക്കുന്ന ഒരു അനുവാദ പത്രത്തിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾക്കു മേൽപ്പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ അയാളുടെ അവകാശത്തിനു തിരികെ എടുക്കുന്നതിനു തടയാൻ അർഹതയുണ്ടായിരിക്കയില്ല.

ശിക്ഷകൾ.

5. (a) 3-ാം വകുപ്പിലെ നിബന്ധനകളിൽ വല്ലതും ലംഘിക്കുകയാകട്ടെ—

(b) ഒരു ഗവൺമെന്റ് കറൻസി ആഫീസിൽനിന്നോ ഖജനായിൽനിന്നോ ഒരു ട്രഷറി നോട്ട് തിരികെ എടുപ്പാനായി 4-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം കൊടുത്ത ഒരു അനുവാദ പത്രത്തിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾ യഥാസമയത്തിനു നടപ്പാൻ വീഴ്ചവരുത്തുകയാകട്ടെ,

ചെയ്യുന്ന എതൊരാൾക്കും പിന്നെ കൊല്ലംപതു കഴിയാതെ ആയാൾ പാടുള്ള മാതിരിയുള്ള തടവോ, പിഴയോ, രണ്ടും കൂടിയതോ ആയ ശിക്ഷ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതും എതൊരു ട്രഷറി നോട്ട് സ്വന്തമായിട്ടു ഒരു വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഒരു കറൻസി ചെയ്തുപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതോ ആ നോട്ട് അടക്കി എടുക്കപ്പെട്ടുന്നതിനു ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറൽ കല്പിക്കാവുന്ന വിധം ആയതു കൈ മടക്കുന്നതിനും ആകുന്നു.

1913 ലെ 3-ാം ഷെഡ്യൂൾ ഭേദഗതിപ്പെടുത്തൽ

6. 1920 ലെ ട്രഷറി പത്രനാണയ ഓർഡിനൻസ് ഇതിനാൽ ഭേദഗതിപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു. 1918 ലെ 1-ാം

എ. പി. ഗ്ലഡ്സ്റ്റൺ,
ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറലിന്റെ സെക്രട്ടറി,
നിയമനിർമ്മാണ വിഭാഗത്തിന്റെ ചുമതലയുള്ളവൻ.

(A true translation)

P. V. KURUVILA,
Malayalam Translator to Government.

ഇന്ത്യൻ നിയമനിർമ്മാണ സഭയുടെ താഴെ പറയുന്ന ആക്ടിനെ 1920 സപ്തംബർ 2 - ാംതിയതി ഗവർണർ ജനറലുടെ സമ്മതം സിദ്ധിക്കുകയും ആയതു എല്ലാവർക്കും അറിവാനായി ഇതിനാൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു :—

ACT No. XXXII OF 1920.

1920 ലെ 32 - ാം നമ്പർ ആക്ട്.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE POST OFFICE CASH CERTIFICATES ACT, 1917.

1917 ലെ തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ് കാഷ് സർട്ടിഫിക്കെറ്റ് ആക്ട് ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുവാനുള്ള ഒരു ആക്ട്.

1917 ലെ 14.

1917 ലെ തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ് കാഷ് സർട്ടിഫിക്കെറ്റ് ആക്ട് ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു യുക്തമായിരിക്കയാൽ ഇതിനാൽ താഴെ പറയുംപ്രകാരം നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു :—

ചുരുക്കപ്പേർ.

1. ഈ ആക്ടിനു തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ് കാഷ് സർട്ടിഫിക്കെറ്റ് ആക്ട് ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന 1920 ലെ ആക്ട് എന്നു പേർ പറയാം.

1917 ലെ 14.

2. 1917 ലെ തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ് കാഷ് സർട്ടിഫിക്കെറ്റ് ആക്ടിലെ 2 - ാം വകുപ്പ് (1) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ "കാഷ് സർട്ടിഫിക്കെറ്റ്" കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ് എന്ന പ്രദേശത്തു കിടക്കുന്നതോ ആ പ്രദേശത്തിലെ പോസ്റ്റ് മാസ്റ്റർ ജനറലുടെ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "ആ കാര്യത്തിലേക്കു ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ ജനറൽ സാധാരണയായോ പ്രത്യേകമായോ ഉള്ള കല്പനയാൽ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയ ഒരു തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

1917 ലെ 14 - ാം ആക്ടിലെ 2 - ാം വകുപ്പ് ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തൽ.

3. 1917 ലെ തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ് കാഷ് സർട്ടിഫിക്കെറ്റ് ആക്ടിലെ 3 - ാം വകുപ്പ് (1) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ "ആയാൾ ബാങ്കിലെ ഉത്തരവനുസരിച്ചായിരുന്നാൽ ഏതു പ്രകാരത്തിലും അപ്രകാരവും" എന്ന വാക്കുകളുടെ മുമ്പിൽ താഴെ കാണുന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു, അതായതു :—

1917 ലെ 14 - ാം ആക്ടിലെ 3 - ാം വകുപ്പ് ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തൽ.

"ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തിയ ആക്ടിലെ 4 - ം 5 - ം വകുപ്പുകളിലുള്ള 'ഉവായിരം' എന്ന വാക്കിനു പകരം 'അയ്യായിരം' എന്നു വായിക്കേണ്ടതിനെയോ അപ്രകാരവും."

എ. പി. ഗ്ലസ്റ്റിമസ്,
ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ട് സെക്രട്ടറി,
നിയമനിർമ്മാണ വിഭാഗത്തിന്റെ.

(A true translation)

P. V. KURUVILLA,
Malayalam Translator to Government.

ഇന്ത്യൻ നിയമനിർമ്മാണ സഭയുടെ താഴെ ചേർക്കുന്ന ആക്ടിന്മേൽ 1920 സെപ്റ്റംബർ 9 - ാം തീയതി ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറലുടെ സമ്മതം സിദ്ധിക്കുകയും ആയത് എല്ലാവർക്കും അറിയുവാനായി ഇതിനാൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു :—

ACT No. XXXIII of 1920.

1920 ലെ 33 - ാം നമ്പർ ആക്ട്.

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE TAKING OF MEASUREMENTS AND PHOTOGRAPH OF CONVICTS AND OTHERS.

കുറ്റവാളികളുടെയും മറ്റും അളവുകളും ഫോട്ടോഗ്രാഫും (പടവും) എടുപ്പാൻ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തുവാനുള്ള ഒരു ആക്ട്.

കുറ്റവാളികളുടെയും മറ്റും അളവുകളും പടങ്ങളും എടുപ്പാൻ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു യുക്തമായിരിക്കയാൽ ഇനിമേൽ താഴെചേർക്കുന്നപ്രകാരം നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു :—

ചുരുക്കപ്പേരും വ്യാപ്തിയും.

1. (1) ഒരു ആക്ടിനു തടവുകാരെ തിരിച്ചറിവാനുള്ള ലക്ഷണങ്ങൾ സംബന്ധിച്ച 1920 ലെ ആക്ട് എന്നു പേർ പറയാവുന്നതും—

(2) അതു ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ബലൂചിസ്ഥാനിലും, സന്താൽപർഗനാസ് അത്രാം ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ടും ഉൾപ്പെടെ ബ്രിട്ടിഷ് ഇന്ത്യ മുഴുവനും വ്യാപിക്കുന്നതുമാകുന്നു.

വിവരണങ്ങൾ.

2. വിഷയത്തിലോ പൂർവ്വാപരയോജക സന്ദർഭത്തിലോ വിരുദ്ധമായി വല്ലതും ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നാലൊഴികെ ഈ ആക്ടിൽ—

(a) "അളവുകൾ" എന്നതിൽ കൈവിരൽ അടയാളങ്ങളും കാലടി പതിപ്പുകളും അടങ്ങുന്നതാകുന്നു;

(b) "പോലീസ് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ" എന്നതിനു ഒരു പോലീസ് സ്റ്റേഷൻ ചാർജ്ജുള്ള ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെയോ 1898 ലെ ക്രിമിനൽ നടപടി നിയമം 14 - ാം അദ്ധ്യായപ്രകാരം ഒന്നേക്കണ്ണം നടത്തുന്ന ഒരു പോലീസ് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെയോ ഒരു സബ്ബ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ താണതല്ലാത്ത ഉദ്യോഗമുള്ള വേറെ വല്ല പോലീസ് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെയോ എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നു : 1898 ലെ 5.

(c) "നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെട്ട" എന്നതിനു ഒരു അർത്ഥകാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ ഉടമ്പടിയാൽ നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെട്ട എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നു.

കുറ്റം സ്ഥാപിക്കപ്പെട്ടാൽ അളവുകൾ എടുക്കാവുന്നതിനുള്ള അധികാരം.

3. (a) ഒരു കൊല്ലത്തേക്കോ അതിലും അധികകാലത്തേക്കോ കഠിന തടവു കൊടുക്കാവുന്ന വല്ല കുറ്റമോ, പിന്നീട് കുറ്റം സ്ഥാപിക്കപ്പെട്ടാൽ അപ്രകാരം ശിക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനു വിധിച്ചതിൽ അധികമായ ശിക്ഷക്കു അർഹനാക്കിത്തീർക്കുന്ന വിധം വല്ല കുറ്റമോ ഒരുവൻ ചെയ്തതിനു സ്ഥാപിക്കപ്പെടുകയോ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ—

(b) 1898 ലെ ക്രിമിനൽ നടപടി നിയമം 118 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം നല്ല നടപ്പിനു ജാമ്യം കൊടുപ്പാൻ ഒരുവൻ വിധിക്കപ്പെട്ടാൽ, 1898 ലെ 5.

അയാളുടെ അളവുകൾ മുമ്പേ നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെട്ട വിധം ഒരു പോലീസ് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ എടുക്കുന്നതിനു ആവശ്യപ്പെടാൻ അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള എതൊരാളോട് അതിനു സമ്മതിക്കേണ്ടതുമാകുന്നു.

4. ഒരു കൊല്ലത്തേക്കൊ അതിലും അധികകാലത്തേക്കൊ കഠിനതടവുകൊടുപ്പാൻ പാടുള്ള ഒരു കവറം സംബന്ധമായി പിടിക്കപ്പെട്ട വല്ല ആളേയും ഒരു പോലീസ് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതായാൽ, ആയാളെ അങ്ങനെ നിൎത്തിക്കപ്പെട്ട വിധം എടുപ്പാനായി ആ ആളെ സമ്മതിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

കവറം സംബന്ധിക്കപ്പെടാവുന്ന ആളുകളെ തടയുകയൊ ഉപദ്രവിക്കയൊ ചെയ്യുക.

5. 1898 ലെ ക്രിമിനൽ നടവടി നിയമത്തിലുള്ള വല്ല അന്വേഷണത്തിൻറെയൊ നടവടിയുടെയൊ അവശ്യത്തിനായി വല്ല ആളേയും തടയുകയൊ അവരുടെ ആളുകളൊ പടയൊ എടുപ്പാൻ സമ്മതിക്കുവാനായി കല്പിക്കുന്നതു യുക്തമെന്നു തനിക്കു മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിനു തോന്നിയാൽ അദ്ദേഹം അപ്രകാരം തന്റെ കല്പന കൊടുക്കാവുന്നതും, ആ സംഗതിയിൽ ആ കല്പന സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതായ ആളെ കല്പനയിൽ പറഞ്ഞതായ സമയത്തും സ്ഥലത്തും ഹാജരാക്കുകയൊ ഒരുമാറ്റം ഹാജരാക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതും, അയാളുടെ ആളുകളൊ പടയൊ സംശ്രിതപോലെ തന്നെ പോലീസ് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ എടുപ്പാൻ സമ്മതിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു. 1898 : 5.

കോടതിയുടെ ആളുകളെ പടയെ എടുപ്പാനായി കല്പനകൊടുപ്പാൻ മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിനുള്ള അധികാരം.

എന്നാൽ ഒന്നാം ക്ലാസ്സ് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടല്ലാതെ വേറെ ആരും വല്ല ആളുടെയും പടയെ എടുപ്പാനായി കല്പിക്കുന്നു യാതൊരു കല്പനയും കൊടുത്തുകൂടാ.

ഇതു കൂടാതെ, ആ ആളുടെ വല്ല സമയത്തും ആവിധ അന്വേഷണത്തൊ നടവടിയൊ-സംബന്ധമായി പിടിച്ചിങ്ങനാലല്ലാതെയും നേരെ വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം യാതൊരു കല്പനയും കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതല്ല.

6. (1) ഒരു ആളിപ്രകാരം ആളുകളെ പടയെ എടുപ്പാനായി സമ്മതിപ്പാൻ വല്ല ആളോടും ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കെ അയാളെ എടുക്കുന്നതു തടയുകയൊ എടുക്കുവാൻ സമ്മതിക്കാതിരിക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്യുന്നതായാൽ അയാളെ എടുത്തുകിട്ടുവാനായി ആവശ്യമുള്ള എല്ലാ വഴികളും എടുക്കുന്നതു നിയമാനുസൃതമായിരിക്കും.

ആളുകളെ തടയുന്നതു തടയുക.

(2) ഈ ആളിപ്രകാരം ആളുകളെ പടയെ എടുക്കുന്നതു തടുക്കയൊ എടുക്കുവാൻ സമ്മതിക്കാതിരിക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്യുന്നതു ഇന്ത്യൻ ശിക്ഷാ നിയമം 186 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഒരു കവറമായി കരുതേണ്ടതാകുന്നു. 1860 : 45.

7. ഒരു കൊല്ലത്തേക്കൊ അതിലും അധികകാലത്തേക്കൊ കഠിന തടവു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായ ഒരു കവറം ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കയും സ്ഥാപിക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടില്ലാത്ത വല്ല ആളുടെയും ആളുകളെ പടയെ ഈ ആക്ടിലെ നിയമങ്ങൾപ്രകാരമായി എടുത്തിരിക്കെ അയാളെ വിസ്തരിക്കുകൂടാതെതന്നെ വിടയക്കുകയൊ വല്ല കോടതിയും അയാളെ ശിക്ഷിക്കുവാനായി വിടയക്കുകയൊ കവറക്കാരനല്ലെന്നു തീൎച്ചപ്പെടുത്തി വിടയക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്യാൽ, കോടതിയൊ (വിസ്തരം കൂടാതെ ആളെ വിട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയിങ്കൽ) ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടൊ സബ്ബ് ഡിവിഷനൽ ആഫീസരൊ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതായ കാരണങ്ങളാൽ വേറൊരുകാരം കല്പിക്കുന്നതായാലൊഴികെ, അപ്രകാരം എടുത്തതായ എല്ലാ ആളുകളും (നഗറനിവ് എന്ന ജപ്സല്പും പക്ഷപ്പകളും അടക്കം) എല്ലാ പടയാളും നശിപ്പിക്കുകയൊ അയാൾക്കു തന്നെ കൊടുത്തു കളകയൊ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

കവറക്കാരനല്ലെന്നു വിടയക്കപ്പെടുന്നതായ ആളുകളുടെ പടയുടെ ഭേദകരും നശിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതും.

8. (1) ഈ ആക്ടിലെ നിൎബ്ബന്ധകമായ നടത്തുന്ന ആവശ്യത്തിന്നായി തന്റെ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ട് ചട്ടങ്ങൾ കൽപ്പിക്കാം.

ചട്ടങ്ങൾക്കുവേണ്ടുന്ന അധികാരം.

(2) പ്രത്യേകമായും മേൽപ്പറഞ്ഞ നിബന്ധനയുടെ സാമാന്യത്തെ തള്ളിക്കൂടാതെയും ആവശ്യ ചട്ടങ്ങളാൽ—

(a) 5 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ആളുകളുടെ പടയെ എടുക്കുന്നതിനു എന്തെല്ലാം ചെയ്തിരിക്കേണമെന്നും,

(b) ഇന്നിന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽനിന്നെടുക്കുന്ന മണ്ണുകളും പടങ്ങളും എടുക്കാമെന്നും,

(c) ഏതു വിധത്തിലുള്ള അളവുകൾ എടുക്കാമെന്നും,

(d) വല്ല തരമോ തരങ്ങളോ ആയ അളവുകൾ ഏതു വിധത്തിൽ എടുക്കേണമെന്നും,

(e) 3-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം പടം എടുക്കുമ്പോൾ ഒരാൾ എന്തു ചുമതല ധരിക്കേണമെന്നും,

(f) അളവുകളുടെ രേഖകളും പടങ്ങളും എങ്ങിനെ സൂക്ഷിക്കുകയും ബന്തോവസ്തിൽ വെക്കുകയും നശിപ്പിക്കുകയും കൈ മാറിക്കുകയും വേണമെന്നും ഏർപ്പാടുണ്ടാക്കാം.

വ്യവഹാരങ്ങൾ വിലക്കി

9. ഈ ആക്ട്പ്രകാരമോ ഈ ആക്ട്പ്രകാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ വല്ല കൽപ്രകാരമോ ഉണ്ടാകുവിശ്വാസത്തോടെ ചെയ്തതോ ചെയ്യാൻ ആലോചിച്ചതോ ആയ വല്ലതിന്നും യാതൊരാളുടെ നേരെയും യാതൊരു വ്യവഹാരത്തിന്റെ വേറെ വല്ല നടവടിയാലെങ്കിലും എടുപ്പാൻ പാടില്ലാത്തതാകുന്നു.

എ. ചി. ഉഡ്വിൻ,
ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർണ്മെണ്ട് സെക്രട്ടറി,
നിയമനിർമ്മാണ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റ്.

(A true translation)

P. V. KURUVILLA,
Malayalam Translator to Government

ഇന്ത്യൻ നിയമനിർമ്മാണ സഭയുടെ താഴെ പറയുന്ന ആക്ടിനെ 1920 സപ്തംബർ 9 - ാം തീയതി ഗവർണർ ജനറലുടെ സമ്മതം സിദ്ധിക്കുകയും ആയത് എല്ലാവർക്കും അറിവാനായി ഇതിനാൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു :—

ACT No. XXXIV OF 1920.

1920 ലെ 34 - ാം നമ്പർ ആക്ട്.

AN ACT TO TAKE POWER TO REQUIRE PASSPORTS OF PERSONS ENTERING BRITISH INDIA.

ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഇന്ത്യയിൽ പ്രവേശിക്കുന്ന ആളുകളോട് പാസ്സ്പോർട്ട് എന്ന യാത്രാനുവാദ പത്രം ആവശ്യപ്പെടുവാൻ അധികാരം കൈക്കൊള്ളുവാനുള്ള ഒരു ആക്ട്.

ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഇന്ത്യയിൽ പ്രവേശിക്കുന്ന ആളുകളോട് പാസ്സ്പോർട്ട് എന്ന യാത്രാനുവാദ പത്രം ആവശ്യപ്പെടുവാൻ അധികാരം കൈക്കൊള്ളുന്നതു യുക്തമായിരിക്കയാൽ ഇതിനാൽ താഴെപറയുംപ്രകാരം നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു :—

ചുരുക്കപ്പേരും വ്യാപ്തിയും

1. (1) ഈ ആക്ടിനെ 1920 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ യാത്രാനുവാദ പത്ര (പാസ്സ്പോർട്ട്) ആക്ട് എന്നു പേർപറയാം.—

(2) ഇതു ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ബലൂചിസ്ഥാനം, സന്താൽ പർഗനകളും ആക്ടിംഡിസ്ട്രിക്ടും ഉൾപ്പെടെ ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഇന്ത്യാ മുഴുക്കെ പ്രാപിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

വിവരണങ്ങൾ.

2. ഈ ആക്ടിൽ വിഷയത്തിലോ പൂർവ്വാപരവാചക ബന്ധത്തിലോ വിരുദ്ധമായി യാതൊന്നും ഇല്ലാത്തപക്ഷം—

"പ്രവേശനം" എന്നതിനു കരമാർഗ്ഗമായോ കടൽവഴിയായൊ ആകാശമാർഗ്ഗമായൊ പ്രവേശിക്കുക എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നു ;

"യാത്രാനുവാദപത്രം" (പാസ്സ്പോർട്ട്) എന്നതിനു അതാതുകാലത്തു പ്രബലപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതും നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെട്ട അധികാരസ്ഥൻ കൊടുക്കുകയൊ പുതുക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്യുന്നതും ആ പത്രം ഉൾപ്പെടുന്ന തരത്തിലുള്ളതുമായ യാത്രാനുവാദപത്രങ്ങൾക്കു സംബന്ധിച്ചെന്നതായി നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെട്ട നിബന്ധനകൾക്കു വിധേയപ്പെട്ടുള്ളതും ആയ ഒരു യാത്രാനുവാദ പത്രം എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നു ;

"നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെട്ട" എന്നതിനു ഈ ആക്ട്പ്രകാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ ചട്ടങ്ങളാൽ നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെട്ട എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നു.

ചട്ടങ്ങളുണ്ടാക്കുവാനുള്ള അധികാരം.

3. (1) ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഇന്ത്യയിൽ പ്രവേശിക്കുന്ന ആളുകൾ യാത്രാനുവാദപത്രം കൈവശംവെക്കേണമെന്നു ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതിനും ആ ആവശ്യം സാധിക്കുന്നതിനു സഹായമായൊ അതിനോടു ചേർന്നൊ വരുന്ന എല്ലാ കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കും വേണ്ടി ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണ്ണർജനറൽ ചട്ടങ്ങളുണ്ടാക്കാം.

(2) മേൽപറഞ്ഞ അധികാരത്തിന്റെ സാമാന്യതക്കു ഭംഗംവരാതെ ആവക ചട്ടങ്ങളാൽ—

(a) തനിക്കു സിദ്ധിച്ച ഒരു യാത്രാനുവാദപത്രം കൈവശമില്ലാത്ത യാതൊരു ആളും ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഇന്ത്യയിലൊ ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഇന്ത്യയുടെ വല്ല ഭാഗത്തൊ പ്രവേശിക്കുന്നതു വിരോധിക്കുകയും ;

(b) ഈ ആക്ടിലെ ഏതെങ്കിലും വ്യവസ്ഥകൾക്കായി ഇന്നിന്ന അധികാരസ്ഥന്മാരാൽ യാത്രാരേഖാപത്രങ്ങൾ കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുകയോ പുതുക്കിയിരിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടോയെന്നും അവ ഏതെല്ലാ നിബന്ധനകൾക്കു വിധേയമായിരിക്കണമെന്നും നിശ്ചയിക്കുകയും;

(c) വല്ല ആളെയോ വല്ല തരം ആളുകളെയോ ഏതുകാലം കൂടുമ്പോഴിലെ വല്ല നിശ്ചിതസ്ഥാനത്തിലെങ്കിലും പൂർണ്ണമായോ വല്ല നിബന്ധനത്തിനും വിധേയമായോ തിരിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനു ഏർപ്പാടു ചെയ്കയും;

ചെയ്യുന്നു.

(3) ഈ വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമുള്ള ചട്ടങ്ങളിൽ വല്ലതുമോ മുമ്പുള്ള ചട്ടത്തിനുള്ള അധികാരപ്രകാരം കൊടുത്ത വല്ല കല്പനയോ വല്ല വിധിനയും ലംഘിച്ചാൽ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന മാസംപോരെ ജോലിയിൽനിന്നുള്ള കാലപരിധിക്കുള്ളിൽ നടപടി പിഴയോ രണ്ടും കൂടിയുമോ ശിക്ഷ അനുഭവിക്കാനിടയാകുന്നതാണെന്നു അവകളാൽ ഏർപ്പാടു ചെയ്യാം.

(4) ഈ വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ എല്ലാ ചട്ടങ്ങളും ഇന്ത്യാ ഗസറ്റിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതും അപ്പോൾ ഈ ആക്ടിൽ നിയമിച്ചാൽ എന്നപോലെ അവ പ്രബലമായിവരുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

പിടിച്ചുംവെക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അധികാരം.

4. (1) ഒരു സബ്ബ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ താണതല്ലാത്ത ഉദ്യോഗത്തിലുള്ള വല്ല പോലീസ് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനും, ഈ കാര്യത്തിലേക്കു ഏതു ഗവർണ്മെന്റിന്റെ സാധാരണയായോ പ്രത്യേകമായോ ഉള്ള ഒരു കല്പനയാൽ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള മുറയ്ക്കു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റുവക വല്ല ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനും, 3 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ വല്ല ചട്ടമോ കല്പനയോ ലംഘിച്ചതോ ലംഘിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നു ന്യായമായി സംശയിക്കപ്പെടുന്നതോ തരമുള്ള വല്ല ആളെയും, വാറണ്ടു കൂടാതെ പിടിക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(2) ഈ വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം പിടിക്കുന്ന ഏതൊരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനും അനാവശ്യമായ താമസംകൂടാതെ പിടിച്ച ആളെ ആ കേസിൽ ഉദ്യോഗാധികാരമുള്ള ഒരു മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിന്റെ മുമ്പാകെയോ എറ്റവും അടുത്ത പോലീസ് സ്റ്റേഷൻ ചാർജ്ജുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ അടുക്കലോ കൊണ്ടുപോകയോ അയക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതും 1898 മതു ക്രിമിനൽ നടപടി നിയമം 61 - ാം വകുപ്പിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾ ഈ വിധത്തിൽ പിടിക്കുന്ന സംഗതിക്കു സംബന്ധിക്കാവുന്നതു സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതുമാകുന്നു. 1898 മ

നിരോധിച്ചുള്ള അധികാരം.

5. യാത്രാനുമതിപത്രം കൂടാതെ ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഇന്ത്യയിൽ പ്രവേശിക്കുന്നതു വിരോധിക്കുന്നതായി 3 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ വല്ല ചട്ടവും ലംഘിച്ചു ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഇന്ത്യയിൽ പ്രവേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള വല്ല ആളെയും അവിടെനിന്നു നീക്കം ചെയ്യാനായി ഏതൊരു ഗവർണ്മെന്റ് സാധാരണയായോ പ്രത്യേകമായോ ഉള്ള കല്പനയാൽ, നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെടുന്നതും തരപ്പെടുന്ന ആയക നിശ്ചയം നടത്തുവാനായി ഏതൊരു ഗവർണ്മെന്റ് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനും ന്യായമായ എല്ലാ അധികാരവും ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതുമാകുന്നു.

എ. ഡി. ഉസ്മാൻ,
ഇന്ത്യഗവർണ്മെന്റ് സെക്രട്ടറി,
നിയമ നിർമ്മാണ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റ്.

(A true translation)

P. V. KURUVILA,
Malayalam Translator to Government.

ഇന്ത്യൻ നിയമനിർമ്മാണ സഭയുടെ താഴെ പറയുന്ന ആക്ടിന്മേൽ 1920 സപ്തംബർ 9 - ാം തീയ്യതി ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറലുടെ സമ്മതം സിദ്ധിക്കുകയും ആയത് എല്ലാവർക്കും അറിവാനായി ഇതിനാൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു :—

ACT No. XXXV of 1920.

1920 ലെ 35 - ാം നമ്പർ ആക്ട്.

AN ACT TO VALIDATE CERTAIN INDENTURES RELATING TO PROPERTY FORMERLY HELD BY THE BASEL MISSION TRADING COMPANY, AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE INCORPORATION OF TRUSTEES AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

ബാസൽ മിഷൻ ട്രേഡിങ്ങ് കമ്പനി എന്ന സംഘത്തിന്റെ വകയായി ഉണ്ടായിരുന്ന ഉതല് സംബന്ധിച്ച ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള ചില ഉടമ്പടികൾ സാധുവാക്കുവാനും ട്രസ്റ്റികളെ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ വഴി ചെയ്യുവാനും മറ്റു ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കും വേണ്ടിയുള്ള ഒരു ആക്ട്.

1914 ലെ 18. ശത്രുക്കളുമായി കച്ചവടം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള 1914 ലെ ആക്ടിലെ 7 - ാം വകുപ്പിനാൽ നഷ്ടപ്പെട്ട് അധികാരം ഉള്ള കുടിയേറ്റസഭയിൽ ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറൽ കൊടുത്തതും 1919 മേയി 22 എന്ന തീയ്യതി ഇട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതുമായ ഒരു കല്പനയാൽ ചില ഉതൽ ഉതിരാധികളിലെയും കടമകളിലെയും ചുമതൽ സൂക്ഷിപ്പുകാരനു (Custodian of enemy property) ഏല്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതും ;

ആയ്മാടന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറൽ 1919 ആഗസ്റ്റ് 25 - ാം തീയതി കൊടുത്ത ഒരു കല്പനക്ക് അനുസ്യൂതമായി മേപ്പടി സൂക്ഷിപ്പുകാരനു 1920 മെയ് 26 എന്ന തീയ്യതി ഇട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതും 2 - ാം പട്ടികയിൽ A - ഉടമ്പടി എന്നു പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതുമായ ഒരു ഉടമ്പടിയാൽ ചില ട്രസ്റ്റികൾക്കു ആയത് ന പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കും പ്രകാരമുള്ള കടമകളായി മേപ്പടി ഉതല് മാറ്റിക്കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നതും ;

മറ്റൊരു ചെയ്യ ചില നിശ്ചയങ്ങളും മേപ്പടി ഉതല് മേപ്പടി കരാറുകളുടെയും 1 - ാം പട്ടികയിൽ ചേർത്ത ആധാരങ്ങളുടെ പ്രകാരം ഭേദഗതിപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നതും ;

(ഇതിനുശേഷം മേപ്പടി ട്രസ്റ്റികൾ എന്നു പറയുന്നു) 1 - ാം പട്ടികയിൽ ചേർത്തതായ ആധാരം മുതലായ സഭയിൽ ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറലുടെ മാനവാരത്തോടുകൂടി 1920 ആഗസ്റ്റ് 21 എന്ന തീയ്യതി ഇട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതും മേപ്പടി പട്ടികയിൽ B - ഉടമ്പടി എന്നു പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതുമായ ഒരു ഉടമ്പടിയാൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ഏകാംഗയോഗമായി ചേർന്നിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു ഏകാംഗയോഗമായ കോമൺവെൽത്ത് ട്രസ്റ്റീ, ലിമിറ്റഡ്, എന്ന യോഗത്തിനെ മേപ്പടി ഉടമ്പടിയിൽ വിവരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കായി കൂടുതലും പുതുതായ ട്രോടും കൂടിയും മേപ്പടി ഉതല് മാറ്റിക്കൊടുത്തിരിക്കയാലും ;

മേൽപറഞ്ഞ മാറ്റങ്ങൾ സംബന്ധമായി ചില കുഴപ്പം സാധുവാകാതെ ഇല്ലയൊ എന്നു സംശയങ്ങൾ വന്നിരിക്കുകയാലും ഇനിമേൽ വരാവുന്നതുമിരിക്കയാലും ;

ആയത് സംശയങ്ങൾ തീർക്കുന്നതും മേപ്പടി മാറ്റങ്ങളുടെ ഉദ്ദേശത്തെ പൂർണ്ണമായി നിറവേറ്റുന്നതിനും മേപ്പടി ട്രസ്റ്റികളെ ഒരു ഏകാംഗയോഗമാക്കി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതും യുക്തമായിരിക്കയാലും ;

ഇതിനാൽ താഴെ പറയുംപ്രകാരം നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു :—

ചുരുക്കപ്പേർ. 1. ഒന്നാം ആക്കിന്നു 1920 ലെ ബാസൽ മിഷൻ ട്രേഡിങ്ങ് കമ്പനി ആക്ട് എന്നു പേർ പറയാം.

2. (1) 1 - ാം പട്ടികയിൽ പറഞ്ഞ ആളുകളും അവരുടെ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിന്മേൽ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നവരും 2 - ാം പട്ടികയിൽ A - ഉടമ്പടി എന്നു പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഉടമ്പടിയിൽ സാധുവാകത്തക്കവണ്ണം ട്രസ്റ്റികളായി നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ടതായി കരുതപ്പെടുന്നതാകുന്നു. അവരെ അവരുടെ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ ഇനിയുൾപ്പെടുന്നവരോടും കൂടി ഇതിനാൽ ഒരു ഏകാംഗയോഗമാക്കി എഴുത്തെത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അവർക്കു ശാശ്വതപിന്തുടർച്ചയും പൊതുവിൽ ഒരു മുദ്രയും ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതും മദിരാശിയിലെ മിഷ്യൻ ട്രസ്റ്റ് (Mission Trust of Madras) എന്ന ഏകാംഗയോഗനാമത്തിൽ വ്യവഹരിക്കപ്പെടാവുന്നതും അവർക്കുമേൽ വ്യവഹാരം കൊണ്ടുവരാവുന്നതുമാകുന്നു.

ഏകാംഗയോഗമാക്കപ്പെടുന്നു.

(2) ആവക ട്രസ്റ്റികളും എന്ന നിലയിൽ 1 - ാം പട്ടികയിൽ പറഞ്ഞതായ ആളുകളുടെ പിന്തുടർച്ചക്കാരെ നിശ്ചയിക്കേണ്ടുന്ന ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കായി 1882 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ ട്രസ്റ്റ് നിയമത്തിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതായി കരുതേണ്ടതും ഇന്ത്യയിലെ നാഷനൽ മിഷനറി കൌൺസിൽ (National Missionary Council of India) എന്ന സംഘം നിശ്ചയിക്കേണ്ടതായ വല്ല ട്രസ്റ്റികളുടെയും നിശ്ചയങ്ങൾ ആ യോഗത്തിന്റെ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷനുടെ ഒപ്പോടുകൂടി എഴുതിയുണ്ടാക്കപ്പെടുന്നതായാൽ മതിയായിരിക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു. 1882 ലെ നിയമം 11.

3. ഇതിനു വിപരീതമായി വല്ല നിയമത്തിലോ നിയമ കൂട്ടത്തിലോ എന്തുതന്നെ അടങ്ങിയിരുന്നാലും 2 - ാം പട്ടികയിൽ വിവരിച്ച ഉടമ്പടിക്കു സാധുവാകുവാൻവേണ്ടി ചെയ്യുവാനുണ്ടായിരുന്ന ഇതിനാൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. അവയാൽ കൈമാറിയതോ കൈമാറിയതായി തന്നെ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതോ ആയ വസ്തു മേപ്പടി ഉടമ്പടിപ്രകാരം മാറിയതായി കരുതേണ്ടതാകുന്നു. മേപ്പടി ഉടമ്പടിക്കു വിരോധമായി എതെങ്കിലും ഉടമ്പടിപ്രകാരം ഇപ്രകാരം ചെയ്തു പിന്നീടു പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നതോ കാര്യങ്ങളോ സാധുവാക്കുകയും സ്ഥിരപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു. മേപ്പടി ഉടമ്പടിക്കു വിരോധമായി എന്തെങ്കിലും ഉടമ്പടിയിൽ പ്രവേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള വല്ല ആളുടെമേലും വെച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതോ വെച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതോ ആയ എല്ലാ ബാദ്ധ്യതയും, ആ ആളും ആ ഉടമ്പടിയിൽ മറ്റു കക്ഷിയാരെങ്കിലും അവരിലും വേണ്ടതിലധികം ആളുകളുടെമേൽ നിയമപ്രകാരം ബാധകമായി വരുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

നിയമത്തിൻ മേലധികം സാധുവാകൽ.

4. ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണ്മെന്റ് ജനറലുടെ സമ്മതം മുൻകൂട്ടി കിട്ടിയാലല്ലാതെ ബാസൽ മിഷ്യൻ ട്രേഡിങ്ങ് കമ്പനി എന്ന യോഗത്തിന്റെ കടക്കാരെ ഒഴിവിക്കാതെ ബോണ്ടുകൈവക്കാരെ ഇവക്കു വേണ്ടിയോ വേറെ ഏതൊരുവിധത്തിലുള്ള ആളുടെ ആധികൃതയ്ക്കുവേണ്ടിയോ, മേപ്പടി കമ്പനി കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതോ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നതോ ആയ വല്ല സംഖ്യയും കിട്ടുവാനായി മേപ്പടി ട്രസ്റ്റികളുടെ മേലെയോ കോമൺവെൽത്ത് ട്രസ്റ്റ് ലിമിറ്റഡ് എന്ന യോഗത്തിന്റെ മേലെയോ യാതൊരു വ്യവഹാരവും കൊണ്ടുവരികയാകട്ടെ മറ്റു നിയമസംബന്ധമായ നടവടിയെടുക്കുകയാകട്ടെ ചെയ്യുകൂടാ. ട്രസ്റ്റികളുടെയും കോമൺവെൽത്ത് ട്രസ്റ്റ് ലിമിറ്റഡ് എന്ന യോഗത്തിന്റെയും ബോണ്ടുകാരുടെ അനുമതിസംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ളത്.

ഒന്നാം പട്ടിക.

(2-ാം വകുപ്പു നോക്കുക.)

ജോൺ ആൻഡേഴ്സൺ തോമസ്, ഡബ്ലു ജോസ് (ലാറ്റ് ഡബ്ലു) സെക്രട്ടരി, മദിരാശി.

പോൾ അപ്പാസ്വാമി, സ്വാമിദോസ്സ് കോടതി മധ്യസ്ഥൻ, മദിരാശി.

ഉണ്ണയ്യ ഡേവിഡ് തേവദോസ്, പോസ്റ്റ്മാസ്റ്റർ-ജനറൽ-ലു, മദിരാശി.

ഡാക്കൻ ഗോൾഡൻ ഒക്സ്നോട്ടൻ ലിങ്ക്, നാഷനൽ മിഷനറി കൌൺസിലിലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ മിഷ്യൻ കമ്മിറ്റിയുടെ സെക്രട്ടരി.

ഫ്രാൻസിസ് വാട്സൻ സ്മിത്ത്, ലണ്ടൻ മിഷ്യൻ, തഞ്ചാവൂർ, മദിരാശി.

രണ്ടാം പട്ടിക.

(2-ാം വകുപ്പുകാണുക)

A – എന്ന ഉടമ്പടി.

തീയതി.	കക്ഷികൾ.	മറ്റു വിവരങ്ങൾ.
1930 ജനുവരി 16-ാം തീയതി മദിരാശിയിൽ വെച്ചു 1930 ജൂൺ 25-ാം തീയതി രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ടതും ചിലരേഖകളുടെ ഈടിന്മേൽ ചിലപ്പോൾ ഒരു നിശ്ചിതകാല ആധി സ്വഭാവമുള്ളതുമായ 1930 നവംബർ 1-ാം തീയതി രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്ത ആധിയിൽ 1930 ലെ 2035 എന്ന ക്രമനമ്പരായി നമ്പർ ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്നതും.	(അതിൽ സൂക്ഷിപ്പുകാരൻ എന്നു പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള) മലിനേഴിനിലയും കടക്കിലെ മുഹ (ഉടമ്പടിയിൽ സൂക്ഷിപ്പുകാരനായി വാണിയൻ ചേരിയൻ എന്നാൽ മനക്കലെ ചെറൻറി രജിസ്ട്രാർ ഉപാധിനി', നാരായണൻ (സിലോൺ കൗൺസിൽ) നാരായണൻ, മലിനേഴി, ആർമർ വേലിസ്', വാണിയ് ചിലും തെറ്റിയ്ക്കൽ, വെള്ളാനപ്പുറത്ത് ട്രസ്റ്റിന് മുതലായ മേലിഡ് മോയേഷൻ', നാരായണ് മേനോൻ മേനോൻ മീഷ് എസിയർ മേനോ മോയും.	ഉടമ്പടിയിൽ സാധാരണയായി ബാങ്കർ ലിയൻ മോഡിയിൽ' കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള മറ്റു സർവ്വസ്വിൽപനയും മോർട്ടിഗേജുകളും നടത്തുവാൻ വേണ്ട മോഡിയായി വെച്ചിരുന്ന 1918 ലെ മുദ്രിപ്പുകുറിയനുസരിച്ചുള്ള 1 1/2 ശതമാനത്തിൽ 12-ാം തീയതിയിലെ ആദായ ചാനലയിൽ നടപ്പുൾ ബാങ്കുകൾ കൂടുന്നതായി സൂക്ഷിപ്പുകാരന്റെ വക വിലിക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതും, അതു ആ പ്രകാരം ഉടമ്പടിയിൽ വ്യവസ്ഥയിലും കടക്കിലുള്ള ഇടകലരും ഇതിനെയുള്ളതിന് എല്ലാ ഉടമ്പടി നിയമങ്ങളിൽ പറഞ്ഞ പ്രകാരം മേലുള്ളകാരിയൽ ട്രസ്റ്റിക്ക് ഈ സൂക്ഷിപ്പുകാരൻ നൽകിവരുന്നതും ചെയ്യുകയുമുണ്ടു.

B – എന്ന ഉടമ്പടി.

തീയതി.	കക്ഷികൾ.	മറ്റു വിവരങ്ങൾ.
1930 ആഗസ്റ്റ് 21-ാം തീയതി മദിരാശിയിൽ വെച്ചു 1930 ആഗസ്റ്റ് 21-ാം തീയതി രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തിട്ടും ചിലപ്പോൾ – ചില പ്രത്യേക രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ ആധി നിയമ 1-ാം നമ്പർ രജിസ്റ്റ്രേഷൻ ആധിയുടെ 1930 ലെ 2035 എന്ന ക്രമനമ്പരായി നമ്പർ ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്നതും.	(ഇവൻ ആൻഡ്രൂസ്സൺ മേനോൻ, നാരായണ് നോട്ടു നോട്ടരി, മലിനേഴി, പോൾ വെച്ചേസാക്കി, ബാങ്കുകാരിച്ചു സിസ്റ്റർ ഗ്രേത്ത . വേലിഡ് മോയേഷൻ', നാരായൻ' ഡാൻ മോഡാൻ മേനോൻ മീഷ്', നാരായൻ' നാരായണൻ ഇയർ ഡാനൻ ഇയർ' (ആധിയിൽ ട്രസ്റ്റികൾ എന്നു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള) ഇവർ ഒരു ഭാഗവും (ആധിയിൽ കൊണ്ടി എന്നു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള)ഇസ്റ്റീഷ് കമ്പനി ആധികൾ പ്രകാരം ഒരു കമ്പനി യാണ് രജിസ്റ്റർചെയ്തും ആധി കോൺ വർക്സ് ട്രസ്റ്റ്', ലിമിറ്റഡ്', എന്ന മറ്റൊരാം മനസ്സിലാക്കുക.	A-ഉടമ്പടി എന്ന തലവാചകത്തിൽ കാണുന്ന 1933 നവംബർ 16-ാം തീയതി യുടെ ആധാരത്തിൽ ഭാഷയിൽ' എന്നിടത്തും ഇംഗ്ലീഷിൽ വായിക്കുന്ന ഇംഗ്ലീഷിലും നിലയ്ക്കുന്നിടത്തും ചെയ്തിരുന്നതുപോലെയുള്ള ട്രസ്റ്റികൾ മാത്രമേ മനസ്സിലാക്കുകയുള്ളൂ.

എ. പി. ഉഴുവിൻ,

ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവൺമെന്റ തെക്കുടി,
നിയമ നിർമ്മാണ വിഭാഗത്തിന്റെ.

(A true translation)

P. V. KURUVILA,
Malayalam Translator to Government.

ഇന്ത്യൻ നിയമനിർമ്മാണ സഭയുടെ താഴെ പറയുന്ന ആക്ടിനെ 1920 സെപ്റ്റംബർ 9 - ാം തീയ്യതി ഗവർണർ ജനറലുടെ സമ്മതം സിദ്ധിക്കുകയും ആയതു എല്ലാവരും അറിവാനായി ഇതിനാൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു :—

"ACT No. XXXVI OF 1920.

1920 ലെ 36 - ാം നമ്പർ ആക്ട്.

AN ACT FURTHER TO AMEND THE INDIAN COINAGE ACT, 1906.

1906 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ നാണയ ആക്ട് ഇനിയും ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുവാനുള്ള ഒരു ആക്ട്.

1906 ലെ 3. 1906 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ നാണയ ആക്ട് ഇനിയും ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു യുക്തമായിരിക്കയാൽ, ഇതിനാൽ താഴെ പറയുംപ്രകാരം നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു :—

പുനരാഖ്യാപനം

1. ഈ ആക്ടിനെ ഇന്ത്യൻ നാണയ ആക്ട് ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന 1920 ലെ ആക്ട് എന്നു പേർപറയാം.

1906 ൽ 3, 1905 ലെ 3 - ാം ആക്ടിലെ 11 - ാം വകുപ്പു ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തൽ.

2. 1906 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ നാണയ ആക്ടിലെ 11 - ാം വകുപ്പിൽ "പതിനഞ്ചു" എന്ന വാക്കിനെ പകരം "പത്തു" എന്ന വാക്കു ചേർക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

1910 ൽ 8, 1910 ലെ 8 - ാം കൊയിനേജ് ഇൻ്റർപ്രട്ടേഷൻ.

3. 1920 ലെ സബ്സ്റ്റിറ്റ്യൂട്ടിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച ഓർഡിനൻസ് ഇതിനാൽ ദുർബലപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

എ. പി. ഉട്ടുൺ,
ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവൺമെൻ്റ് സെക്രട്ടറി,
നിയമനിർമ്മാണ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻ്റ്

(A true translation)

P. V. KURUVILA,
Malayalam Translator to Government

ഇന്ത്യൻ നിയമനിർമ്മാണ സഭയുടെ താഴെ പറയുന്ന ആക്ടിനെ 1920 സപ്തംബർ 9 - ാം തീയതി ഗവർണർ ജനറലുടെ സമ്മതം സിദ്ധിക്കുകയും ആയത് എല്ലാവർക്കും അറിവാനായി ഇതിനാൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു :—

ACT No. XXXVII OF 1920.
1920 ലെ 37 - ാം നമ്പർ ആക്ട്.

AN ACT FURTHER TO AMEND THE INDIAN ARMY ACT, 1911.
1911 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ സൈന്യ ആക്ട് ഇനിയും ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു ആക്ട്.

1911 ലെ 8. 1911 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ സൈന്യ ആക്ട് ഇനിയും ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു യുക്തമായിരിക്കയാൽ, ഇതിനാൽ താഴെ പറയുംപ്രകാരം നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു :—

ചുരുക്കപ്പേർ. 1. ഈ ആക്ടിനെ ഇന്ത്യൻ സൈന്യ ആക്ട് ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന 1920ലെ ആക്ട് എന്നു പേർപറയാം.

1911 ലെ 8. 1911 ലെ 8 - ാം ആക്ടിലെ 20 - ാം വകുപ്പു ഭേദിപ്പുന്നു. 2. (ഇതിനു ശേഷം പ്രസ്തുത ആക്ട് എന്നു പറയപ്പെടുന്ന) 1911 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ സൈന്യ ആക്ടിലെ 20 - ാം വകുപ്പ് (2) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പിന് —

(1) "പട്ടാള ബന്തോബസ്തിൽ തടവിൽ പാർപ്പിക്കുന്നതു മുതൽ ഒരു ചില്ലറ ശിക്ഷയായൊന്നു പറയാം" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "പട്ടാള ബന്തോബസ്തിൽ തടവിൽ പാർപ്പിക്കുന്നതും ഈ ആക്ടിനു ഉൾപ്പെട്ടവരും യുദ്ധസേവ ചെയ്യുവതിനവരും ആയ ആളുകളുടെ സംഘത്തിയിൽ പോർക്കളത്തിൽ വെച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്ന നിസ്സാരിക്കപ്പെട്ട വല്ല ശിക്ഷയും ചില്ലറ ശിക്ഷകളാണെന്നു പറയാം" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കയും ;

(2) (a) എന്ന ഖണ്ഡത്തിൽ "തടവിൽ പാർപ്പിക്കുന്ന കാലം" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "തടവിൽ പാർപ്പിക്കുന്ന കാലത്തോ പോർക്കളത്തിൽവെച്ചുള്ള ശിക്ഷയുടെ കാലത്തോ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കയും ;

ചേർന്നു. 1911 ലെ 8 - ാം ആക്ടിലെ 24 - ാം വകുപ്പു ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തൽ. 3. പ്രസ്തുത ആക്ടിൽ 24 - ാം വകുപ്പിന് —

(1) (1) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിനൊടു ഒരു വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കേണം :

"ഈ ആക്ടിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട വല്ല ആളും ഒരു കുറ്റം ചെയ്യുവാൻ തുടങ്ങിയെയുള്ള ആളെ അറിയാതെ എങ്കിലും സായത്തും പിടിക്കുകയും വിസ്താരത്തിനായി സൂക്ഷിപ്പിൽ ചെലുത്തുകയും ചെയ്യാം. കോട്ട് മാർഷൽ സഭ കൂടുന്നതു വിധിക്കുന്നതുമായി കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായ വല്ല ശിക്ഷകളും അറിയാതെ നടത്തുകയും ചെയ്യാം.

(2) (2) - ൽ (3) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പുകൾക്കു പകരം താഴെ കാണുന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പു ചേർക്കേണം, അതായതു :—

"(2) 2 - ാം വകുപ്പു (1)- ാം ഉപവകുപ്പു (a) എന്ന ഖണ്ഡപ്രകാരം ഈ ആക്ടിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടവനും താണതരം കൃത്യനും ആയ വല്ല പരിചാരകനെ യുദ്ധസേവ ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ പ്രൊവൊസ്റ്റ് മാർഷലിന്റെ അധികാരത്തിലോ അറസ്റ്റ്ചെയ്ത സഹായിക്കുന്ന വല്ല കീഴ്

ന്യായാസ്ഥാനത്തിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായത്തിലോ അവൻ ക്രമവും സൈനിക നടപടി മര്യാദയും ലംഘിച്ചു വല്ലതും പ്രവൃത്തിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നു കണ്ടാൽ പ്രൊവോസ്റ്റ് മാർഷൽ അവനു 22 - ാം വകുപ്പു (1) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പു (b) എന്ന ഖണ്ഡത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞതായ വല്ല ശിക്ഷയും കൊടുക്കാം."

1911 ലെ 8 - ാം ആക്ടിലെ 41 - ാം വകുപ്പു ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തൽ.

4. പ്രസ്തുത ആക്ടിലെ 41 - ാം വകുപ്പിൽ —

(1) (a) എന്ന ഖണ്ഡത്തിലും,

(2) (b) എന്ന ഖണ്ഡത്തിലും "നിശ്ചയിച്ച വല്ല ശിക്ഷയും" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "നിശ്ചയിച്ചതും വാറാൽ അടിയല്ലാത്തതുമായ വല്ല ശിക്ഷയും" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കേണം.

1911 ലെ 8 - ാം ആക്ടിലെ 45 - ാം വകുപ്പിനു പകരം പുതിയ വകുപ്പു ചേർക്കൽ.

5. പ്രസ്തുത ആക്ടു് 45 - ാം വകുപ്പിനു പകരം താഴെ ചേർക്കുന്ന വകുപ്പു ചേർക്കേണ്ടതാണു്:—

പോർക്കളത്തിൽ വെച്ചു കൊടുക്കേണ്ട ശിക്ഷ.

"45. ഒരു ആക്രമണത്തിലോ പ്രതിരോധത്തിലോ ഏർപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതിനു തൊട്ടു മുമ്പോ അതിനിടയിലോ അതിനു ശേഷമോ ഉടനെയോ ആയി ഒരുവൻ യുദ്ധസേവയിലിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ വല്ല കുറവും ചെയ്താൽ, പോർക്കളത്തിൽ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായി നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കാവുന്നതും മരണ ശിക്ഷ അല്ലാത്തതും ആയ വല്ല ശിക്ഷയും കല്പിക്കുന്നതു ഒരു കോർട്ട് മാർഷൽ സഭക്കു ന്യായമായിരിക്കേണ്ടതു. പോർക്കളത്തിൽ വെച്ചു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായ ശിക്ഷ സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യത്തെ ബന്ധിക്കുന്നതോ അച്ചടക്കമുള്ള പ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്യിക്കുന്നതോ ആയ സ്വഭാവത്തിലായിരിക്കേണം. അല്ലാതെ ജീവനോ അംഗത്തിനോ ദുഷ്കരമായ മാതിരിയിലുള്ളതായിരിക്കരുതു."

1911 ലെ 8 - ാം ആക്ടിലെ 46 - ാം 49 - ാം വകുപ്പുകളിലെ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തൽ.

6. പ്രസ്തുത ആക്ടിൽ 46 - ാം 49 - ാം വകുപ്പുകളിലെ "അടിശിക്ഷ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "പോർക്കളത്തിൽ വെച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്ന ശിക്ഷ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കേണം.

1911 ലെ 8 - ാം ആക്ടിലെ 50 - ാം വകുപ്പു ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തൽ.

7. പ്രസ്തുത ആക്ടു് 50 - ാം വകുപ്പിൽ —

(1) (a) എന്ന ഖണ്ഡത്തിൽ "തടവു ശിക്ഷ കല്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരോ ദിവസത്തിനും" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "തടവു ശിക്ഷ കല്പിച്ചിരിക്കുകയോ ഒരു കോർട്ട് മാർഷൽ സഭയോ ഒരുവക ആക്ടുപ്രകാരം പോർക്കളത്തിൽ വെച്ചുള്ള ശിക്ഷ കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്ന ഒരോ ദിവസത്തിനും" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കുകയും;

(2) (b) എന്ന ഖണ്ഡത്തിൽ "തടവു ശിക്ഷ വിധിക്കുകയും" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "തടവു ശിക്ഷയോ പോർക്കളത്തിൽ വെച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്ന ശിക്ഷയോ വിധിക്കുകയും" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കുകയും വേണം.

1911 ലെ 8 - ാം ആക്ടിലെ 67 - ാം വകുപ്പിനു പകരം പുതിയ വകുപ്പു ചേർക്കൽ.

8. പ്രസ്തുത ആക്ടിലെ 67 - ാം വകുപ്പിനു പകരം താഴെ പറയുന്ന വകുപ്പു ചേർക്കേണ്ടതാണു, അതായതു :—

ശിക്ഷാർഹമല്ലാത്ത കുറ്റകരമായ മറ്റു കാര്യങ്ങൾ.

"67. ഈ ആക്ടിൻ കീഴിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട യാതൊരാളും സൈനിക മേലധികാരിയോ സൈന്യം വിട്ടു ഓടിപ്പോയ്കയോ ചതിവായി സൈന്യത്തിലേക്കു ചേരുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും ഒരു കുറ്റത്തിന്നല്ലാതെ മറ്റു യാതൊരു കുറ്റത്തിനും ഒരു കുറ്റം തീയ്യതി മുതൽ മൂന്നു കൊല്ലം കഴിഞ്ഞതിൽശേഷം വിസ്തരിപ്പാനായി കോർട്ട് മാർഷൽ സഭ ഇരുത്തിച്ചൂടാ (യുദ്ധസേവയിലിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ സൈന്യം വിട്ടു ഓടിപ്പോയതിനല്ലാതെ) സൈന്യം വിട്ടു ഓടിപ്പോയ ഒരു കുറ്റത്തിന്നോ ചതിവായി സൈന്യത്തിൽ ചേർന്ന കുറ്റത്തിന്നോ ഒരു കുറ്റം ചെയ്തു എന്നു ഒരു കുറ്റം ചെയ്തു രേഖാ ചക്രവർത്തി മഹാരാജാവിന്റെ സായുധസേന

സൈന്യങ്ങളുടെ വല്ല അംഗത്തിലും പ്പെട്ട കൊല്ലത്തിൽ കുറയാതെ ഇടവിടുകയായി അതേ കരണ യോഗ്യമായ വിധത്തിൽ പ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം യാതൊരു വിസ്താരവും കൂടാതെതന്നെയുള്ള.

വിവരണം.—ഒരു വകുപ്പിലെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കായി "സൈനിക സേവനം" എന്നതിനു 27 - ാം വകുപ്പ് (a) - ം (b) - ം (c) - ം ഖണ്ഡങ്ങളിൽ ഏതിലെങ്കിലും വിവരിച്ച വല്ല കാര്യവും എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നു."

1911 ലെ 8 - ാം ആക്ടിലെ 113 - ാം വകുപ്പ് ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തൽ.

9. പ്രസ്തുത ആക്ടിലെ 113 - ാം വകുപ്പ് (2) - ാം ഉപ വകുപ്പ് (b) എന്ന ഖണ്ഡത്തിനു ശേഷം താഴെ കാണുന്ന ഖണ്ഡം ചേർക്കേണ്ടതും, അതായത് :—

"(bb) 20 - ം 45 - ം വകുപ്പുകൾപ്രകാരം ചോദിച്ച ശിക്ഷകളായി കൊടുക്കേണ്ടുന്ന ശിക്ഷകളെ വിവരിപ്പാനും ; "

1911 ലെ 8 - ാം ആക്ടിലെ 111 - ാം വകുപ്പ് ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തൽ.

10. പ്രസ്തുത ആക്ടിലെ 111 - ാം വകുപ്പ് ഇതിനാൽ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

എ. ചി. ഡ്യൂഡ്നി,
ഇന്ത്യാഗവർണ്മെന്റ് സെക്രട്ടറി,
(നിയമനിർമ്മാണ വിഭാഗത്തിന്റെ).

A true translation.

P. V. KUBUVILA,
Malayalam Translator to Government.

ഇന്ത്യൻ നിയമനിർമ്മാണ സഭയുടെ താഴെ പറയുന്ന ആക്ടിന്മേൽ 1920 സെപ്റ്റംബർ 14-ാം തീയതി ഗവർണർ ജനറലുടെ സമ്മതം സിദ്ധിക്കുകയും അതുയുക്ത എല്ലാവരുടെയും അറിവാനായി ഇതിനാൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു :—

ACT No. XXXIX OF 1920.

1920 ലെ 39-ാം നമ്പർ ആക്ട്.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE PUNISHMENT OF MALPRACTICES IN CONNECTION WITH ELECTIONS, AND TO MAKE FURTHER PROVISION FOR THE CONDUCT OF INQUIRIES IN REGARD TO DISPUTED ELECTIONS TO LEGISLATIVE BODIES CONSTITUTED UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT.

തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പുകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള അക്രമപ്രവൃത്തികളുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ ശിക്ഷ നല്കുന്നതിനും നിയമിക്കപ്പെടുവാനും ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർന്മെന്റു സംബന്ധമായ ആക്ടുപ്രകാരം സ്ഥാപിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള നിയമനിർമ്മാണയോഗങ്ങളിലേക്കു തർക്കമുള്ള തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പുകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു അന്വേഷണം നടത്തുന്നതിനും കൂടുതലായ നിയമം ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാനും ഉള്ള ഒരു ആക്ട്.

തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പുകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള അക്രമപ്രവൃത്തികളുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ ശിക്ഷ നല്കുന്നതിനും നിയമിക്കപ്പെടുവാനും ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർന്മെന്റു സംബന്ധമായ ആക്ടുപ്രകാരം സ്ഥാപിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള നിയമനിർമ്മാണയോഗങ്ങളിലേക്കു തർക്കമുള്ള തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പുകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു അന്വേഷണം നടത്തുന്നതിനും കൂടുതലായ നിയമം ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതു യുക്തമായിരിക്കയാൽ ഇതിനാൽ താഴെ പറയുംപ്രകാരം നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു :—

പ്രാരംഭം

ചുരുക്കപ്പേരും വ്യാപ്തിയും.

1. (1) ഈ ആക്ടിനു ഇന്ത്യൻ തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പുകളെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള കുറ്റങ്ങളെയും അന്വേഷണങ്ങളെയും സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന 1920 ലെ ആക്ട് എന്നു പേർപറയാം.

(2) ഇതു ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഇന്ത്യ മുഴുക്കെ വ്യാപിക്കും.

1-ാം ഖണ്ഡം.

ഇന്ത്യൻ ശിക്ഷാനിയമവും ക്രിമിനൽ നടപടി നിയമവും ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തൽ.

1860 ലെ 45.

ഇന്ത്യൻ ശിക്ഷാനിയമം ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തൽ

2. (1) ഇന്ത്യൻ ശിക്ഷാനിയമം 21-ാം വകുപ്പിൽ 10-ാം ഇനത്തിൽ "ആകുന്നു" എന്നുള്ള വിട്ടുകളഞ്ഞ അതിനുശേഷം താഴെ പറയുന്നതു 11-ാം ഇനമായി ചേർക്കേണ്ടതും, അതായതു "11-ാമതു :—ഒരു തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പു പട്ടിക തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതിനോ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനോ വെബ്ബുപോലുള്ള തിനോ പരിശോധിച്ചു തിരുത്തുന്നതിനോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഒരു തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പു നടപടിനിന്റെ ഭാഗമായോ നടത്തുന്നതിലേക്കോ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടതുമായ വല്ല ഉദ്യോഗവും വഹിക്കുന്ന എല്ലാ ആളുകളും ആകുന്നു"; 2-ാം വിവരണത്തിനുശേഷം താഴെപറയുന്നതും ചേർക്കേണ്ടതും, അതായതു :—

"3-ാം വിവരണം.—'തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പു' എന്ന പദം, അംഗത്തെ എടുക്കുന്നതു സമ്പ്രദായം തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പുപ്രകാരമായിരിക്കേണമെന്നു വല്ല നിയമത്താലോ നിയമപ്രകാരമോ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതും നിയമനിർമ്മാണത്തിനായുള്ളതോ മുനിസിപ്പാലിറ്റിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ളതോ മറ്റു പൊതുവിലുള്ളതോ ആയി ഏതു മാതിരിയിലെങ്കിലും ഉള്ളതുമായ വല്ല അധികാരത്തിലെ അംഗത്തെ എടുക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടിയുള്ള ഒരു തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പു എന്നതിനെ കാണിക്കുന്നു."

(2) ഈ നിയമം 9 - ാം അദ്ധ്യായത്തിനുശേഷം താഴെപറയുന്ന അദ്ധ്യായം ചേർക്കണം, അതായതു :—

"IX-A. അദ്ധ്യായം.

തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പുകളെ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന കുറ്റങ്ങളെ കുറിച്ചു

"തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിനു നിലുന്നവൻ" എന്നതിന്റെയും "തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പുകാരൻ" എന്നതിന്റെയും അർത്ഥവിവരണം.

171-A. ഈ അദ്ധ്യായത്തിലെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കു—

(a) "തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിനു നിലുന്നവൻ" എന്നതിനു വല്ല തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിലും തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിനു നിലുന്നതായി അവനുണ്ടെന്നു ശിപാർശി (നോമിനേറ്റ്) ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട ഒരാളുടെ സ്ഥിതിയുണ്ടാകുന്നതും, അതിൽ ഒരു തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പു നടത്തുവാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ ആ തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിൽ താൻ തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിനു നിലുന്നവൻ ആയിരിക്കുമെന്നു തന്നെത്താൻ കാണിക്കുന്ന ഒരാൾ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതും ആകുന്നു, എന്നാൽ പിന്നീടു അയാളെ ആ തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിൽ തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിനു നിലുന്ന ഒരുവനാകുന്നതു ശിപാർശി (നോമിനേറ്റ്) ചെയ്യിക്കുന്നതിൽ മാത്രമെയുള്ളൂ.

(b) "തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പുകാരൻ" എന്നതിനു ഒരു തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിൽ തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിനു നിലുന്ന ഒരുവനായി നിലുന്നതിനോ നിലുന്നതിനെതിരെയോ അതിനുശേഷം പിൻചേലിയുന്നതിനോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ വോട്ടു കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനോ കൊടുക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതിനോ ഒരാൾക്കുള്ള അവകാശം എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നു.

കൈക്കൂലി.

171-B. (1) ആരെങ്കിലും—

(i) വല്ല ആൾക്കും, വല്ല തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പുകാര്യവും നടത്തുവാൻ അയാളെയോ മറ്റു വല്ല ആളെയോ പ്രേരിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതിനോ ആയക വല്ല അവകാശവും നടത്തിയതിനായി വല്ല ആൾക്കും പ്രതിഫലം കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതിനോ ഉള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടി ഒരു സമ്മാനം കൊടുക്കുകയോ;

(ii) ആയക വല്ല അവകാശവും നടത്തുന്നതിനോ ആയക വല്ല അവകാശവും നടത്തുവാൻ മറ്റു വല്ല ആളെയും പ്രേരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനോ പ്രേരിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ ഉത്സാഹിക്കുന്നതിനോവേണ്ടി ഒരു പ്രതിഫലമായി വല്ല സമ്മാനവും തനിക്കുവേണ്ടിയോ മറ്റു വല്ല ആൾക്കുവേണ്ടിയോ സ്വീകരിക്കുകയോ;

ചെയ്യുന്നതായാൽ ആയാൾ കൈക്കൂലി കുറ്റം ചെയ്യുന്നതാകുന്നു.

എന്നാൽ പൊതുവായ ഉത്തമ നയം ഇന്നിന്നവിധമായിരിക്കുമെന്നു പറയുകയോ പൊതുവായി ചെയ്യുവാൻ പോകുന്നതു ഇന്നിന്നതാണെന്നു വാഗ്ദത്തം ചെയ്കയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതു ഈ വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഒരു കുറ്റമായിരിക്കയില്ല.

(2) ഒരു സമ്മാനം വെട്ടുകാണിക്കുകയോ കൊടുക്കാമെന്നു ഒരുകയോ കൊടുപ്പിക്കാമെന്നു ഏല്ക്കുകയോ കൊടുപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു ശ്രമിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്ന ഒരാൾ ഒരു സമ്മാനം കൊടുക്കുന്നതായി വിചാരിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

(3) ഒരു സമ്മാനം വാങ്ങുകയോ സ്വീകരിപ്പാൻ സമ്മതിക്കുകയോ ലഭിപ്പാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്ന ഒരാൾ ഒരു സമ്മാനം സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നതായി കരുതേണ്ടതല്ല, തന്നു ചെയ്വാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാത്തതായ വല്ല കാര്യവും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു ഉത്സാഹ ഹേതുവായോ താൻ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ലാത്ത വല്ല കാര്യവും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു ഒരു പ്രതിഫലമായോ ഒരു സമ്മാനം സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നു എന്നാൽ ആയതു പ്രതിഫലമായി സ്വീകരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നു കരുതേണ്ടതുമാകുന്നു.

തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പുകളിൽ ശല്യം ചെയ്യൽ.

171-C. (1) വല്ല തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പുകാര്യവും സ്വതന്ത്രമായി നടത്തുന്നതിനു മനഃപൂർവ്വമായി തടസ്സം ചെയ്കയോ തടസ്സം ചെയ്വാൻ ഉത്സാഹിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നു എതൊരാളും ഒരു തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിൽ ദുരുദ്ദേശത്തോടെ പ്രയോഗിക്കുക എന്ന കുറ്റം ചെയ്യുന്നതാണു്.

(2) (1) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പിലെ നിബന്ധനകളുടെ സാമാന്യതയ്ക്കു കുറുകുകൂടാതെ—

(a) തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിനു നില്ക്കുന്ന വല്ല ആളെയെങ്കിലും വോട്ടുചെയ്യുന്നതു വല്ല ആളെയും ആവശ്യപ്പെടുകയോ തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിനു നില്ക്കുന്ന ഒരാൾക്കോ ആ വോട്ടുകാരനോ പക്ഷേ ഉള്ള ഒരാളെയെങ്കിലും വല്ല കോക്കസും ചെയ്യുമെന്നു മുൻകൂട്ടിയറിയുകയോ ചെയ്താൽ,

(b) തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിനു നില്ക്കുന്ന ആളോ വോട്ടു കൊടുക്കുന്ന ആളോ മുൻപറഞ്ഞ കക്ഷികളിലുള്ള വല്ല ആളോ മൈലേജിനെയോ മതസംബന്ധമായ ആരാധനാപത്തിനെയോ പാന്ഥമായി തീരുമെന്നോ പാന്ഥമായിപ്പോട്ടെന്നോ വിചാരിപ്പാൻ ആ ആളെ പ്രേരിപ്പിക്കയോ പ്രേരിപ്പിക്കുമാൻ ശ്രമിക്കയോ ചെയ്താൽ,

ചെയ്യുന്ന ഏതൊരാളും (1)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിന്റെ അർത്ഥത്തിൽ ആ തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പുകാരനോ വോട്ടു ചെയ്യുന്ന ആൾക്കോ ഉള്ള തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പു സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യത്തോടെ നടക്കുന്നതിനു തടസ്സം ചെയ്തതായി കരുതപ്പെടാവുന്നതാകുന്നു:

(3) എന്നാൽ പൊതുവായ ക്രമസമാധാനം ഇന്നിന്നവ മേഖലയിൽനിന്നു മേലോട്ടു പൊതുവായി ഇന്നിന്ന പ്രവൃത്തിചെയ്യരുതെന്നു വാശ്യം ചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടോ തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പുകാര്യത്തിനു തടസ്സം ചെയ്യണമെന്നുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തിനുമാത്രം ഉള്ള ഒരു അപേക്ഷ നടത്തുകമാത്രം ചെയ്തുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതു മേൽ വകുപ്പിന്റെ അർത്ഥത്തിൽ തടസ്സമായി കരുതിക്കൂടാത്തതാകുന്നു.

തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പുകളിൽ ആൾമാറാട്ടം.

171-D ജീവനോടുകൂടി ഇരിക്കുന്നതോ മരിച്ചതോ ആയ ഒരു വല്ല ആളുടെയും പേരിലോ വാസ്തവത്തിലില്ലാത്ത ഒരാളുടെ പേരിലോ ഒരു തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിൽ ഒരു വോട്ടു ശീട്ടിന്മേൽ ഒപ്പോ കൈയക്ഷരമോ ചെയ്തുകയോ വോട്ടുചെയ്കയോ ആവുക തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിൽ ഒരു പ്രാവശ്യം വോട്ടുചെയ്യുവാനുള്ള അതേ തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിൽതന്നെ, തന്റെ സ്വന്തംപേരിൽ മറ്റൊരു വോട്ടു ശീട്ടിന്മേൽ മറ്റൊപ്പോ കൈയക്ഷരമോ ചെയ്യുന്നതു ചെയ്യുന്ന ഏതൊരാളും;

ആവുക വല്ല വിധത്തിലും വല്ല ആളെക്കൊണ്ടു വോട്ടുചെയ്യിക്കുന്നതിനു സഹായിക്കയോ ആ ആളുടെ വോട്ടു സമ്പാദിക്കുകയോ സമ്പാദിപ്പാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്ന ഏതൊരാളും,

ഒരു തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിൽ തുടർച്ചയായി പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

കൈക്കൂലിക്കു ശിക്ഷ.

171-E. ഒരു തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിൽ കൈക്കൂലി കുറ്റം ചെയ്യുന്ന ഏതൊരാൾക്കും ഒരു കൊല്ലത്തോളം വരാവുന്ന തടവിൽ ഒരു വിധത്തിലുള്ള തടവൊ പിഴയൊ രണ്ടും കൂടിയൊ ശിക്ഷ കല്പിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

എന്നാൽ—കൈക്കൂലിയായി വല്ല സല്ക്കാരവും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു പിഴശിക്ഷ മാത്രമെ കൊടുത്തുകൂടൂ.

വിവരണം.—സല്ക്കാരം ചെയ്യുക എന്നതിനു ഭക്ഷണമൊ പാനീയമൊ വിനോദങ്ങളൊ ഭക്ഷണസാധനമൊ സൗജന്യമായി കൊടുക്കുന്ന മാതിരിയിലുള്ള കൈക്കൂലി എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നു.

തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിൽ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന പ്രവർത്തികളിൽ ആൾമാറാട്ടം ചെയ്യുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള ശിക്ഷ.

171-F. ഒരു തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിൽ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥ പ്രവർത്തികളിൽ ആൾമാറാട്ടം ചെയ്യുക എന്നു കുറ്റം ചെയ്യുന്ന ഏതൊരാൾക്കും ഒരു കൊല്ലത്തോളം വരാവുന്ന തടവിൽ ഒരു വിധത്തിലുള്ള തടവൊ പിഴയൊ രണ്ടും കൂടിയൊ ശിക്ഷ കല്പിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

ഒരു തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പു സംബന്ധമായി തെറ്റായ പ്രസ്താവന.

171-G ഒരു തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിന്റെ ഫലത്തിനു ബാധകമാകുമെന്നുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടി തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിനു നില്ക്കുന്ന വല്ല ആളുടെയും സ്വഭാവത്തെയൊ നടപ്പിനെയൊ സംബന്ധിച്ചു നേരായിട്ടുള്ള താണെന്നു കാണിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു കള്ളമായിട്ടുള്ളതും കള്ളമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്നു തനിക്കറിവുള്ളതോ താൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നതോ ആയിട്ടുള്ളതും നേരായിട്ടുള്ള

തെന്നു താൻ വിശ്വസിക്കാത്തതോ ആയതും ആയ വല്ല പ്രസ്താവവും ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയോ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്ന ഏതൊരാൾക്കും പിഴ ശിക്ഷ കല്പിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

171-H. തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിനു നില്ക്കുന്ന ഒരുവന്റെ എഴുത്തുലേലായ അധികാരം പൊതുവായോ പ്രത്യേകമായോ കൂടാതെ ആ തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിനു നില്ക്കുന്നവന്റെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിനു സ്ഥായിക്കുന്നതിനോ തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പു സംഘടിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനോ വേണ്ടി വല്ല പൊതുജന സഭയോഗം കൂട്ടുന്നതിനോ, വല്ല പരസ്യത്തിനോ, പലവട്ടയും അറിപ്പിനുള്ള പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനോ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരണത്തിനോ ഈപ്പെട്ടിൽ മറ്റു ഏതൊരു വിധത്തിലൊ ചെലവു നടത്തുകയോ ചെലവു ചെയ്വാൻ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്ന ഏതൊരാൾക്കും അഞ്ഞൂറു രൂപ്പികയോളം വരാവുന്ന പിഴശിക്ഷ കല്പിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

തക്ക തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പു സംബന്ധിച്ചു സ്വയമിഷ്ടാനുസാരി ചെലവു കണക്കു കൊടുക്കൽ.

എന്നാൽ വല്ല അല്പം അധികാരം കൂടാതെ പത്രാധിപരായിട്ടു കഴിയാത്ത ഒരു സംഘം ആളുകൾക്കായി കൊടുത്തുകൊണ്ടു ആവക ചെലവു ചെയ്യുകയോ പണ്ടു കിചസത്തിലിരുന്ന ആ തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പു നില്ക്കുന്നവനോടു എഴുത്തുലേലായ ബന്ധം വാങ്ങുന്നതായാൽ അവൻ ആവക ചെലവു തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിനു നില്ക്കുന്നവന്റെ അധികാരത്തോടുകൂടി ചെയ്തതായി കണക്കാക്കപ്പെടുന്നതാകുന്നു.

തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പു കണക്കുകൾ തെപ്പാൻ വിധവകൾ.

171-I. തല്ക്കാലം നടപ്പിലുള്ള വല്ല നിയമത്താലൊ നിയമപ്രാബല്യമുള്ള വല്ല ചട്ടത്താലൊ ഒരു തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിൽ നേരിട്ടൊ അല്ലാ സംഘടിച്ചു നേരിട്ടൊ ആയ ചെലവുകളുടെ കണക്കുകൾ തെറ്റെന്നു തോന്നത്തക്കവണ്ണം ഒളിച്ചുവച്ചിരിക്കയൊ ആവക കണക്കുകൾ തെപ്പാൻ വിട്ടുകളയുകയൊ ഏതൊരാൾക്കും അഞ്ഞൂറു രൂപ്പികയോളം വരാവുന്ന പിഴശിക്ഷ കല്പിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു."

ക്രിമിനൽ നടപടി നിയമം ഭേദഗതിപ്പെടുത്തൽ.

3. (1) 1898 ലെ ക്രിമിനൽ നടപടി നിയമം 196 - ാം വകുപ്പിൽ "6 - ാം അദ്ധ്യായം" എന്നതിനു പകരം "ഈ ഒന്നാം അദ്ധ്യായം" എന്നു ചേർക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു. 1898 ലെ 5.

(2) അതേ നിയമത്തിലെ 2 - ാം പട്ടികയിൽ ഇന്ത്യൻ ശിക്ഷാ നിയമം 9 - ാം അദ്ധ്യായത്തെ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന വിവരങ്ങൾക്കടുത്തായി താഴെപറയുന്നതു ചേർക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു:— 1860 ലെ 45.

"9-A. അദ്ധ്യായം.—തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പുകളെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള കുറ്റങ്ങൾ.

171-E	കൈക്കൂലി,	ചാണ്ടുകൊടുക്കുന്നതു പിടിച്ചുകൂടാ.	അവിടെ	ഒരു വർഷത്തേക്കു തടവു, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ പിഴ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ രണ്ടിനും വിധേയം.	കൈക്കൂലി കൊടുക്കുന്നതിൽ ഒരു കൂട്ടുകാരനായി ഏർപ്പെടുന്നതു കുറ്റകരമായ ഒരു കൂട്ടുകെട്ടുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു തുല്യമായി കരുതപ്പെടുന്നതല്ല.	ഒരു വർഷത്തേക്കു തടവു, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ പിഴ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ രണ്ടും.
171-F.	കള്ളത്തരം ഉപയോഗിച്ചുള്ള ഇടപെടൽ തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിനു മുമ്പോ അതിനിടയിലോ.	ഒ.	ഒ.	ഒ.	ഒ.	കൈക്കൂലി കൊടുക്കുന്നതിൽ ഒരു കൂട്ടുകാരനായി ഏർപ്പെടുന്നതു കുറ്റകരമായ ഒരു കൂട്ടുകെട്ടുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു തുല്യമായി കരുതപ്പെടുന്നതല്ല.	ഒ.
171-G.	കള്ള തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പു സംബന്ധമായി കള്ളപ്രസ്താവന.	ഒ.	ഒ.	ഒ.	ഒ.	പിഴ	ഒ.
171-H.	തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പു സംബന്ധിച്ചു സ്വയമിഷ്ടാനുസാരി കണക്കു കൊടുക്കൽ.	ഒ.	ഒ.	ഒ.	ഒ.	500 രൂപിഴ	ഒ.
171-I.	തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പു വക കണക്കുകൾ തെപ്പാൻ വിട്ടുകളയൽ.	ഒ.	ഒ.	ഒ.	ഒ.	ഒ.	ഒ.

2 - ാം ഖണ്ഡം.

തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച അന്വേഷണങ്ങളും നടപടികളും.

ഭേദഗതിവരുത്തൽ.

4. ഒരു ഖണ്ഡത്തിൽ, വിഷയത്തിലോ സന്ദർഭത്തിലോ വിരുദ്ധമായി യാതൊന്നുമില്ലാത്തപക്ഷം—

(a) "ചെലവുകൾ" എന്നതിനു ഒരു അന്വേഷണത്തിനുള്ളതോ അതിനോടു ചേർന്നതോ ആയ എല്ലാ ചെലവുകളും ചാർജ്ജുകളും ബ്യയങ്ങളും എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നു;

(b) "തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പു" എന്നതിനു ഇന്ത്യൻ നിയമനിർമ്മാണ സഭയിലേയോ ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർമെന്റു ആതു പ്രകാരം സ്ഥാപിക്കപ്പെട്ട ഒരു നിയമനിർമ്മാണ സഭയിലേയോ ഉള്ള ഒരു തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പു എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നു;

(c) "അന്വേഷണം" എന്നതിനു ശവർണർ ജനറലോ ഗവർണരോ ലെഫ്റ്റനന്റു ഗവർണറോ ഒരു ആധാരത്തിനു വേണ്ടി നിശ്ചയിച്ചു കമിഷനർമാർ ഒരു തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പു സംബന്ധിച്ചു നടത്തുന്ന ഒരന്വേഷണമെന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നു;

(d) "വക്കീൽ" എന്നതിനു ഒരു സിവിൽ കോടതിയിൽ മറെറാരാൾക്കു വേണ്ടി ഹാജരായി വാദിക്കുന്നതിനു അവകാശമുള്ള വക്കീൽ എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നതും അതിൽ ഒരു ഹൈക്കോടതിയിലെ ഒരു അഡ്വൊക്കേറ്റും ഒരു വക്കീലും ഒരു അറേറാർണിയും ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

കമിഷനർമാരുടെ അധികാരങ്ങൾ.

5. അന്വേഷണം നടത്തുവാൻ നിശ്ചയിച്ച കമിഷനർമാർക്കു താഴെ പറയുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങളുടെ സംശയിതിയിൽ ഒരു വ്യവഹാരത്തെപ്പറ്റി വിചാരണ ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ 1908 ലെ സിവിൽ നടപടിനിയമപ്രകാരം ഒരു കോടതിക്കുള്ള അധികാരങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതും:— 38 of 1908.

(a) കണ്ടുപിടിക്കലും പരിശോധനയും,

(b) സാക്ഷികളെ നിർബ്ബന്ധമായി ഹാജരാക്കലും, അവർക്കുള്ള ചെലവു അനുവദിച്ചു വെപ്പാൻ ആവശ്യപ്പെടലും,

(c) രേഖകൾ നിർബ്ബന്ധിച്ചു ഹാജരാക്കൽ,

(d) സാക്ഷികളെ സത്യത്തിന്മേൽ വിസ്തരിക്കൽ,

(e) നിന്ദിക്കലിനു ശിക്ഷ വിധിക്കൽ,

(f) സത്യവാചകം ചൊല്ലിച്ചു എടുത്ത തെളിവു സ്വീകരിക്കൽ,

(g) സാക്ഷികളെ വിസ്തരിക്കുന്നതിനു കമിഷൻ നിശ്ചയിക്കൽ,

കാര്യമായ തെളിവു കൊടുപ്പാൻ കഴിയുന്നവനാണെന്നു അവർക്കു തോന്നുന്ന വല്ല ആളെയും സ്വാധീനയായി സമൻയച്ചു വരുത്തുകയും വിസ്തരിക്കയും ചെയ്യാവുന്നതും 1898 ലെ ക്രിമിനൽ നടപടിനിയമം 480 - ം 482 - ം വകുപ്പുകളിലെ അർത്ഥത്തിൽ അവരെ ഒരു സിവിൽ കോടതിയാണെന്നു കരുതേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു. 5 of 1898.

വിവരണം.—സാക്ഷികളെ നിർബ്ബന്ധിച്ചു ഹാജരാക്കുന്നതു ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കുവേണ്ടി കമിഷനർമാരുടെ അധികാരമുപയോഗിച്ചു തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പു നടത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന പ്രഥമാധ്യക്ഷന്റെ അനുമതിക്കനുസരിച്ചായിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു".

അന്വേഷണങ്ങൾക്കു 1873 ലെ 1 - ാം നമ്പർ ആക്ട് അനുസരിപ്പിക്കൽ 21 of 1873.

6. ഒരു ആക്കിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾക്കനുസൃതമായി 1873 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ തെളിവുശാസ്ത്ര ആക്കിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾ എല്ലാ സംഗതികളിലും ഒരു അന്വേഷണത്തിനു സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതായി കരുതേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

കേടായതായ തെളിവു.

7. വല്ല നിയമത്തിലും ഇതിനു വിരുദ്ധമായി എന്തുതന്നെ അടങ്ങിയിരുന്നാലും യാതൊരു രേഖയും അതിനു ക്രമമായി ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നോ അതു ക്രമമായി രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ലെന്നോ ഉള്ളകാരണത്തിന്മേൽ തെളിവിൽ സ്വീകരിക്കാതിരിപ്പാൻ പാടില്ലാത്തതാകുന്നു.

8. (1) ഒരു അന്വേഷണത്തിൽ തല്ക്കത്തിലിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു സംഗതിയോടു കാര്യമായ ഒരു വല്ല കാര്യത്തെയുംപറ്റിയുള്ള യാതൊരുചോദ്യത്തിനും ഉത്തരം പറയുന്നതിൽനിന്നു യാതൊരു സാക്ഷിയെയും, ആവക ചോദ്യത്തിനുള്ള ഉത്തരം അയാളുടമേൽ കുറ്റം ആരോപിക്കുന്നതാണെന്നോ നേരിട്ടോ അല്ലാതെയോ അയാളുടെ മേൽ കുറ്റം ആരോപിക്കുന്നതിനു ഇടയുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതാണെന്നോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അതു അയാളെ ഒരു ശിക്ഷക്കൊ വല്ല തരത്തിലുള്ള പിഴക്കോ ഇംപ്പെട്ടുത്തുന്നതാണെന്നോ നേരിട്ടോ അല്ലാതെയോ ഇംപ്പെട്ടുത്തുവാൻ ഇടയുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതാണെന്നോ ഉള്ള കാരണത്തിന്മേൽ ഒഴിവാക്കിക്കൂടുന്നതല്ല :

ഉത്തരം പറയാൻ സാക്ഷി ബാദ്ധ്യസ്ഥനും ചിലപ്പോൾ അല്ലാതെയും ആകുന്നു.

എന്നാൽ—

(i) ഒരു തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിൽ വോട്ടുകൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന യാതൊരാളോടും അയാൾ ആർക്കുവേണ്ടി വോട്ടു കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു പറയുവാൻ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടു കൂടാത്തതും ;

(ii) കമ്മിക്കനർമാരുടെ അഭിപ്രായത്തിൽ ഉത്തരം പറയേണമെന്നു ശഠിച്ചാൽ ഏതു ചോദ്യത്തിനുംകൂടി സ്വതേയായി ഉത്തരം പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു സാക്ഷിക്കു ഒരു മാപ്പപത്രം കിട്ടുവാൻ ഇടകാശുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതും ആവക പത്രത്തിന്മേൽ ആതാം വല്ല കോടതിയിലും സംരക്ഷണാർത്ഥം വഹിക്കാവുന്നതും ആവക പത്രം സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തിനുനേരെ വിചാരണ നടക്കുന്നതായി ഇന്ത്യൻ ശിക്ഷാനിയമം IX-A എന്ന അദ്ധ്യായപ്രകാരമുള്ള വല്ല കുറ്റാരോപണത്തിനോ കുറ്റാരോപണത്തിന്മേലോ അതു പൂർണ്ണമായ എതിർപ്പുകൊണ്ടു കുറ്റക്കാരനായുള്ളതും ആവക വല്ല ഉത്തരവും വല്ല അന്യായത്തിലോ മറ്റു നടവടിയിലോ അയാൾക്കു വിരോധമായി തെളിയായി സ്വീകരിച്ചു കൂടാത്തതും ;

ആകുന്നു.

(2) (i) പ്രസ്തുത ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ പറഞ്ഞ യാതൊന്നും, ഒരു തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പു സംബന്ധിച്ചു വല്ല നിയമത്താലോ നിയമപ്രാബല്യമുള്ള വല്ല ചട്ടത്താലോ മുമ്പേയിരിക്കുന്ന വല്ല ഒറയോഗ്യതയിൽനിന്നും മാപ്പപത്രം സിദ്ധിക്കുന്ന ഒരാളെ ഒഴിവാക്കുന്നതായി കരുതിക്കൂടാത്തതാകുന്നു.

9. കമ്മിക്കനർമാരുടെ മുമ്പാകെ ഹാജരാകുന്നതോ, വല്ല അപേക്ഷയോ പ്രവൃത്തിയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതോ, കക്ഷിതന്നെയോ അയാൾക്കു വേണ്ടി പ്രവൃത്തിപ്പാൻ ശട്ടപ്രകാരം നിയുക്തിപ്പെട്ട ഒരു വക്കീൽ മുഖാന്തരമോ ആകാം എന്നാൽ കക്ഷി നേരിട്ടു അങ്ങിനെ കല്പിക്കുന്ന പക്ഷം കക്ഷി താൻതന്നെ ഹാജരാകേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

വക്കീൽ മുഖാന്തരം പാടില്ലെന്നു കൽപ്പിക്കാം.

10. തെളിവു കൊടുക്കുവാൻ ഹാജരാകുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി വല്ല ആൾക്കും നേരിട്ടു ന്യായമായ ചെലവുകൾ കമ്മിക്കനർമാർ അയാൾക്കു അനുവദിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുവുന്നതും കമ്മിക്കനർമാർ മറ്റു വിധത്തിൽ കല്പിക്കാത്തപക്ഷം ചെലവുകളുടെ കാര്യമായി കരുതേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

അവകാശപ്പെട്ട ചെലവുകൾ.

11. (1) ചെലവുകൾ അനുവദിക്കുന്നതു കമ്മിക്കനർമാരുടെ യുക്താനുസരണമായിരിക്കുന്നതും, ആവക ചെലവുകൾ എത്ര, ആർക്ക, ഏതുസമയം, കൊടുക്കേണമെന്നു നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതിനും മേൽപറഞ്ഞ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കു വേണ്ടിയുള്ള എല്ലാ ശിപാർശികളും അവരുടെ നിപ്പാട്ടിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനും കമ്മിക്കനർമാർക്കു പൂർണ്ണമായ അധികാരം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു. കൊല്പത്തിൽ നൂറിനിന്നു താഴ്ന്നു കവിയാതെകിടക്കുന്ന ഒരു സംഖ്യക്കു ചെലവുകളിന്മേൽ പരിശ്ശ കമ്മിക്കനർമാർ അനുവദിക്കാവുന്നതും ആവക പരിശ്ശ ചെലവുകളോടു കൂടിയതുമാകുന്നു.

ചെലവുകളും വകിയാരങ്ങളും ചിട്ടപ്പെടുത്തുക മറ്റും.

(2) ഒരു കക്ഷി തന്റെ എതിർകക്ഷിയുടെ വക്കീൽ ഫീസിന്റെ കാര്യത്തിൽ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടുന്ന ഫീസു കമ്മിഷനർമാർ നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്ന ഫീസ്സായിരിക്കുന്നതുമാണു്.

ചെലവുകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ച കല്പനകൾ നടത്തൽ.

12. അന്വേഷണത്തിന്റെ ചെലവുകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു കമ്മിഷനർമാരുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടിന്മേൽ ഗവർണ്മെന്റ് ജനറലോ ഗവർണ്മെന്റോ ലെഫ്റ്റനന്റ് ഗവർണ്മെന്റോ കല്പിക്കുന്ന വല്ല കല്പനയും ആ കല്പനയാൽ വല്ല പണം സംബന്ധിച്ചും അടപ്പാൻ കല്പിക്കപ്പെട്ട വല്ല ആളുടെയും വാസസ്ഥലമോ പ്രവൃത്തിസ്ഥലമോ ആയ വിചാരണാധികാരമുള്ള ഏതു പ്രധാന സിവിൽ കോർട്ടിന്റെ അധികാരത്തിലും ഉള്ളിൽ കിടക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ആ കോർട്ടിന്റെയോ ആ സ്ഥലം തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്തുള്ള സ്ഥാപിക്കപ്പെട്ട ഒരു ഹൈക്കോടതിയുടെ സാധാരണ ആദ്യ സിവിൽ വിചാരണാധികാര പരിധിക്കുള്ളിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്നാൽ മറ്റേതിടെ വിചാരണാധികാരമുള്ള സ്മാൾ കോസ് കോർട്ടിന്റെയോ മുമ്പാകെ ഹാജരാക്കാവുന്നതും ആ കോർട്ട് ഒരു ഡിക്രി നടത്തിക്കുവാൻ പണമടപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനായി അയച്ചതിനെ കല്പിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ഡിക്രിയായിരുന്നാലെന്നപോലെയോ അതേ നടപടിപ്രകാരവും ആ കല്പന നടത്തുകയോ പടിപ്പിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യേണ്ടുന്നതാകുന്നു.

തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പു കോടതി സ്ഥാപിക്കപ്പെട്ട് അധികാരം ഒഴിയുന്നതുവരെ.

13. വല്ല ആളുടെയും മേൽ ഇന്ത്യൻ ശിക്ഷാനിയമം 171 - E യോ 171 - F നോ വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം കോടതി സ്ഥാപനമായതിനോ ഒരു തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പു സംബന്ധിച്ചു അക്രമപ്രവൃത്തികൾ നടത്തുക ഹേതുവായി അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അതിനു കോടതിയെയുള്ള ഒരു കാലത്തേക്കു യാതൊരു തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പുകാര്യവും നടത്തുവാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നുള്ള ആജ്ഞയുടെ കല്പിക്കപ്പെട്ടുകയോ ചെയ്തിരുന്നതിനു ശേഷമല്ലാതെയുള്ള ആയാൾ ആയവക കോടതിയുടെ അധികാരപരിധിക്കുള്ളിൽ ഏതിയോഗ്യത കല്പനയുടെയും തീയതിമുതൽ ഒരു കൊല്ലത്തേക്കു—

(a) വല്ല ജുഡിഷ്യൽ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിലും നിയമിക്കപ്പെടുന്നതിനോ, പ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്യുന്നതിനോ;

(b) വല്ല സ്ഥിര അധികാരത്തിന്റെയും വല്ല ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനും ആയവക ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനു നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതു തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പുകാരം ആയിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കപ്പെടുന്നതിനോ, ആയവക വല്ല ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനും യാതൊരു ശമ്പളവും ഇല്ലാതിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ അതു വഹിക്കുകയോ നടത്തുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനോ;

(c) വല്ല സ്ഥിര അധികാരത്തിന്റെയും ഒരംശമായി തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കപ്പെടുന്നതിനോ ഇരിക്കുന്നതിനോ വോട്ടു കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനോ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ;

(d) പൊതുവായ ഒരു ഓഫീസിന്റെ ഭാരവാഹിയായി നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെടുന്നതിനോ പ്രവൃത്തി നടത്തുന്നതിനോ;

അയോഗ്യനായിരിക്കുന ്നതാണു്:

എന്നാൽ ഗവർണ്മെന്റ് ഇന്ത്യാ കൌൺസിലിലേക്കോ ലജിസ്ലേറ്റിവ് അസംബ്ലിയിലേക്കോ ഉള്ള ഒരു തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിന്റെ കാര്യത്തിലും, ഗവർണ്മെന്റ് ഓഫ് ഇന്ത്യാ ആക്ടിന്റെ, അതിലെ നിയമങ്ങൾക്കോ ഈ ആക്ടിലേക്കു ചേർത്ത ഒരു തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിന്റെ കാര്യത്തിലും ഈ വകുപ്പു വല്ല ആളെയും ഈ വകുപ്പു പ്രകാരം അയോഗ്യതയിൽനിന്നു ഒഴിവാക്കുന്നതാണു്.

വോട്ട് രഹസ്യം വെളിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനെ സൂക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടതു്.

14. (1) ഒരു തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിൽ വോട്ടുകൾ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുകയോ എണ്ണുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതു സംബന്ധിച്ചു വല്ല പ്രവൃത്തികളും ചെയ്യുന്ന ഏതൊരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനാകട്ടെ, ഗുമസ്ഥനാകട്ടെ, ഏജന്റാകട്ടെ, മറ്റു ആളുകളുടെ വോട്ട് രഹസ്യം വെളിപ്പെടുത്താതെ സൂക്ഷിക്കുകയും അതിനെ സൂക്ഷിപ്പാനായി സഹായിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതും (വല്ല നിയമത്താലോ നിയമ

പ്രകാരമൊ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള വല്ല ആവശ്യത്തിലേക്കും ഒഴികെ) ആവക രഥ സ്തംഭം വെളിപ്പെടുത്തുകയെന്നുള്ള യാതൊരു വിധവും യാതൊരാൾക്കും കൊടുത്തുകൂടാത്തതുമാകുന്നു.

(2) ഒരു വകുപ്പിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾ അനുസരിച്ചു ലംഘിച്ചു പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്ന എതൊരാൾക്കും ഉണ്ട മാസത്തിൽ കവിയാത്ത ഒരു കാലത്തേക്ക് തടവിൽ എതെങ്കിലും ഒരു വിധം തടവൊ പിഴയൊ രണ്ടുകൂടിയൊ ശിക്ഷകൊടുക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

എ. പി. ഉഡ്ഡ്രോൺ,
ഇന്ത്യ ഗവർമെന്റ് സെക്രട്ടറി,
നിയമനിർമ്മാണ വിഭാഗം.

(A true translation)

P. V. KURUVILA,
Malayalam Translator to Government.

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The Council assembled at the Victoria Buildings, Egmore, at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 17th day of August 1920.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord WILLINGDON of RATTON, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding.*
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR Avargal, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. COX.
The Hon'ble Major-General G. G. GIFFARD, C.S.I., I.M.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. A. GRAHAM.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. J. HOWLEY, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. S. LLOYD.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI Avargal, I.S.O.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR (*Advocate-General*).
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur SIR P. TYAGARAYA CHETTI Garu, *Kt.*
The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL, C.B.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPAYYA PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. BALAJI RAO NAYUDU Garu.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. VIJAYARAGHAVA MUDALIYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. MADHAVA RAJA, Elaya Nambidi of Kollengode.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI Avergal.

The Hon'ble Sri RAJA RAO VENKATA KUMARA MAHIPATI SURYA RAO Bahadur, Raja of Pithapuram.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur HAJI ABD-UL-LAH HAJI QASIM SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. THONNAM.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. A. RICHARDSON.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. RAJA.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVADOSS.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur N. MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Rao Sahib M. C. MUTTAYA CHETTIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. NARSINDUMAL CHETTI Garu.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO Avargal.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR Avargal.

NEW MEMBERS

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur AGARAM SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR Avargal took the prescribed oath of allegiance to the Crown and then took his seat.

The Hon'ble Mr. SAIYID YUSUF SAHIB, another new member who was to have taken his oath, was absent.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[*Order made by His Excellency the President under rule* 11 *of the Statutory Rules for the asking of questions in the Council*—

(1) Printed copies of all the questions and answers to be put and given at the meeting shall be placed on the Council table half an hour before the President takes his seat. The questions shall be numbered consecutively as printed.

(2) The questions shall be put and answered in the following manner :—

The Secretary shall call the name of each interpellator in turn, specify the serial numbers of his questions and make a sufficient pause to allow the Honourable Member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place, if he is desirous of asking any supplementary questions. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.]

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.

1 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether Doctor Kuman's report on indigenous medical drugs has been received and whether it will be placed on the table and when?

1 *A.*—The report has been received. It will be printed and placed on the Editors' Table shortly.

2 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state if they have received the Salem District Board's proposals for bifurcation of the taluk boards especially of Dharmapuri and Sankari?

2 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 178 given in the Council meeting of 19th November 1919. The information therein referred to has not yet been supplied by the district board. As the Sankari Taluk Board has protested against bifurcation, the Government doubt if they should overrule its decision.

3 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the

(*a*) what is the extent of village greens available for the hill Malayalis of Shevaroys for assignment, and

(*b*) what, if any, are the steps already taken or now being taken to meet their requirements?

3 *A.*—(*a*) The table attached * shows the area now available for assignment to Malayalis in each of the sixty-eight villages in question.

(*b*) The Government have already transferred considerable areas of assessed waste to village green poramboke and these areas are included in the areas shown in the statement. They have also issued orders that, where the tree value on the village green lands is prohibitive, its collection may be waived except in the case of sandalwood, tamarind and gallnut trees. The matter has been continuously under inquiry since it was first raised in 1909 and the Government have no reason to believe that the Malayalis, whose total population amounts to only 7,300, are unduly restricted in respect of land for cultivation.

* Printed in Appendix I on page 1496 infra.

'Ezuva protection forest' on The Nilgiris.

4 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) on what terms and conditions Ezuvas enjoyed the 'Ezuva protection forest' or lands on The Nilgiris;

(*b*) in what circumstances and on what terms and conditions the said lands were assigned to Messrs. Steel and Clementson;

(*c*) whether the grant is resumable and on what conditions;

(*d*) whether there is any one now looking after the Ezuva interests

(*e*) whether the papers relating to the above will be placed on the table?

4 *A.*—The Honourable Member apparently has in mind a grant which was made to Messrs. Steel, Clementson and Thompson of a lease of certain lands in the neighbourhood of Anaikatti for cotton cultivation. The lease was granted on the recommendation of the Director of Agriculture after an experiment in the cultivation of Cambodia cotton which proved very successful. The lease is for 99 years and the land is granted subject to the ordinary rate of assessment subject to a reduction for the first three years. There are also conditions relating to rights over forest and water. The grant is resumable on breach of any of the conditions.

The area in question was not in the enjoyment of any Ezuvas, but at the time of the grant of the lease there were twenty-five households of Kasubas who had been permitted to cultivate land in the reserved forest in consideration of work done for the Forest Department. The area of such cultivation in 1919 is believed to have been 10 acres. The lease provides for the Kasubas living on the demised premises being allowed 50 cents of land per household for backyard cultivation so long as they remain on the premises. The Collector will be responsible for the enforcement of this and other clauses of the lease.

The Hon'ble Mr B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"With reference to the last but one sentence of the answer to question No. 4 I should like to know whether the Kasubas are bound to work for the lessee also?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I don't think so."

Rural voters for the Madras Legislative Council.

5 *Q.*—Is it a fact that the list of voters for the rural areas of the general electorate for the Madras Legislative Council has been reduced 50 or 60 per cent in a considerable number of cases recently?

5 *A.*—The answer is in the negative.

Power of making appointments in sub-courts.

6 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether the practice of subordinate courts being required to send up nomination and leave rolls for approval and confirmation of the district court which existed prior to the amendment of section 23 of Madras Act VI of 1919 is still insisted on in several districts;

(*b*) whether the Government are taking steps for the issue of rules mentioned in the above amendment;

(*c*) whether district courts are sending up similar nomination, leave and punishment rolls to the High Court in cases where it exercises 'control' over the appointments, etc., by the district courts?

6 *A.*—(*a*) & (*c*) The Government have no information.

(*b*) The Government have just issued rules under section 23 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, as recently amended.

Opening of a district court at Vellore.

7 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state when a district court will be opened at Vellore?

7 *A.*—The Government hope that it will be possible to establish the court on a temporary basis with effect from the beginning of September.

Appointment of Under Secretaries to Government.

8 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) if there are proposals to appoint new Under Secretaries especially in the Legislative Department;

(*b*) whether the Legislative Under Secretary will be recruited from the Provincial Judicial Service;

(*c*) whether the High Court's views on this matter have been or are proposed to be obtained?

8 *A.*—The Government are not aware of any such proposals.

Admission to the Coimbatore Agricultural College.

9 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) how many applications for admission were received this year in the Coimbatore Agricultural College;

(*b*) how many of these were rejected and for what reasons;

(*c*) whether caste was considered an objection in the case of any of the applications;
(*d*) whether the College advertised for students belonging to particular castes?

9 *A.*—(*a*)

	Number of applications	Number of admissions.	Prescribed strength of class.
Diploma course ..	125	18	20
Certificate course ..	252	36	20

(*b*) The Government have no information, but in view of the large number of candidates compared with the number of posts, the reasons for ejection presumably differed widely in different cases.

(*c*) The Government understand that among other points caste and hereditary occupation were considered with reference to the question of agricultural training and the capacity of applicants to benefit by it.

(*d*) Two advertisements were issued, one inviting applications without respect to caste, and one inviting applications from non-Brahmans. In the result, 11 Brahmans and 7 non-Brahmans were selected for the diploma course.

Execution of resolutions passed in the Legislative Council.

10 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state what steps they have taken or propose to take for carrying out the resolutions passed in this Council at the last meeting?

10 *A.*—Five resolutions were passed at the last meeting of the Council. With reference to one of them the Government are taking steps to nominate representative of temperance opinion to the Madras Licensing Board. In regard to another, which relates to the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. B. N. Sarma to the Indian Executive Council, the Government of India and the Secretary of State have been addressed in accordance with the terms of the resolution. The issue of orders with regard to the remaining three resolutions awaits the publication of the full proceedings of the Council.

Compartmental system in the Secondary School-leaving Certificate examination.

11 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether steps are being taken to introduce the compartmental system in the Secondary School-leaving Certificate examination for failed students?

11 *A.*—If the question has relation to resolution No. VIII at the Council meeting of the 13th July, the answer is that the point in issue will be examined as soon as the complete report of the debate is available.

Nominations to local boards from among the depressed classes.

12 *Q.*—Has the attention of the Government been drawn to an article headed 'Elevation or depression' in the *Madras Times* of the 27th July 1920; and have printed memorials referred to therein been received by the Collector or Government?

12 *A.*—The Government have perused the article in the *Madras Times* referred to in the question. A copy of a printed memorial addressed to the Collector and President, District Board, Salem, by the members of the Namakkal Taluk Board has been received by the Government.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur.

Water-supply to Kayalpatnam, Tinnevelly district.

13 *Q.*—Is it a fact that the inhabitants of Kayalpatnam, Tinnevelly district, agreed to pay half the cost of the expenses for the supply of water to their town?

13 *A.*—The ryots of Kayalpatnam have contributed a sum of Rs. 1,250 towards the initial charges of investigating a water-supply scheme for the union.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR :—"Will the Government be pleased to state in what stage the question of water-supply now stands and what steps the Government are taking to bring the water-supply scheme into completion?"

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—"No steps can be taken until the investigation is complete."

Tinnevelly Tiruchendur railway.

14 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state when the construction of Tinnevelly-Tiruchendur railway line is to take place; and in what stage this question stands now?

14 *A.*—The question of financing the construction of the railway is under the consideration of the District Board of Tinnevelly, and the construction estimates are being revised by the South Indian Railway administration. No definite information can be given as to when the construction of the line will be continued; but the girders required to complete the Tambraparni bridge have been ordered.

17TH AUGUST 1920.] *(Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar ; Mr. Todhunter ; the Surgeon-General.)*

Cattle-grazing in Pottamalai forest.

15 *Q.*—(*a*) Is it a fact that the forest called Pottamalai near Kayalpatnam in Tinnevelly district was used by the inhabitants of Kayalpatnam for grazing their cattle?

(*b*) Is it a fact that the forest has now been assigned to Messrs. Parry & Co. (Limited)?

15 *A.*—The Government have no information, but will make inquiries.

Irrigation under Vettar and Odambogiyar.

16 *Q.*—With reference to the answer given by Government to my question No. 65 put at the meeting held on 19th November 1918 with regard to irrigation under Vettar and Odambogiyar, will the Government be pleased to place on the table a copy of the report called for by the Government?

16 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 8 asked by him at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th November 1919. Only an interim report was received, but estimates for the works required for the improvement of the irrigation under the Vettar were approved by the Government in February last. Proposals in regard to the construction of a regulator at the head of the Odambogiyar were submitted to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation in March last, and the Superintending Engineer was then instructed to place the matter before the Collector of Tanjore and obtain his views. Certain minor improvements to the Odambogiyar above the Kalligudi dam are also under the consideration of the local officers.

Petrol scarcity in the mufassal.

17 *Q.*—Is it a fact that there is a great scarcity of petrol in the mufassal?

17 *A.*—The Government have no official information, but they understand that the quantities issued from the installations are below the normal.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR :—"Will the Government be pleased to take the necessary steps to provide an adequate supply?"

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER :—"The Government see no reason to interfere in the question at present."

Deep water harbour scheme at Negapatam and Tuticorin.

18 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to place on the table the report submitted to Government by the Harbour Expert as regards the prospects of a deep water harbour scheme at Negapatam and Tuticorin?

18 *A.*—The report will be published.

Scholarships for women medical students.

19 *Q.*—Has the attention of the Government been drawn to an article in the *Hindu* on page 4, dated the 28th July 1920, under the heading 'Encouragement of Women Medical Students' notifying that the Government of Bombay have sanctioned four scholarships for the four divisions and twenty-six for the twenty-six districts at Rs. 40 and Rs. 20, respectively, per month for each woman doctor?

19 *A.*—The Government have perused the telegram referred to.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR :—"Will the Government be pleased to state what arrangements have been made in this Presidency for encouraging women medical students?"

The Hon'ble the SURGEON-GENERAL :—"The Madras Medical College was the first Medical College in India to admit women students. The Madras Government have for many years past liberally subsidised female medical education. All women are granted their education free in the Medical College, Madras, and pay no fees. Government have also during the past two years granted large subsidies to the Women's Medical School at Vellore. The Madras Government have also awarded the following scholarships to women medical students :—

'Five scholarships every year to M.B.B.S. or L.M. & S. students of the value of Rs. 50 or Rs. 35 as the case may be. Ten scholarships every year to lady apothecary students of the value of Rs. 25 temporarily raised to Rs. 30. The course being a five-year one, the total number of scholarships tenable at one time is 75. These scholarships may also be awarded to candidates studying in the intermediate class in which case, the scholarships will run for seven years. The Government have already promised to make further provision as soon as funds are available and to open a Medical School in Madras'."

Excavation of the Korayar river.

20 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state at what stage the question of excavation of Korayar river now stands?

20 *A.*—The Government have called for a report on the point.

(Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar ; Mr. Todhunter ; Mr. Davidson ; Sir Rajagopala Achariyar ; Mr. Sivagnanam Pillai.) [17TH AUGUST 1920.

Viradupatti-Ramnad railway.

21 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state at what stage the question of constructing Viradupatti-Ramnad railway line now stands?

21 *A.*—The Bombay Company offered to construct the line on terms which have been submitted to the Railway Board for approval. The Railway Board have not yet accepted these terms but have called for revised estimates to enable them to re-examine the financial prospects of the line in the light of the conditions which now obtain. The original estimates are now being revised by the South Indian Railway administration.

Sale of rice in Guntur.

22 *Q.*—Is it a fact that the Director of Civil Supplies reported to the Government about the conduct of certain officials of Guntur district in regard to the sale of controlled rice?

22 *A.*—The matter was informally mentioned to the Government by the Director of Civil Supplies and has subsequently been fully reported on by the Collector.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR:—"Will the Government be pleased to publish the report?"

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"The Government are not prepared to publish the report."

Pay of district munsifs and sub-judges.

23 *Q.*—Is it a fact that under the new scheme the deputy collectors are given a salary of Rs. 300 in their first year of confirmation, Rs. 600 on the eighth year and Rs. 850 on the thirteenth year, whereas it takes eleven or twelve years or even more, from the date of confirmation, that a district munsif gets the post of a temporary sub-judge and not less than thirteen or fourteen years that he is confirmed as a sub-judge when he draws only Rs. 650?

23 *A.*—The scale of pay sanctioned for deputy collectors under the new scheme is given in G.O. No. 1352, Revenue, dated the 11th June 1920, which has been laid on the Editors' Table; that for district munsifs and sub-judges is still under correspondence with the Government of India.

Eligibility of Government pensioners for election.

24 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether Government pensioners are to be treated as officials or non-officials and as such whether they are eligible to stand for election to the Legislative Council and local boards?

24 *A.*—For purposes of elections to the Reformed Legislative Council and to local boards Government pensioners will be treated as non-officials and they will be eligible for election to such bodies.

Non-Muhammadan receivers for Muhammadan mosques or dargas.

25 *Q.*—Is it a fact that the Judicial officers are appointing non-Muhammadan receivers for the properties belonging to Muhammadan mosques or dargas?

25 *A.*—Only one such appointment has formed the subject of any representations to Government. In that case it was ascertained that the matter in issue was pending judicially before the High Court, which had issued orders staying the proceedings of the lower court and preventing the newly-appointed receiver from taking charge of his office.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR:—"Will the Government be pleased to issue the necessary instructions to appoint Muhammadan receivers only?"

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"That is a matter for the courts and not for the executive orders of Government."

Presidents of Landing and Shipping Fees Committees.

26 *Q.*—Is it a fact that in some ports which are not the headquarters of the district Collector the office of the President of the Landing and Shipping Fees Committee is being held by the Revenue Divisional Officers?

26 *A.*—The answer is in the affirmative.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR:—"Will the Government be pleased to issue orders that in such ports only the Port officer should be the President of the Landing and Shipping Fees Committee?"

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I should like to have notice of that question."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai Avargal.

Conduct of the police in the Kamudi riot.

27 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have taken any action against the police in connexion with the riot at Kamudi?

27 *A.*—The answer is in the negative. On the contrary, the conduct of the police at Kamudi was such that special rewards were sanctioned in a number of cases.

17TH AUGUST 1920.] *(Mr. Sivagnanam Pillai, Mr. Muttayya Chettiyar; Mr. Davidson, Mr. Balaji Rao Naydu; Mr. Venkatapati Raju.)*

Grants-in-aid to the Nadar High school, Virudupatti.

28 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state why no grants-in-aid are paid to the Nadar High school at Virudupatti?

28 *A.*—The Government understand that the correspondent of the Kshatriya Vidyasala (Nadar) High school, Virudupatti, has not submitted any application for grant within recent years.

The Hon'ble Rao Sahib M. C. Muttayya Chettiyar Avargal.

Verification of passports to Straits Settlements and Malay States.

29 *Q.*—Referring to question No. 22 put by me at the meeting of this Council on the 10th March 1920 on the verification of passports issued to passengers to the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States, and the Government's answer thereto, will the Government be pleased to state whether my question was referred to the Collector of Ramnad and what reply was received from him regarding a circular issued by that officer depriving the honorary magistrates in that district of the function of verifying and attesting such passports?

29 *A.*—The Government have not referred the question to the Collector of Ramnad.

The Hon'ble Rao Sahib M. C. MUTTAYYA CHETTIYAR:—"Will the Government be pleased to refer the question to the Collector of Ramnad?"

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"Yes. The Government will be prepared to do so."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. Balaji Rao Naydu Garu.

Paddy cultivation in Kistna.

30 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to give a comparative statement of the extents cultivated with paddy in the Kistna delta in June and July of this year, as well as in the previous three years, and if there is considerable deficit in the current year, to state the cause for it?

30 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the statement showing the extent of cultivation (Government and minor inam) which is published every month in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. The figures for June and July 1920 have not yet been received. No similar returns for zamindari areas are compiled.

Appointment of salt assistant commissioners.

31 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state how many posts of assistant commissioners in the Salt and Abkri Department are held by Europeans, Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, Muhammadans, Brahmans and non-Brahmans?

31 *A.*—Of the thirteen sanctioned posts of assistant commissioners, three are held by Brahmans, one by a Muhammadan and the rest by Europeans or Anglo-Indians. Of the seven acting assistant commissioners, two are Brahmans and the rest Europeans or Anglo-Indians.

Trees on patta lands at Tiruppattur.

32 *Q.*—Is it a fact that the Forest Department, Tiruppattur division, North Arcot district, is claiming right to trees standing on patta lands?

32 *A.*—The Government have no information.

Receipts and issues of sovereigns.

33 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of sovereigns paid into and issued from the banks and Government treasuries, after it was notified that their value would be reduced to Rs. 10 each?

33 *A.*—The Government have no information.

Issue of sovereigns.

34 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether or not it is obligatory that sovereigns should be issued at the Government treasuries and banks at Rs. 10 each, when required by the public in exchange for notes or cash or at least in payment of dues from Government?

34 *A.*—The answer is in the negative.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. Venkatapati Raju.

Pay of the Provincial Service.

35 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) how they propose to utilize 2·42 lakhs provided in the Budget for 1920-21 under the head of revision of pay of the Provincial Medical Service;

(*b*) what is the new scale of pay of Civil Assistant Surgeons;

(*c*) when do they propose to create five new civil surgeoncies for which budget provision is made in 1920-21 and which are the places?

35 *A.*—(*a*) & (*b*) The revision of the scale of pay of the Provincial Medical Service is still under consideration.

(*c*) The additional civil surgeons will be appointed as soon as the scheme for the reorganization of the Provincial Medical Service is settled. The places at which new civil surgeons are likely to be appointed have not been finally determined.

Pay of village officers in proprietary estates.

36 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether there would be any revision of salaries of village officers in the proprietary villages;

(*b*) whether there was any balance left out of the income of the enfranchised service inams after defraying the cost of village services;

(*c*) whether the Government propose to contribute any sum from the Provincial revenues to meet the extra cost of increased salaries to the village officials, if any;

(*d*) whether the Government propose to grant travelling allowance or batta to the proprietary village officials when they attend Government offices on requisition?

36 *A.*—(*a*) The Honourable Member will be referred to paragraph 5 of G.O. No. 499, Financial, dated the 1st June 1920.

(*b*) & (*c*) The total cost of the salaries and allowances now granted to village officers and menials as revised is estimated to amount to 32·15 lakhs. The income derived from enfranchised service inams amounts to only 6·24 lakhs.

(*d*) The Honourable Member will be referred to G.O. No. 1958, Revenue, dated 14th August 1920, which has been laid on the Editors' Table

Electric installation at Vizagapatam.

37 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Government propose to spend any and what amount for the electric installation to supply electricity to the new hospital that is being built at Vizagapatam?

(*b*) Has the Government received any application from Messrs. Stephen & Co., Calcutta, for a licence to start the electric installation at Vizagapatam?

37 *A.*—(*a*) The Government have not at present under consideration any proposal to provide the hospital at Vizagapatam with an electric installation.

(*b*) An informal application has been received from the company referred to, and the company is being asked to submit an application in accordance with the rules issued under the Indian Electricity Act.

Price of Rangoon rice.

38 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Big Mills Rangoon rice of 164 lb. bag is sold for delivery f.o.r. Madras at Rs. 14 and the price at Burma is only less than Rs. 9?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state the steamer freight per bag from Burma to Madras, Cocanada and Vizagapatam?

38 *A.*—(*a*) The prices vary from time to time. The controlled rate f.o.r. Madras Harbour as last arrived at is Rs. 14-13-6, which is made up as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cost price at controlled rate in Burma	10	0	4
F.o.b. charges, including cumulative storage charge..	2	1	6
Freight	1	7	9
Madras landing charges	0	15	11
Profit	0	4	0
Total ..	14	13	6

(*b*) The steamer freight from Rangoon to Madras ports works out at Rs. 1-7-9 per bag as shown above, but freight from Bassein is Rs. 2 a ton higher.

Prevalence of drought.

39 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any and what steps are being taken by the Government on account of drought prevailing in any districts in our Presidency?

39 *A.*—The Government are aware that the south-west monsoon is so far below the average in several districts. The situation is being carefully watched. No case for action under the Famine Code has yet arisen.

Programme of expenditure on education.

40 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to publish a statement of probable expenditure on elementary education for the next ten years and probable cost for the Provincial revenues on that account?

(*b*) What amount the Government propose to spend in the next ten years on secondary education?

(*c*) What amount the Government propose to spend in the next ten years on technical education?

(*d*) And similarly on collegiate and university education?

17TH AUGUST 1920.] *(Mr. Venkatapati Raja ; the Raja of Pithapuram ; Mr. Macphail ; Mr. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar ; Mr. Subba Rao.)*

40 *A.*—No accurate programme of expenditure on education for the next ten years has been drawn up or could possibly be prepared in existing circumstances. The particulars asked for therefore cannot be furnished.

The Hon'ble the Raja of Pithapuram.

A Telugu text-book for S.S.L.C. examination.

41 *Q.*—(*a*) Is it a fact that a book called 'The Annals of Handek Aantoparam,' edited by G. V. Appa Rao, B.A., has been prescribed as a text-book for non-detailed study in Telugu in connexion with the S.S.L.C. Public Examination of 1921 in Group A?

(*b*) Is it a fact that the said book is written in what is known as *gramya* or modern Telugu?

(*c*) Is it a fact that the said book was omitted by an order of the Syndicate in July 1914 from the list of text-books prescribed for non-detailed study in Telugu for the Intermediate Examination of 1916 on the ground that it was written in *gramya* or modern Telugu?

41 *A.*—The Government have no information, but will inquire.

The Hon'ble the Rev. J. M. Macphail, C.B.E.

Certificates for part-time teachers.

42 *Q.*—With reference to the answer given by Government to my question No. 54 at the Council meeting of 13th July 1920, will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) the exact date at which the rule referred to in the last sentence of the answer of Government began to be observed; and

(*b*) in what cases, if any, the rule has not been observed since that date?

42 *A.*—(*a*) The rule against the grant or renewal of temporary certificates to part-timers began to operate on the 24th June 1918.

(*b*) The rule has not been enforced in the following cases for the reasons specified against each:—

1. M.R.Ry. K. Narayana Ayyar, Head Audit Clerk, Messrs. Fraser and Ross, Chartered Accountants, Madras.	The men are doing audit work under a firm of Chartered Accountants and can hardly be reckoned as part-timers.
2. M.R.Ry. M. Kandaswami Mudaliyar, Assistant, Messrs. Fraser and Ross, Chartered Accountants, Madras.	
3. M.R.Ry. G. Somasundara Ayyar, Tanjore.	The temporary certificates were renewed up to the 30th June 1920 only, to enable the holders to appear for the Diploma Examination.
4. M.R.Ry. S. R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Tuticorin.	

The Hon'ble Mr. W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar.

Grazing in reserved forests in North Arcot district.

43 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state

(1) the extent of reserved forests in the North Arcot district;

(2) the extent of reserved forests thrown open for grazing?

(*b*) Is it a fact that when His Excellency visited Vellore in February last a deputation of the ryots of the North Arcot district waited upon His Excellency and represented their grievances in regard to the forest administration of the district?

43 *A.*—(*a*) (1) & (2) The Honourable Member is referred to the statistics in appendix forms Nos. 65 and 73 at pages v and xxi respectively of the Forest Administration Report for 1918-19.

(*b*) The answer is in the affirmative.

Telegraph offices in North Arcot district.

44 *Q.*—Is it a fact that there is no telegraph office for a distance of about 45 miles from Uttankarai on the west to Tiruvannamalai on the east?

44 *A.*—There is no intermediate telegraph office along the road between Uttankarai and Tiruvannamalai.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao Avargal.

Scheme proposed by the Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore.

45 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the scheme proposed by the Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore, in their representation to His Excellency the Governor on the occasion of His Excellency's visit has been given effect to by Mr. Paddison?

Subsidy to the Depressed Classes Mission.

46 *Q.*—Whether Mr. Paddison has formulated any other scheme of his own for the protection and advancement of the Panchamas by way of subsidising the Depressed Classes Mission for imparting higher education and providing houses for the homeless in their colonies?

45 & 46 *A*.—No scheme was placed before His Excellency the Governor by the Depressed Classes Mission on the occasion of his visit to Mangalore, nor have the Government any record of any application for a subsidy to the mission.

Site for the Government Training School for Girls, Mangalore.

47 *Q*.—Will the Government be pleased to inform whether the site for the Government Training School for Girls in Mangalore is acquired?

47 *A*.—The answer is in the affirmative.

Pay of subordinate officers.

48 *Q*.—Will the Government be pleased to inform whether it intends to take in hand the temporary increase of the pay of their subordinate officers drawing between Rs. 100 and Rs. 200?

48 *A*.—The Honourable Member is referred to the press communiqué, dated the 2nd August 1920, on the subject.

Reduction of establishments in South Kanara.

49 *Q*.—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of clerks and peons in the several Government offices in South Kanara whose services will be dispensed with and what will be the saving caused thereby?

49 *A*.—In pursuance of the recommendations made by Mr. Tottenham it is proposed to reduce the number of peons in the South Kanara Collector's office from 36 to 27. The resulting saving will be Rs. 108 per mensem. It is hoped that the introduction of Mr. Tottenham's scheme will also lead to a reduction in the number of clerks dealing with routine work, but definite proposals for such reduction cannot be formulated until more experience has been gained of the actual working of the scheme.

Report on the curtailment of establishment in Government offices.

50 *Q*.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is the intention of Government to publish the report of the Special Officer appointed for curtailing the establishment in the several Government offices and whether such report will be placed on the Legislative Council table?

50 *A*.—The Reforms Commissioner is not preparing a comprehensive report on general questions, but is putting up a series of notes on concrete cases to the Government upon which orders are passed as they are ready. The Government do not propose to place his notes upon the table.

The Hon'ble the Zamindar of Parlakimedi.

Irrigation project in Kallikota and Atagada ward's estate.

51 *Q*.—Is it a fact that the Court of Wards has ordered the execution of an irrigation project in Kallikota and Atagada ward's estate against expert opinion that it will not be a productive concern and without consulting the wishes of the ward who is to attain his majority shortly?

51 *A*.—Two irrigation projects in Kallikota-Atagada were investigated by the Public Works Department with the result that the Atagada scheme was declared financially unsound while that relating to Kallikota was reported to be workable. The Court of Wards in its latest Administration Report stated that it hoped to utilize a portion of the surplus funds of the estate in carrying out the latter project in the current fasli. The Government have no further information.

Ganjam Port.

52 *Q*.—Is there any proposal to establish a Port and a Sea Custom House in Ganjám and if so, when it is proposed to do so?

52 *A*.—The port of Ganjám was temporarily opened for trade to relieve the congestion in the railway traffic. The Government have no intention of making this arrangement permanent unless the trade in the port justifies it.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. Rajá.

Conduct of the Acting Revenue Officer, Corporation of Madras.

53 *Q*.—Has the attention of Government been drawn to the Proceedings of the Corporation of Madras on 23rd March 1920, relating to alleged irregularities on the part of the then Acting Revenue Officer;

(*a*) in the matter of dealing with appeals against assessment at a time when elections to the Municipal Council were imminent;

(*b*) in the matter of instructions sent to a polling officer enclosing a list of persons to be allowed to vote whose names were not in the list of voters?

53 *A*.—The answer is in the affirmative.

Conduct of the Acting Revenue Officer Corporation of Madras.

54 *Q.*—Is it a fact that a committee was appointed by the Corporation to investigate these allegations ? and will the Government be pleased to place the findings of the committee in respect thereof on the table?

Do.

55 *Q.*—Was any Divisional Commissioner concerned in, or responsible for, the committal of all or any of these irregularities?

54 & 55 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the report of the committee which was published in the issue of *Justice* of 29th April 1920.

Conduct of municipal councillors in making Corporation officials at elections.

56 *Q.*—Does Government intend to take any steps to prevent improper conduct on the part of municipal councillors in making use of Corporation officials at times of pending elections?

56 *A.*—The Government have no intention of intervening.

Interference of Government servants in elections.

57 *Q.*—Does Government propose to issue instructions to its servants warning them against interference either open or covert at elections to Legislative or Municipal or other bodies?

57 *A.*—The instructions already issued by the Government in the matter are embodied in the Government Servants' Conduct Rules.

Headmistress of the Government Hobart Training School.

58 *Q.*—Is it a fact that the present headmistress of the Government Hobart Training School does not know Urdu?

Gosha pupils of the Government Hobart Training School.

59 *Q.*—Is it a fact that the conveyance hitherto allowed to gosha pupils of the Government Hobart Training School has been stopped from July 1920?

Attendance at the Government Hobart Training School.

60 *Q.*—Is it a fact that the attendance of the Government Hobart Training School in July 1920 had fallen?

58, 59 & 60 *A.*—The Government have no information, but will inquire.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Venkatappayya Pantulu.

Penal assessment for unauthorised wet cultivation.

61 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(1) the amount of penal assessment levied for unauthorised wet cultivation in each of the districts of Godâvari, Kistna and Guntur every year during the five years ending with 31st March 1920, and

(2) the highest rate of penal assessment levied per acre during each year in the period above mentioned?

61 *A.*—The information desired is not in the possession of the Government.

THE HON'BLE MR. K. VENKATAPPAYYA PANTULU:—"Will the Government be pleased to call for the information asked for?"

THE HON'BLE MR. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"If the Honourable Member will be pleased to state what useful purpose will be served by calling for the information I shall be prepared to consider the proposal."

Grants to libraries.

62 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state if there have been any applications for grants from the fund of Rs. 20,000 allotted for libraries in the budget for the current year?

62 *A.*—The answer is in the affirmative.

THE HON'BLE MR. K. VENKATAPPAYYA PANTULU:—"Will the Government be pleased to state the number of applications received and the amount of grants made by them?"

THE HON'BLE MR. L. DAVIDSON:—"I have in my hand a list of the applications already received and shall be glad to show it to the Honourable Member. There have been altogether nine applications for grants of amounts varying from Rs. 400 to Rs. 2,000 except in one case, namely, the Andhradesa Libraries Association, Bezwada, which applied for two-thirds of the entire allotment of Rs. 20,000."

Model rice factory at Bezwada.

63 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the proposal to open a model rice factory at Bezwada is still under their consideration?

63 *A.*—The Director of Industries is still considering the proposal.

Representation of Telugus in the posts of District Collectors and Inspectors of Schools.

64 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(1) how many holding District Collectors' appointments at present in this Presidency are Telugus;

(2) how many holding the appointment of Inspectors of Schools are Telugus?

64 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the Quarterly Civil List.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao.

Acquisition of a 'private' land in Guntakal.

65 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether they propose to acquire a 'private' land at Timmanacherla near Guntakal station for the formation of a road from the railway station to the military grass farm?

(*b*) whether the Government received any petition of protest from the owner Mr. Hari Kara in regard to the same matter?

65 *A.*—The Government have no such proposal before them, nor have they received any petition of protest.

Recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission.

66 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether the Committee of the Senate has considered the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission and

(*b*) whether they have submitted their findings to the Government in the same matter?

66 *A.*—The findings of the committee have not been submitted, and the Government are not aware whether the committee has completed its deliberations.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"Will the Government be pleased to inquire what stage has been reached?"

The Hon'ble Mr. L. Davidson:—"I should prefer to give an answer to that inquiry in connexion with the resolution which stands in the same Honourable Member's name—Resolution XXVII—if it relates to the point which in that resolution he has particularly in view, namely, intermediate and secondary education. If he wants a fuller answer, I should like to have notice of the question."

Relations between central, provincial and local finance.

67 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they intend appointing a committee for the consideration of the relations between central, provincial and local finance?

67 *A.*—The Local Government have no power to appoint a committee to consider the relations between central and provincial finance. The appointment of a committee to examine the relations between provincial and local finance is under consideration.

Failures in the S.S.L.C examination in the Kurnool district.

68 *Q.*—(*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the failures in the last School Final Examination in the Kurnool district?

(*b*) Is it a fact that only four students are declared to have passed out of the three high schools in the district?

(*c*) Were any leakage of questions in English reported from the same district?

(*d*) Was there any difference in valuation of question papers in English between this district and other districts?

68 *A.*—The attention of the Government has not been drawn to the standard of marking at the School Final Examination in the district of Kurnool and they have no information regarding the other matters raised in the question.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"Will the Government be pleased to enquire into the matter?"

The Hon'ble Mr. L. Davidson:—"If the Honourable Member can satisfy me by personal communication whether there is really ground for inquiry, I will consult the Director of Public Instruction on the subject."

List of irrigation schemes in the Ceded districts.

69 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to publish a list of irrigation schemes, protective or productive, recently sanctioned or now under consideration in the Ceded districts?

69 *A.*—A statement giving the information asked for is laid on the table.*

* Printed as Appendix II on page 1497 *infra*.

Expenditure on tank restoration schemes in Ceded districts.

70 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the total amount spent during last year over tank restoration schemes in the Ceded districts?

70 *A.*—The expenditure on tank restoration scheme works in the Ceded districts during 1919-20 is reported to have been Rs. 91,389.

Extension of the Guntakal refreshment room.

71 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the committee appointed to consider the improvements to the Indian refreshment rooms have made any recommendation with regard to the extension of the Guntakal refreshment room?

71 *A.*—The Honourable Member's attention is invited to the answer given to question No. 12 at the last meeting of the Council and the appendix thereto.

Reinstatement of an overseer in the service of the District Board of Bellary.

72 *Q.*—(*a*) Is it a fact that the President of the District Board of Bellary reduced the overseer Subrahmanya Ayyar for certain alleged misconduct on his part, and the district board in an appeal preferred by him reinstated him by a large majority?

(*b*) Is it a fact that the Government have called upon the district board to explain the reasons for the reinstatement?

72 *A.*—The answers are in the affirmative. The President having exercised his right of appeal under the rules against the order of the district board, the Government have called on the district board to give its reasons.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 3 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 17th August 1920, page 1494 supra.]

Serial number and survey number. (1)	Name of the village. (2)	Total Hindu population according to census of 1911. (3)	Extent of village green available. (4)	Remarks. (5)
			acs	
1	Sengadu	210	33 20	
2	Pattakadu	186	31·0	
3	Arumanallandu	26	..	
4	Kambikadu	44	..	
5	Pillari	301	2·21	
6	Thalaiyiri	690	66 63	
7	Sukambari	396	..	Possibility of extension under inquiry.
8	Mandagambady	237	2·0	
9	Ammbur	99	0 20	Possibility of extension under inquiry.
10	Athiyur	75	0 16	No scope for extension.
11	Kiliyur	234	14·60	
12	Mylappadi	246	5·0	
13	Thuppakadu	146	7·37	
14	Gundur	141	21·67	
15	Tayanad	..	3·12	
16	Kulingarkadi	5	..	
17	Vasamudi	16	..	
18	Melavi	878	24 52	
19	Kavadiyur	229	50·38	
20	Nagalur	319	5·63	
21	Elavadi	201	6·97	
22	Velur	229	17 04	
23	Patalpadi	281	33 29	
24	Kondayanur	137	7·15	
25	Sorakkapattil	57	..	
26	Senappadi	159	4·16	
27	Kolagur	343	9·19	
28	Vappadi	38	15 16	
29	Pulampatti	201	11 22	
30	Semmanatham	210	3·32	
31	Kadamanatheu	90	..	No scope for extension.
32	Mandakadu	86	..	Do.
33	Pathur	64	26 58	
34	Shalur	87	3·17	
35	Mangalam	225	..	No scope for extension.
36	Peruvakadu	55	5 67	Do.
37	Arumanathar	26	..	Do.
38	Olakkadu	69	1·34	Do.
39	Sangalthayadi	62	12 10	
40	Puder	34	..	No scope for extension.
41	Northanikadu	547	..	Do.
42	Kattamuttal	252	14 84	
43	Kavalur	157	20 01	
44	Vallakadai	897	378·36	
45	Nallur	127	251·51	
46	Arambadu	252	624 51	
47	Solambadi	211	33·01	
48	Matur	218	21 04	
49	Shalur	962	154·15	
50	Maramangalam	328	86 0	
51	Kambatakki	153	19·61	Not taken up for fear of ghosts.
52	Navalur	10	..	
53	Kaliyur	141	38 74	
54	Palakkadu	241	145 21	
55	Arangavur	190	6 00	
56	Sendirin	810	9 70	
57	Northanikadu	101	5·06	Possibility of extension under inquiry.
58	Kumbapadi	61	..	No scope for extension.
59	Kottanikadu	244	38 34	
60	Pullambadai	133	51·28	
61	Pathur	388	6 66	
62	Valavadi	363	7 66	
63	Kearkadu	75	87 64	
64	Malur	367	8 38	
65	Chandanathur	72	4·0	
66	Semmadevu	174	..	
67	Manjakattai	146	5·26	Possibility of extension under inquiry.
68	Pillyur	378	114·24	

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 89 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 17th August 1920, page 1494 supra.]

Statement showing the irrigation schemes recently sanctioned or under consideration in the Ceded districts

Names of schemes.	Amount of estimate.	Remarks.
	Rs.	
Schemes recently sanctioned.		
Cuddapah district—		
1. Restoration of the Palem tank	6,170	
2. Restoring the ruined tank of Digavalalavathala.	14,500	Sanctioned as a famine-relief work to be taken up when necessity for famine-relief arises.
Schemes under consideration.		
Cuddapah district—		
3. Papaghni reservoir project ..	42·00 lakhs.	Gauge readings awaited from the Superintending Engineer.
Kurnool district—		
4. Duvvelere project	(Not known).	Detailed investigation of the project has recently been sanctioned.
5. Improvements to the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal and the Velgode project.	100 lakhs.	The improvements to the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal are under correspondence with the Superintending Engineer and the Velgode project is under the consideration of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
6. Tippayapalem project ..	2 lakhs.	Under the consideration of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
7. Tokkapalli project	(Not known).	Revenue particulars called for from the Collector are awaited by the Superintending Engineer.
8. Gudempad project	0·55 lakh.	Lying over until the results of the Venkatapuram project which has only recently been completed are known.
9. Krishnapuram project ..	3·13 lakhs.	Do. do.
10. Gazuladinne project	13·23 lakhs.	Do. do.
Bellary district—		
11. Hagari-Mukhapuram project ..	(Not known).	Pending with the local officers.
12. Construction of a bank across Karivanka between Magalam and Hadagalli	Do.	Do. do.
13. Construction of a bank across the conjoint vanka below the junction of the two vankas east of Mannur Masalavada to irrigate the lands lying between the two roads from Mannur Masalavada to Basarekodu and Hovinahadagalli.	Do.	Do. do.
14. Construction of two anicuts across the vanka flowing from Kotigal side through Jalavadi in Adoni taluk.	Do.	Do. do.
15. Construction of an anicut across the vanka running from Kuraladoddi through Paralapalli village.	Do	Do. do.
16. Construction of a tank at Narasapuram, hamlet of Kalagatta, in Adoni taluk.	Do	Do. do.

(The Secretary; Sir Rajagopala Achariyar; the Advocate-General; Mr. Arumainatha Pillai; the President.) [17TH AUGUST 1920.

ACTS ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

The SECRETARY reported that the undermentioned Acts which were passed at the meetings of the Council held on the 13th and the 14th July 1920 respectively, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the dates noted against each:—

The Madras Town-Planning Act, 1920	7th August 1920.
The Madras Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Act, 1920 ..	21st July 1920.

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

The SECRETARY reported the receipt of the following communications to the Council:—

(*a*) *Regarding the Madras Elementary Education Bill*, 1920.

(i) From the Missionary Educational Council of South India, dated the 5th July 1920.
(ii) From M.R.Ry. Rao Venkata Rao Garu, Landholder and Taluk Board Member, Pithapuram, dated the 8th July 1920.
(iii) From the Secretary, Ratepayers' Association, Ichchapuram, dated the 6th August 1920.

(*b*) *Regarding the Madras Local Boards Bill*, 1920.

(i) From M.R.Ry. Rao Venkata Rao Garu, Landholder and Taluk Board Member, Pithapuram, dated the 8th July 1920.
(ii) From the Secretary, Madras Landholders' Association, Madras, dated the 26th July 1920.
(iii) From the President of a public meeting of the zamindars and other landholders of Nuzvid, dated the 20th July 1920.
(iv) From the Secretary, National Home Rule League, Sivaganga, dated the 2nd August 1920.

(*c*) *Regarding the Bill to amend the Madras Court of Wards Act*, 1902, *and the Madras Impartible Estates Act*, 1904.

From the President, Madras Landholders' Association, Madras, dated the 10th July 1920.

A statement * of reappropriations of Rs. 50,000 and over sanctioned since the meeting of the Legislative Council held in July 1920 was also laid on the table.

ADDITION OF A MEMBER TO THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE LOCAL BOARDS BILL.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"Under rule 36 I beg to move that the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar be appointed additional member of the Select Committee on the Madras Local Boards Bill, 1920."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"I second it."

The motion was put to the vote and carried.

THE MADRAS RENT RESTRICTIONS BILL, 1920.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"Your Excellency, I must thank Your Excellency's Government for allowing me to make this motion in this Council. As this is a very important subject and as it has already raised a lot of controversy in the public platform and the press, I would request Your Excellency to allow me to read out my reasons for bringing forward this Bill. I hope that this will be my last request."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I understand that the custom in this Council on a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is for the Honourable Member to make a formal motion and not to explain his reasons in a speech. I simply want to be sure that we do not establish a precedent for the future. The Honourable Member may, therefore, place before the Council his general views on this occasion."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"Let me thank Your Excellency for giving me leave to introduce the Rent Restrictions Bill. I know fully well that this measure is a controversial one, but in the interests of a very large portion of the public this Bill has been attempted to be introduced by me. I would not detain this Council on this subject for a long time if the principle of the Bill is accepted by all. But it is well known that this Bill has aroused the wealthy classes in this city and has made the vested interests to array their forces against this measure. It is but necessary that I have got to deal with this subject at some length. More especially there is the necessity because we find public platform orators, who declaim their sympathy with the masses and leaders of dumb millions, ready to fight their battles

* Vide Appendix on page 1534 infra.

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and sacrifice everything for their welfare, join hand to kill this Bill by speeches on public platforms, articles in the dailies, and last but not the last of all, by deputation to Your Excellency. Being uncertain as to the attitude of Your Excellency's Government towards this Bill, it is out of sheer necessity that I am obliged to dwell at length on this subject.

"I shall deal with this measure under the three following heads: (a) the necessity for the Bill, (b) objections to this Bill and answers and (c) provisions of the Bill.

"Now I shall take the first heading. Owing to the recent war there has been a great increase in the cost of the necessities of life and admittedly there has been no increase of house-rents. My submission is that there has been an unjustifiable inordinate increase of rent. This speedy growth of rent was pressing hard on people of all classes was manifested in the shape of a resolution in the Madras Corporation at its meeting of the 12th January 1920. I believe I am right in saying that there was not one dissentient voice as to the factum of the enormous increase of rent and consequent congestion and over-crowding though there was difference of opinion as to the best method of solving the difficulty. Eventually that resolution was handed down as a legacy to the new Council under the present City Municipal Act. But alas, the new Council consisting of representatives chosen on a wider franchise very wisely, I mean very unwisely, came to the conclusion that no legislation is necessary for checking the increase of rent. Need I point out to Your Excellency that the landlords in the present Council of the premier Corporation, strengthened by theorists, shut their eyes to the sufferings of the tenants? Soon after Your Excellency nominated me to the Madras Corporation and I found the opposition of the vested interests towards any attempt to ameliorate the condition of the tenants, I gave notice of this Bill to Your Excellency's Government who sent it on to the Corporation for its opinion. After unnecessary delay and after every attempt made to prevent the figures showing increase of rents, the Committee appointed by the Corporation to consider this Bill passed the opinion which for the fair name of the Madras Corporation was rescinded and the Council accepted the principle of this Bill and the necessity for it.

"Every man should have a roof over his head is an accepted principle of every country whether civilized or not. Houses are not luxuries but form one of the necessaries of life just like food and clothing and it is the duty of the Government and every public body to see that no difficulty arises in this direction. Therefore where high rents are prevailing, they form the trouble which weighs most on the people. High rents are at the very root of the problem of the control of high prices. The increasing rent absorbs the major portion of the increase in the salaries or wages given to people in order to meet the high cost of living and where there is the tardy increase of salaries and wages the difficulty created by the ever-growing rent is simply enormous. I would very respectfully draw Your Excellency's attention to a very appropriate caricature of the position of the tenants in the pamphlet issued by the Madras Tenants Protection Association. It is but too true that the money that ought to be spent on milk and bread and purchase of clothing for children is now spent on house-rents. Moreover on account of the increase of rent, people have to crowd themselves into houses. Need I say your Excellency that such overcrowding must inevitably be followed by epidemics and deterioration of morals. Of recent years this city has had a land boom and house boom unheard of in its annals and the landed property has become the favourite mode of investment of moneys earned during this war and there has been a wild and reckless speculation in this line. Hence an abnormal position has come to pass. A man who has suddenly become rich beyond his dreams not knowing the best method of using his money pays an exorbitant price for a house which is not intrinsically worth the amount paid for it.

"Having paid this large amount he expects a return for the money invested by him and this he can do only by raising the rents and so he does. As soon as the rent is increased, an artificial value is given to that house and another purchaser calculates the price on the rent thus forced out of the house and in his turn increases the rent to repay himself for the higher price he paid. If this is not speculation, a wild and reckless speculation, then one does not understand what is meant by speculation. The housing accommodation in Madras is not able to cope with the demand and landlords are in a position to abuse their legitimate rights and to extort exorbitant rents from the tenants and this the landlords in this city with rare exceptions have fully availed themselves of. The supply of the houses to meet the demand cannot be done immediately. The pious millenium of building more houses is not a thing which can be at once attained by any amount of the political economist's waving of his magician's wand or by platform declamations or by pamphlets setting forth economic theories or pious abhorrence of interference with freedom of contract. Calling names such as Bolshevism cannot mend matters immediately. Hence it must be apparent to every right-minded person that a temporary relief ought to be given until a permanent measure is introduced to solve this difficulty. No man unless he is blinded by selfish interest to make the most for himself of a bad situation will deny that it is necessary temporarily to protect the general public against the rapacity of a limited section and thus to tide over the period necessary to bring housing accommodation equal to the demand.

"I have already told Your Excellency of the Committee appointed by the Madras Corporation when this Bill was referred to it for opinion. In spite of great odds, in spite of obstacles thrown in the way of that Committee both by the vested interests in and out of the Corporation, it has been able to secure certain statistics as to the increase of rents and one will see that the percentage of increase in Madras is much higher than in Bombay and Calcutta when measures of similar nature were introduced in those provinces. I may be permitted to cite some cases which have come under the notice of the Committee. In some cases rents have been increased by 300

per cent and above. In another case the rent was increased by 120 per cent in 1918 and 1919 and afterwards by 55 per cent, thus making a total increase of 175 over the original rent. In some cases rents have been increased by 100 per cent and in very many cases the increase has been between 100 and 200 per cent. That there has been a large increase in rents is admitted even by the protegonists of the landlords.

"Thus it is clear that the increase is very large. But it is contended that though the increase is large yet it has not reached such an acute stage as to necessitate the interference of the legislature. According to these theorists it is only when the stage of economical rent is passed that the legislature should interfere. Economic rent is exceeded only when the rents are so high that people find it difficult to pay them.

"My Lord, to say this smells very much of callousness to the suffering of others prompted by utter selfishness. I do not know whether Your Excellency's Government is going to tolerate this state of affairs to come to pass. I may assure, Your Excellency, that unless something is done as a temporary relief this disastrous state of affairs mentioned above and which is styled as passing beyond the economic rent, will surely come to pass. Then it will be too late for anybody to find measures of relief. Any attempt in that direction at that time will only create a lot of heart-burning without any benefit to anybody.

"Thus, if I have satisfied Your Excellency and this Council, then we have to find out ways and means to check this distress. As I have already said, building more houses is the best remedy, but it is too slow a remedy. The fever has risen very high and it is best to reduce the temperature by an application of the ice bag because waiting for mixtures that do not exist will be hopeless and the patient will be past all redemption. It is not only in England and India that this urgent temporary remedy has been resorted to. We find the same remedies applied in Australia and the United States. The remedy has been found to work well in Bombay and Calcutta and there is not much complaint in England except the landlords trying to find loopholes to circumvent the Act which has been attempted by the legislature to be prevented. So if we are convinced as to the necessity then it is better to follow tried methods which have worked well than to find out new ways and means about the success of which we do not know anything. Nowhere have the opposers of the Bill stated that this remedy has not succeeded as a temporary palliative. Hence it is that I have adopted this form of temporary remedy.

"Now I come to my second portion, namely, objections to this measure and answers to them. The principal objections are—

(1) Rate of interest.
(2) Economic rent not reached.
(3) Plinth area objection.

(1) *Rate of interest objection.*

"According to this objection, before the war, Government was able to raise loans at 3½ per cent and therefore the landlords were entitled to only 4 per cent from their house properties. But, as now the Government is able to raise loans only at 5 per cent, the landlords also should be allowed to raise their rents of their old houses. The fallacy of this objection is obvious. I do not believe that it will be denied that landed securities are the best and safest. The Government was able to raise loans at 3½ per cent and the landlords purchased lands and houses at a cheap rate. While now the 3½ per cent Government promissory notes have gone down in value by half the face value thereof, the value of lands and houses have increased very considerably. Lands which were selling at Rs. 200 a ground are now selling at Rs. 2,500 or Rs. 3,000 a ground. In certain localities a ground sells even at Rs. 10,000 a ground. Therefore the landlord does not lose anything, but, on the other hand, gains much more than he has originally invested, whereas the man who invested his money in the 3½ per cent Government promissory notes has lost very nearly half his capital. Hence, if this unearned increment is calculated along with the rent received by him the interest on the amount actually invested is not 3 per cent or even 6 per cent but much more than 12 per cent. Again it is an accepted principle that where the security is safer the interest is lower. Interest on pledges of jewels and immovable properties is much lower than that on ordinary promissory notes. As the Government promissory notes have not the same attraction now as before, the Government is obliged to raise its percentage of interest, and hence the value of lands and houses has arisen. So it is no reason to say that house-rents should increase in proportion to the increase in the interest of Government promissory notes. Further, to say that on account of the high rate of interest on Government loans, house-building is not going on is contradicted by the fact that persons are purchasing houses and lands at many times more than their intrinsic value. Therefore, I submit to Your Excellency that the argument based on the rate of interest is entirely fallacious and, if Your Excellency would allow me to say so, fantastically absurd.

"Again in the pamphlet issued by the Madras Landlords' Association it is admitted that the rents, after deducting municipal and ordinary repair charges, yield slightly higher than 3½ to 3¾ per cent, which the Government expects from its buildings let to its officers. One only wishes that the principle observed by the Government in leasing its buildings to its subordinates is acted upon by the landlords. If it is admitted to be unreasonable to expect a man to pay more than 10 per cent of his salary for rent, then if the landlords would only accept that principle, they will simply be praised as a most generous lot instead of being called rack-renters and oppressors of the poor as they are now called.

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(2) *Economic rent not reached.*

"This argument is based on the theory that as the prices of other things have increased considerably the landlords are entitled to increase their rents also and that till the increase exceeds the increase in the prices of other articles nobody ought to interfere with the landlords' right of increase and all the same by the ugly name of 'profiteering.' It is again alleged that persons whose income either solely or partly depends on the rents should be allowed to increase the rent in order to keep pace with the increase in the prices of other articles.

"The increase in prices is not only for the landlord but also for the tenant. The above argument is oblivious to this important fact. Whereas the landlord gets admittedly slightly above 3½ to 5½ per cent not on the money invested by him but on the present prevailing rates, and whereas the landlord gets more than 7 per cent on the sums actually invested by him, according to his own calculation and in addition gets his capital increased by at least four or five times than his original it is simply atrocious to say that he must be allowed to increase his present income at his sweet will and pleasure. It is argued that one rupee of pre-war days is worth only half a rupee now and therefore if his house is now worth Rs. 20,000, though he actually invested only Rs. 4,000, the present price must be taken only to be equivalent to Rs 10,000.- Will any landlord be satisfied if on his own argument A tenant who pays him a rent of say Rs 100 a month gives him every month a Government bond of the face value of Rs. 100 because to him it means his full rupee value.

"This argument that economic rent has not been reached is entirely fallacious. The fallacy consists in overlooking the unearned increment. To give an example suppose a house fetches a rental of Rs. 30 a month. The money invested on the house is Rs. 3,000 some years back. So the house yields an interest of 12 per cent per annum. The same house is now worth at least Rs. 9,000. The excess of Rs. 6,000 is not due to any labour and expenditure on the part of the landlord. If we can reduce this unearned increment of Rs. 6,000 into the form of interest, say in the course of twenty years, then we arrive at 10 per cent per annum. So on the whole, the landlord gets 22 per cent on the amount invested by him. May I ask Your Excellency whether our friends the landlords would now at least say that 22 per cent on landed security is an abnormal rent and exceeds the economic rent by 16 per cent, the economic rent being admittedly fixed at the prevailing rate allowed for Government promissory notes? Yet another argument is advanced based on the purchase of wet lands. A wet land which is now twice in value yields only the same amount of produce but the price of the yield is twice the old price. Therefore, it is wrong to argue that the produce should be sold at the old rate to calculate return only on the old prices. So it is argued it is wrong to expect the landlords to get rent only at the old prices of the houses and not on the enhanced values. The analogy is simply misleading. A wet land by the mere fact of being purchased for a large amount would not produce even the original yield. Every year the ryot has to spend money for seeds and cultivation expenses. In addition to these he adds his own labour. The seeds are selling at a higher rate, cultivation expenses are larger and we may take that the labour is valued at the same original rate. In order to cover the larger amount of annual expenditure, the ryot has to sell his produce at a higher rate. So the higher value of the produce does not depend on the increased value of the land but on the increase spent in cultivation. On the other hand a man who invests money in houses has nothing to spend on houses annually anything equivalent to what a ryot spends on his land. The increased value of the house is not due to any effort on his part but to causes to which he has not contributed anything. To compare investment in houses with that of lands is palpably misleading. When the Government is willing to give 6 per cent on its loans, it must be taken for granted that the Government fixed that rate only after the inquiry and that rate may fairly be taken to be the economic rent. But as I have shown above if the landlords realize on the amount invested by them 16 per cent over and above the prevailing Government rate of interest, then it is only monopoly or scarcity rent. The Government are not giving interest on any fictitious capital, but only on the capital actually invested. Observing that standard we find—and I am sure it will not be denied—that the rates of rents now prevailing have long ago passed the stage of economic rent and have travelled far into the regions of monopoly or oppressive rent.

"(3) Closely connected with the above objection is what I have termed the *plinth area objection*.

"This objection consists in measuring sites of old houses and trying to calculate what it would cost to build the same house at the present market rate of materials and labour. Calculating at this rate certain figures are arrived at and the present rent is only 5 to 6 per cent. As I have already stated above, it leaves entirely out of account the money that has been actually invested on the house and the depreciation thereof. People who advance this argument either wilfully or otherwise fail to note that for buildings at the present rates a maximum rate exceeding all their expectations has been fixed. All the arguments that I have mentioned in refuting the economic rent theory are equally applicable here. This argument also overlooks the fact that there must be depreciation in the old houses and it is absurd to claim for them the same rent or return as from new buildings. To put an homely example before this Council, this argument is equivalent to demanding the same price for an old rotten fruit as for a fresh one. In all the cases of increases of rent I have mentioned before this Council the rent had not been increased on account of any improvements or additions to the houses. I do not believe I need labour this point very much because if we are going to live upon theories only then it may appear to be plausible but, in our work a day theories never remove all the difficulties or any of them.

"I have dealt with the principal objections but it is good to deal with all objections good, bad and indifferent. It is very seriously urged that this Bill destroys the sanctity of private rights by interfering with the freedom of contracts. Granting that the supply of houses is unequal to the demand a tenant has to submit himself to all the demands of the landlord however exorbitant they may be.

"A tenant paying a certain rent is asked to quit the house unless a larger rent is paid. Finding himself unable to find any other house or finding that a change will be detrimental to his business or on account of various reasons he submits himself to the extortion of the landlord Now where does the freedom of contract come in pray? Any man with an elementary notion of law will at once say that the contract is vitiated by undue influence. Then is it not the duty of the legislature to step in and prevent such undue influence and concern? Even granting for arguments sake that there is an interference with the freedom of contract, is not this Bill justified by the good for the many? May I know on what principle the Usuries Loans Act was passed? If a man is willing to pay an exorbitant rate of interest and another to receive it why should the Government step in to prevent such transactions? Again a man is entitled to get as much labour from his coolies as he wants. Why should the Government step in and pass the Factory Act? Very many instances of legislature stepping in to prevent the capacity of a limited section from imposing their will on the general public can be cited. The main principle involved in all these matters is that where there is suffering by a large body of people it is but essential and proper that steps should be taken to remove the distress and to talk of theories of economic rents, of plinth areas and of thousand and one political economic theories is simply farcical. Then there are some learned gentlemen who say that the Bill will not work any good to the tenants because it can be circumvented. It is good that a due warning has been given in this direction and if I am fortunate enough to have the approval of this Council for this Bill, then steps will be taken to prevent any such abuse."

"And yet there is another class of persons who say that this Bill if passed into law will put a stop to private enterprise in house-building. This objection amounts to cutting one's nose to spite his face A mere cursory perusal of the Bill will clearly show that private enterprise will not suffer but on the other hand every encouragement is given for its promotion. If, in spite of this, private enterprise is not forthcoming, then the future legislature after the period of five years mentioned in this Bill will be wise enough to make this a permanent measure

"There are others who say that this Bill will create endless litigation. Fighting a pernicious system involves some trouble and I only hope that there will be no necessity for any litigation, but if it is to come then by all means we shall have it. Similar acts in the other Presidencies have not resulted in endless litigation and the fear of these miscarries is only imaginary.

"There is another set of persons who say that the conditions in Madras are not the same as those in Bombay and Calcutta to justify the introduction of any Rent Bill. In Calcutta a ground sells between Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 87,000 and the rent as a single room was in one case increased from Rs. 100 to Rs. 175. In Madras the highest price for a ground is only Rs. 4,000 and the premises fetching a rental of Rs. 85 and Rs. 175 are occupied only by High Court vakils. This argument for the moment forgets that there is an ordinary rent and that ordinary rent differs in each place according to the population, their earning capacity and the available accommodation. In Calcutta from the ordinary rent Rs. 18 and Rs. 100 there has been an increase to Rs. 30 and to Rs. 175 thus showing an increase of nearly 100 per cent and 75 per cent. Whereas in Madras the ordinary rental is Rs 10 and Rs. 30 and if they are increased to Rs. 30 and Rs. 75 then the percentage of increase is 200 per cent and 100 per cent I have already shown that there are increases of even beyond 300 per cent. While the percentage of increase is the same and in some cases more than in Calcutta, then may I know where the dissimilarity of conditions do come in? To argue otherwise simply exhibits a trait of mind which wants to shut itself against all practical things.

"One other dissimilarity between Calcutta and Bombay on one side and Madras on the other side is that Madras being a city of distances has got enough room for expansion, whereas as the two other cities this is essentially wanting. Mere scope for expension alone would not produce more houses and if as admitted by the landlords the flotation of the recent Government loans had caused a check in the private enterprise of house expansion it is all the more necessary that till this stringent period is passed there should be temporary legislation to prevent people being crushed by a coterie of men bent upon a savage grim conspiracy of plunder. If, as I have already stated, it is possible to build houses at a mere word, then I would be the first to say that this Bill is unnecessary. Unfortunately in this prosic world it takes a number of houses and till then it would be cruel injustice to leave the tenants to the tender mercies of the landlords who have brought this measure to check them on account of their unbridled avarice.

"This naturally leads me to what I term the Town-Planning Act objection. The Town-Planning Act is said to give power to the Government to purchase houses in connexion with town-planning schemes and if the Rent Bill is passed then the old houses would be very much depreciated in value and would have to be purchased at much below the present prices and therefore it would lead to confiscation of property which no Government ought to tolerate. I am afraid that this argument is based on a wrong reading of the Act. This Act is so fresh in our memory that it does not need from me to say that the Town-Planning Act if it enables the acquisition of old insanitary houses a corresponding injunction is laid therein for the substitution of the houses so removed and that otherwise the Town-Planning Act does not embrace within its purview any housing schemes.

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"I believe, Your Excellency, that I have dealt with all the objections to this Bill and I hope that I have satisfied this Council that I am in the right. I do not know whether I can do better than by quoting the words of the Hon'ble the Maharaj Adi Raj of Burdwan when he introduced the Calcutta Rent Bill and by those very same words I appeal to my non-official friends, I appeal to Your Excellency and to your Government not to throw any obstacles in the way of this Bill but to arrive at a working medium which would not injure either the landlord or the tenant.

"When he introduced the Calcutta Rent Bill, the Maharaja of Burdwan said:—

'I should like the landlords of Calcutta and even those outside it to bear in mind that we are living at a time of worldwide unrest. One has only got to see around to discover to oneself the mighty war of supply versus demand, capital versus labour that is raging everywhere. It would therefore be to the real interest of landlords to consider very carefully their attitude towards this Bill. On them would lie a grave responsibility than on Government if the Bill by any chance got wrecked. If, however, they are guided by a spirit of reasonableness then it is a golden opportunity for them to show that they are not altogether selfish, that their motto is "to live and let live" and that the gentlemen who represent landlords' interests in this Council really mean to assist Government in pushing through a measure which cannot any longer be delayed. Let it be a fair shaw for all, and let it not be, as it unfortunately in some instances has become, due to the grasping nature of a particular coterie of men, a savage grim conspiracy of plunder'.

"Your Excellency, I do not want to import into this debate political and party considerations but I would only say that as every political party proclaims in loud stentorian voice their sympathy with the suffering masses I demand of them to translate this sympathy into action and prevent a disaster falling on the country.

"In this connexion I must also say that this Bill ought to have been introduced by the Government. Instead of that I am sorry to see their vacillating attitude."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Does the Honourable Member know the Government's attitude?"

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMANATHA PILLAI:—"As regards the attitude of Government, nothing is known but there are rumours that the attitude of Government is not in direct opposition to the Bill but only a neutral one. If I am wrong, Your Excellency, I would like to be corrected. I only wish, Your Excellency, that the Government would take up a definite attitude for or against the Bill.

"Before I go to the third part of the Bill, I will refer, Your Excellency, to certain actual figures of the increased rate, also the houses whom they are increased. All these houses, I am sure, are residential quarters and I do not include in this list any place where business is carried on. I say also, Your Excellency, that the original rent relates to the rent in 1916-10 and the increase is from 1916-17 to the present day.

"No. 42, Stratton Muthiah Mudali Street—

Original rent—Rs. 18, increased to Rs. 30; then to Rs. 50—present rent (i.e., since 17th March 1920) Rs. 62.

"No. 36, Stratton Muthiah Mudali Street—

Originally raised from Rs. 15 to Rs. 18 in 1913. In 1917-18, raised to Rs. 40 because it was let out for that sum. The owner is now in occupation.

"No. 33, Stratton Muthiah Mudali Street—

Raised from Rs. 20 to Rs. 44 in 1918-19.

Present rent Rs. 55.

Three tenants in occupation.

"Nos. 9 and 10, Reddiraman Street—

Original rent Rs. 20, then increased in 1917-18 to Rs. 35—Present rent Rs. 60 per mensem.

"No. 8, Reddiraman Street—

Rent increased from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 per mensem. In 1913-14, rental value Rs. 20.

"No. 32, Reddiraman Street—

Mr. Ariyn, High Court Vakil, occupies. Rs. 65 per mensem from August 1919. Previous to that it was Rs. 45. In 1917 it was Rs. 25.

Two sub-tenants pay Rs. 12 for two rooms. Owner suggests the agreement should state less rent.

"No. 59, Stratton Muthiah Mudali Street—

In 1913-14 rent Rs. 24.

Then raised to Rs. 56 with Rs. 100 advance.

At present the rent Rs. 75.

"Now, my Lord, I come to the last portion of my speech and that is as regards the provisions of the Bill. This is intended to apply to buildings and lands let and used for residential purposes in the City of Madras in the first instance and in other urban areas, if the Governor in Council so decide. The reason why the Bill is intended to affect lands let and used for residential purposes is because we see that persons, mostly of the depressed classes who have been living on lands on which they have built their own superstructures, paying a monthly or annual rent for generations have now been asked to leave their places. This Bill is only to apply to buildings used for residential purpose and not for any other purpose. In this manner this Bill is different either from the Calcutta Act or from the Bombay Act. This Bill is intended to last for a period of three years in the first instance and if Your Excellency in

Council so desire for another maximum period of two years and more. Thus the Bill would only exist for a period of five years and no executive power can enlarge the life of the Bill. In spite of this assurance it is said by the opposers of the Bill that this measure would become a permanent one if it is once allowed to become law. One does not see any force in this argument, because this Bill expressly says that it is intended to last only for five years and if after the period of five years is over any Bill of the sort is necessary or, and I hope it will not be, because by that time we all of us expect that more houses would come into existence and the supply would be able to meet with the demand, I submit, Your Excellency, that if there is any necessity at all after this period of five years, it would be only the new council, which is the people's council, consisting entirely of people's representatives, that will have to bring in such a measure and if in this council there is to be this opposition and if there is to be doubt as to Your Government attitude, then we may take it for granted that in the new council after a period of five years where vested interests and rich people would form a predominant majority a Bill of this sort would be allowed to pass, only if any such distress occurs again. According to this Bill the standard rent is fixed to be that which prevailed on the 1st of January 1917 plus 10 per cent upon that rate. As I have already increased enormously and what one would call a monopoly of oppressive rent has come into existence, and if at all any relief is to be given it is only essential that we must go back to a stage when the rents became rather very oppressive. In order not to deprive the landlords of a large portion of their gains by this abnormal increase of rent, it has been proposed to give 10 per cent in addition to the rent which prevailed in 1917. I know that there are other methods suggested for the fixing of the standard rent, but if such methods are adopted the only thing that would result would be that the landlord and the tenant would have to go to court often for fixing the standing rent and as it is thought by everybody that it would be desirable that the landlord and the tenant should not go to the court about this matter it has been proposed to seek a definite standard by which to fix the rent. Moreover, as in the English Act and as in one or the other Indian Acts the period when the rents have become abnormal have been pitched upon to fix the standard rent. I have adopted in this Bill also a method which has been followed in the other Bills. If the house was not let on the first day of January 1917 it is proposed that the rent which the landlord first gets after that period will be the standard rent. No. 10 per cent is given to this, because one could very well be sure that the rent which came into existence for the first time in January 1917 would by itself be an exorbitant rent. The next point in this Bill is that of the landlord after the first day of January 1917 incurred any expenditure on the improvement or on the structural alterations of any premises, he is entitled to get a maximum of 10 per cent upon the amount so actually invested. It is better to give 10 per cent on the amount actually invested than to allow 5 or 6 per cent on the present-day prices which are only imaginary.

"It is more or less intended to give an impetus to private persons for the building of new houses so that this Bill could be taken out from the Statute Book as early as possible. The next point in this Bill is that the landlord would be entitled to raise his rent in proportion to the increase of any municipal rate or cess. It is a well-known fact that, in the present days if the municipality increased its taxes by Rs. 12 a year, the landlord is good enough to increase the tax by Re. 1 a month. It is such an abuse of the power of the landlord that I want to prevent if possible. If there is any increase of assessment, it is but true that the landlord should not bear that portion of the increase but is just and proper that the tenant should bear the same. But it is never proper that by the increase of the municipal assessment the landlord should be a gainer at the expense of the already suffering. The reason for this thing is clear in the face of it and I do not believe it is necessary for me to dilate upon this subject at any length. The next point is that no landlord should be entitled to receive more than one month's interest as a premium, because we find in many cases that landlords do receive at least a year's rent and even sometimes more as premium and they do keep the money without paying any interest at all to the tenant. It clearly shows that the landlords are in a position to put their own rates upon houses. The usual custom in the Madras City is to receive only one month's advance of rent, which has to be adjusted when the tenant leaves the house but to demand anything more than that is not right. The most important point in this Bill is that so long as the tenant pays his rent regularly the landlord shall not eject him from the premises unless the tenant commits any waste or causes any damage to the house or has been guilty of conduct, which has been a nuisance or annoyance to the adjoining or neighbouring occupiers, or where the premises are reasonably and bona fide required by the landlord, either for the erection or improvement of the buildings, or for his own occupation or for the occupation of any person for whose benefit the premises are held. This is the most important provision in the Bill. It is an admitted fact that people do purchase or build houses as a sort of investment and no more. That being the principle there is no reason why people, who have purchased houses as investment, should object to a particular tenant remaining in the house when they have allowed him to be their tenant for a number of years, if the tenant regularly pays the rent and keeps the house in a good state of repair. If this clause is removed from the Bill, then I can only submit that this Bill as a whole can go out from discussion. The objectors of this clause have surely got something inside their selves. It is only to circumvent the provisions of the Bill and the good that it is intended to do for those tenants that people object to this clause against ejectment. Suppose this clause against ejectment is not to be found in the Bill, then the landlord has simply to give notice of ejectment to the tenant, though he has been regularly paying and force upon him an enhanced rent or bring no new tenant who would pay a larger rent. It is only to prevent all this mischief that I intend to put in this clause in this Bill and power is given to the landlords to eject the tenant

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under certain conditions. I have also further provided in the Bill that even in the absence of any of these clauses the landlord can eject the tenant, provided he could satisfy the court that he got satisfactory cause to do so. Wherever there is a dispute between the landlord and the tenant in respect of anything which arises in the working of the Bill, I have made the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, and in other areas the lowest grade Civil Court exercising the original civil jurisdiction to be the final authority upon all these matters. It is but essential that neither the landlord nor the tenant should be allowed to carry on the litigation up to the highest court of appeal if possible.

"The landlord can afford to do that but unfortunately the large number of tenants are not able to indulge themselves in the luxury of litigation, and in the interests of both the landlord and the tenant litigation should be avoided as much as possible, and it is right and proper that these people are restricted only to one court and to no more.

"My Lord, I have done with this Bill and I thank you very much for the kindness with which you have patiently listened to this speech of mine. I am sorry I have had to take up much of the time of this Council, but as the matter is very important and as it has aroused the vested interest into opposition against this Bill, I had to take such a long time in explaining the necessity for this measure, and the provisions thereof. I would only read to this Council what Your Excellency, as the Governor of Bombay when the Bombay Rent Bill was introduced in the Council, told the landlords there: 'Now I should like to say that I have listened with the deepest interest to the debate to-day, for it has taken my mind back a good many years to the time when I was sitting in the House of Commons on the liberal side of the House, with the present Prime Minister bringing in legislation which was very restrictive—that is the least that I would call it—as regards the landlord interests. I have listened to the same arguments trotted out in the debate to-day that I used to hear from the opposite benches in the House of Commons. My honourable friend Sir Dinshaw Petit has told us that this is the thin end of the wedge. My honourable friend Mr. Munmohondass Ramji was very much alarmed that this would be a permanent measure. Let me console both these honourable members; I have seen in England measures passed which, according to some, were going to destroy the landlord interests altogether,—measures much more stringent than anything contemplated here,—but the landlords still exist and I think that they will continue to exist for a long time to come'. I do not think there need be any great fear in connexion with the Bill which is before us. And I earnestly entreat Your Excellency to appeal to those landlords in this Council and those outside the Council, that in spite of all Bills their interests also would be safely guarded and that they are a good set of people who cannot be done away with, and it is to their interests and also to the interests of the tenant that profiteering should be put down."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. RAJA:—"Your Excellency, I have much pleasure in seconding my friend the Hon'ble Mr. T. Arumainatha Pillai's Bill for restricting the rent in this Presidency in general and in the City of Madras in particular. It is essentially a poor man's Bill and therefore, on behalf of the community I represent, I welcome this Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. THONGER:—"Your Excellency, in taking a very early opportunity of expressing my opinion upon this Bill, I do not wish my position to be construed into that of the leader of the opposition, though I feel constrained to oppose it as I consider it unsound from very many points of view. There is one aspect of the case which the mover of this Bill appears to have entirely overlooked, and that is that there are two classes of poor people—(1) the tenants, and (2) the landlords. In my remarks I leave out of account altogether the rich landlord or the profiteering landlord. There are rich men and profiteers in every walk of life, and I have no doubt that they have been found amongst the owners of property, but because a few have erred in this direction it is not just to condemn the whole class, and I am perfectly convinced that the vast majority of the landlords have not been guilty of excessive profiteering. Landlords in Madras are not numbered by hundreds or thousands but I am told by tens of thousands, and the inference is that the vast majority are owners of individual and small properties. These owners include a large number of retired Government servants who have invested their savings and live upon the rents of their houses. They include also a number of women and a number of widows who are absolutely dependent upon their rents. Rents undoubtedly have increased throughout the town. As a matter of fact, they had to go up, but there is no evidence before this Council that they have gone up out of proportion to economic conditions. A few weeks ago the Government recognized that expenses had gone up by 75 per cent by increasing the minimum salaries of Government servants to that extent, viz., from a minimum of Rs. 20 to a minimum of Rs. 35 in the Madras City. This Bill, however, does not recognize any such increase in the cost of living, for it proposes to limit the landlord to 10 per cent only to what is referred to as the standard rent. This you will readily see is starvation as compared with the increases sanctioned by Government itself. Even in London where inquiries have not been altogether favourable to landlords and high rents the English Rent Law which came into effect in July sanctioned landlords an immediate increase of 30 per cent on the standard rent with a guaranteed further 10 per cent in twelve months' time.

"If this Bill is passed into law, there are many things that would be affected. For one thing it would be only reasonable that the Salaries Committee should again sit to reconsider their recommendations, for they understood when recommending a 75 per cent increase that that figure covered any average increase in rent up to the date of the report. Further if this Bill is carried into effect the Corporation would inevitably have to reconsider all their increased assessments, for they were one of the earliest in Madras to recognize that land and house values have increased. I will not refer at length to the economic point of the stoppage of house buildings

which would inevitably result from restrictions of rent, and this at a time when the extension of house property is regarded by many as the only way to stop rising rents. Houses however cannot be built now for less than about 300 per cent more than before the war. I am not opposing this Bill merely on the economic grounds mentioned above nor on the point of view of any detail of the Bill which can be corrected if it gets so far as a Select Committee. I oppose it from the point of view that it is a makeshift arrangement, and that I am convinced that it would leave the condition of affairs in Madras infinitely worse in three or four years' time than they are at present. My main ground however for opposing the Bill is that I consider it absolutely wrong in principle. It strikes at the 'effect' of economic ills and not at the 'cause' or perhaps I might say not at the 'reason' why the poor are unable to stand up against present-day economic conditions. In one of his speeches the Hon'ble Mr. Arunmainatha Pillai complained that none of the opposers had come forward with any constructive proposals, the principal suggestion being that the tenant should go to his employer for more money. I might retaliate upon Mr. Arunmainatha Pillai and say that he never brought forward any constructive proposal beyond the suggestion that the tenants by this Bill should endeavour to rob the landlord. On the other hand I propose to give to the Council a constructive suggestion which would at any rate solve the economic position for a very large section of the public, and in doing so I must refer to what I am now regarding as my pet subject, viz., education. Before putting forward the remedy I will quote an illustration of what took place in Mount Road only a few days ago. One of the Managing Directors of a large concern was going round his workshops, when he observed an old workshop coolie engaged in his usual occupation—a man who before the war could command a salary of Rs. 8 or Rs 9 but now he is probably being paid about Rs. 15. He told him 'Now, my man, you have two growing sons, why don't you bring them here. They are old enough to work and I will give them work to do'. The coolie replied 'No, Sir, my boys are not going to work. They are going to become vakils'. Now, Your Excellency, that is the root of the whole trouble so far as a very large section of the general public is concerned. How can a man like that coolie earning Rs 15 a month surmount the present-day economic troubles and at the same time educate his boys for the Bar? The thing is a practical impossibility. On the other hand what would be the position of that family if those boys had been content with an elementary education coupled with an industrial education? It would have meant that instead of the family finances being confined to the father's Rs. 15, that the money coming in would at least have been double or possibly three times the amount, and however distressing the rises in economic prices were, that family could have regarded them with equanimity, and as I have said that is an illustration of the position of thousands of these poor families at the present day. Boys, who a few years ago from their early age either helped their fathers in their work or undertook other occupations of similar kind, bringing in money in support of the family exchequer now brought in nothing, but on the other hand were an intolerable burden to poor families during the process of their elementary and higher education. My constructive suggestion in connexion with such people is that Government should revise what is really a wrong-headed educational system which permits of men of that class considering it necessary or desirable that their sons should pass on to higher education. I would suggest that the Government should revise the whole system, that they should enact a rule that boys belonging to the poor classes to which I have referred should be prohibited from obtaining anything more than an elementary education combined with an industrial education, and that they would therefore be available from a comparatively early age to earn their living. At present we see them stewing over their books for examinations which everybody knows they cannot possibly pass. Their youth has been wasted and their families suffering. The Council may laugh at my suggestion, but I am not striking at any one in particular. I am not going to rob the landlord nor am I striking at the tenant. I am endeavouring to strike at the root of the whole trouble so far as certain sections of the public are concerned. There is ample employment for youths of the class mentioned. We want mechanics, tinkers, carpenters, craftsmen and skilled labour of every description. Manufacturing firms are crying out for this labour, and there are ample opportunities for earning satisfactory livings. An acceptance of my suggestion would also have this effect that it would clear the atmosphere in regard to the over-crowded state of the educated professions. It is reported that amongst vakils for instance there is such a competition for work that a small case will be taken up for 8 annas. I may have spoken rather forcibly upon this matter, but I recognize the difficulties of the present-day economic conditions, and do not think it is fair that any one class should be attacked for the benefit of another. The outlook of the poor has changed, and it is because of that change that so many of them are now unable to meet their expenses. So far as higher education is concerned I would reserve it for those who have the means to pay for it, and in addition thereto I would admit other boys by selection from poorer families who have shown brilliancy in their elementary studies. The trouble at present is that the poor man cannot afford to pay for the education of his sons, and therefore cries out for rent restriction so that he may have to pay his landlord less and devote the money to the education of his sons."

The Hon'ble Mr. B V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"I should like to intervene at this moment. There is a great deal in what Your Excellency has promised at the outset. As a rule when leave is asked for by Honourable Members to introduce a Bill, it is usual to grant such leave. This courtesy may be extended to the Hon'ble Mr. T. Arunmainatha Pillai. I would very much prefer to have the discussion of the principles embodied in the Bill postponed to the actual introduction. At this stage I shall content myself with making one remark, namely, that this Bill may be considered to consist of two portions, one so far as it relates to the Presidency town and the

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other so far as it relates to mufassals. As regards mufassals, I have not come across any demand for such legislation, so far as my individual constituency is concerned. The mover employed the words 'primarily in regard to Madras City'. I think the Bill may confine itself to that. It is a very unfortunate principle to resort to notifications for extending legislation to various areas. I do not wish to take more time; I only wish to point out that this Bill may be restricted to Madras City, because there has been a definite demand and I have had a dim perception of the controversy about the justification for the demand. I think all of us may be charitable and may give an opportunity for evidence to come forth. I should very much like a committee of this House with co-optation, if necessary, to sit and sift evidence and to find out whether really there is a legitimate demand for legislation of this sort. This is chiefly a question of evidence, and if you give leave merely for introduction it would not commit you to the principles of the Bill. I would like, if possible, to postpone the discussion on this matter till the actual introduction. I would therefore ask Honourable Members to give the mover the usual courtesy of leave and to reserve the opposition to the next stage."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. NAMBERUMAL CHETTI:—Your Excellency, I beg to support Mr Narasimha Ayyar's suggestion and, in doing so, I wish to point out to this House what is happening in Bangalore. There was a similar cry and there was so much uproar about exorbitant rent. "The reply to the notice issued by the President to the Commissioners on the subject amounted to a plea of no means of ascertaining the details of hard cases and there was not a single figure to back their memorial to the Resident". If steps were taken here to enquire and see if there is any real hardship, I think it would be better. I have got certain notes which, I hope, Your Excellency will permit me to read. It may not take more than four or five minutes.

"The mover has not placed any statistics to show that the rise has been general. Recourse to legislation should be had, if at least half or two-thirds of the house-owners have been exacting. Stray instances, as quoted by the mover, should not be taken as an index of the whole situation. Even if that were accepted, the increase is not sufficiently high, as to enable the landowners not only to meet their physical needs but also to pay double and treble for the maintenance of their properties, a parah of lime and sand is twice as much as before and the labour is almost twice as in pre-war days.

"In the *Mail* of the 14th current under initials P. C. C, is a correspondence giving an instance of a harsh case, viz., of a house fetching Rs 20 to what it fetched in 1906, Rs. 7, i.e., fourteen years ago, adding at least one per cent a year, the house-owner is justified in asking Rs. 20 now; apart from the present value of the house the correspondent however forgets that out of Rs. 20 he has to set aside 16¼ per cent to the Corporation and 10 per cent for general, repairs, in all 26¼ per cent, and a small sum for quit-rent and loss by vacancies leaving only Rs. 14 nett. Thus he gets double the rent to what he was getting fourteen years ago when the purchasing power of the rupee was more than double.

"Again a correspondent in the *Mail* of the 13th says, his ground-rent has been quadrupled; and when he asked the Collector about it, the Collector informed him that he should raise the rent. If Government are increasing ground-rents owing to increased value of the land, is it right and fair to encourage a measure by which rent is to be restricted when they themselves are increasing their revenue? It therefore rests with the authorities to enquire if the above facts are true and then the measure taken again for consideration. The general feeling seems to be against the house-owner whether he is good, bad or indifferent. The rise in rent is not entirely due to his own seeking, there being shortage of accommodation first owing to increase in population, second to outsiders settling in the city in large numbers, and thirdly to the development of trade, every house in principal thoroughfares is becoming a trading centre, the front portion converted into a shop and the accommodation for residential purposes reduced.

"The result is that tenants are overcrowding. There are cases of middlemen securing the houses on a long lease and subletting them to their own advantage. Even in cases where this does not happen the landlord takes advantage of two or three bidders and makes his own choice and secures the highest bid. In these cases I do not think it is right and fair to blame the house-owner, as the rise is beyond his control. I do not thereby want the Council to understand there are not cases of undue pressure, but these I submit are mere exceptions and legislature when trying to relieve the tenants from the ravages of such landlords indirectly brings on hardship to fair and reasonable house-owners and cause the property value to fall down, a sure result when the tenant has the upper hand of the landlord. In order to ascertain the actual state of affairs I have asked the Corporation to furnish me with statements of rents of a few houses in each division as obtaining in 1915 compared with 1920. I am sorry to say the Revenue Officer declined to give the figures though I have promised to pay the charges. I have therefore advertised for the preparation of statements of 100 houses in each division to show the exact position. It will then be possible for the Council to decide whether the measure may be taken into consideration. It has been urged that Bombay has adopted the Rent Restriction Bill but the conditions are quite different in Madras. There are 60,000 houses for about 6 lakhs of inhabitants, or about 16 to a house. Other circumstances which do not obtain in Madras is that prices per ground range from Rs. 20,000, to Rs. 80,000 in Bombay, whereas it does not exceed more than Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 4,000 in Madras. For these reasons the Bombay example should not be followed. Mr Swaminatha Ayyar has exhaustively pointed out, that rents have not sufficiently risen and proves conclusively that new buildings when built will have to be charged much more than the old houses. A careful study of his paper will convince the utter futility of this measure. In conclusion Mr. Swaminatha Ayyar says at page 21 that it is clear

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from the foregoing discussion that the proposed Bill is a mechanical imitation of legislative provisions designed to meet conditions far different from those prevailing in Madras, that in Madras the rise in rents is due to the fall in the purchasing power of the rupee and the rise in the rate of interests; that the proposed legislation will lead to an artifical depreciation of house property in Madras to a third or a fourth of the real value; that the complaints about the rapacity of the Madras landlords are not based on facts; and that the profits derivable from house and building investments are exaggerated by the supporters of the Bill.

"I should lastly point out, Your Excellency, the paper read by Dr. Gilbert Slater, at the Young Men's Christian Association, on the Rent Bill is full of interest. He is vehement in saying that there is no necessity for this Bill, that house property will fall in value and that some other means should be adopted for providing for the poor. I, therefore, suggest and support the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar's suggestion that the Bill should be referred to a committee where all this literature which was gathered for the case may be discussed by them."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Your Excellency, before we proceed to discuss the main principles of this Bill, let us try to understand for a moment what is the precise stage in which we are at present. I wish to draw the attention of the Honourable Members of this Council that under rules 31 and 32 all that the Honourable Mover has now asked us leave to introduce the Bill. It is not a motion for actual introduction of the Bill, whereas it is only a motion for leave to introduce the Bill. Even assuming that his motion is carried it only means that the statement of objects and reasons and connected papers should be printed and communicated to each of the members and also published in the gazette. And after that formality is over, the next stage will be as provided for in rule 34, namely, at any time after leave to introduce a Bill has been granted under rule 32 or after publication has been ordered under rule 33, the member in charge of the Bill may introduce it after giving six clear days' notice. The next clause says that the principle of the Bill and its general provisions may then be discussed."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I do not think it is necessary for the Honourable Member to give us information about the rules. I think it must be within the recollection of the Council that I gave permission to the Honourable Mover to make his full speech owing to the importance of this particular measure. As I have allowed him to do this, I have also permitted Honourable Members to express their views but it is perfectly true, as the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao says, that this motion is merely for leave to introduce the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"What Your Excellency stated is the correct procedure. It is unnecessary now, after what has fallen from Your Excellency's lips, to speak about those rules; that point is perfectly clear now. What we have to consider now is, to put it very briefly, whether this Bill is so mischievous and so very dangerous as to warrant and justify us in totally rejecting it. If leave to introduce the Bill is granted we do not pledge ourselves to support the principles of the Bill. After this explanation I may say, Your Excellency, that I am strongly opposed against any drastic legislation of this nature unless and until there is necessity therefor.

"I was present during the deliberations of this Council when we all pleaded for some strong action to be taken to restrict or reduce the high prices prevailing. But I do not think that anybody then suggested legislation for the control of prices. I am not at all satisfied that the rate of rent now prevailing is abnormal. I come from the mufassal and I am not familiar with the conditions in Madras. The Honourable Mover was quoting one set of statistics; on the other hand, his opponents were circulating to us some other set of statistics to show that after all the rise in rents was not so very abnormal as to demand any legislative action. Even if the rise in rent is inordinate, it is doubtful whether any legislation of this kind is the only solution.

"There are other questions also to be considered. Why should we hit hard only the landlord or the house-owner when the money-lender and the shop-owner are allowed to make their own profits? Why should we hit hard the landlord only of all persons in the world? The usurer is trying to impose his own terms and nobody suggests that the rate of interest should be controlled. Before the freedom of contract is interfered with I must require very urgent reasons. It is true exceptional circumstances require exceptional remedies. In England when they passed the Rent Restriction Bill there was seething discontent among the poor classes. If there is such strong feeling here it will be a danger to the peace of the country; then, in the interests of the peace of the realm, we ought to come forward with a drastic Bill of this kind. There are a host of kindred questions to be considered, I shall reserve my remarks on them for the present. I may say that clause 9 of the Bill confers very drastic powers of forfeiture and confers permanent rights of occupancy. To-morrow the ryotwari tenant also may come forward and ask that his rent should be controlled by legislation. The whole question is brimful of difficulties and it is not so easy as the Honourable Mover thinks it to be. Though I am opposed to the principles of the Bill, the motion before the Council according to my own point of view is whether the Bill is such a useless measure that we would be justified in throwing it away without giving even the courtesy of a hearing to it. The Bill may, I think, be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and opportunity for criticism given."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, this Bill proposes to plunder one class of persons to benefit another class and to legalise it by some rules. Before this drastic remedy is proposed, I think, we ought to have a public enquiry to show that this measure is quite necessary. Until then I am going to oppose the Bill."

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The Hon'ble Mr. J. A. RICHARDSON:—"I wish to oppose the Bill put forward by the Honourable Member on the ground that it is economically unsound. What we want is more house room. If a Bill of this sort is passed, hopes of having more houses built will be frustrated. It is a case of supply and demand and competition, as we all know, is the only cure of high prices whether it be goods or house-hunts, and I am sure that this Bill is not going to bring the relief which it is intended to give. Given sufficient inducement I have no doubt that capital for building will be forthcoming but with the present high prices of materials and labour house-building must be carried on a very large scale to give a reasonable return. Government must also finance building societies. I think, this is the remedy and not by passing drastic rules and regulations of this sort which will only lead to serious trouble."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. ARMAN TAMBI MARAKKAYAR:—"I fully sympathise with the Honourable Member who has brought forward this Bill. I am sure he has taken much interest and trouble in preparing this Bill. But I see that the House is against the introduction of the Bill. I have got to make one observation from the point of view of the Muhammadan law. Your Excellency's Government are perhaps aware that a large number of landlords in this city are Muhammadans. The object of the Muhammadans in investing their capital in house property is to make a legal income out of their money. Because lending money on interest is against the Muhammadan law. By imposing any restrictions on house-rents, I am afraid the Mohammadan capitalists would be obliged to withdraw their capital from house property and might lend it on interest which is prohibited by our religion. If therefore either Government or myself who is a member of this House allowed this Bill to be passed into law we will jointly be responsible for making the Muhammadan capitalists to commit a serious offence by lending their money on interest. I am therefore sorry to have to oppose the Bill though I am in full sympathy with the Honourable Mover's objects."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. TYAGARAYA CHETTI:—"I am sorry I have to oppose the motion of my friend Mr. Arunachalam Pillai. There is no doubt that rents have gone up and that especially in commercial places they have gone up enormously. The present question does not concern itself with commercial people but only with poorer classes. The abnormal increase in rent has taken place only in commercial places. As far as I know there has not been very much increase in Tondiarpet side and in Purasawalkam and Choolai. I do not think the increase is much. Any increase that there is is in Georgetown which is a commercial place. Good bit of Georgetown is occupied by merchants. Govindappa Naick Street, Mint street and other streets to which the Honourable Mover referred are all situated in commercial centres and are taken up by commercial people. If the rent of any house in a street is increased there is a sympathetic increase in that of the adjoining houses. It is therefore evident that the increase is not due solely to the capacity of the landlord as the Honourable Mover put it but it is only a question of supply and demand. If in a commercial side there is so much demand for houses that the rents go up, then all those who cannot afford to pay high rent should go to some other place.

"After all there is not so much congestion in the city as the Honourable Mover would have us believe. The only remedy is the building of more houses. This Council passed at its last meeting the Town-Planning Act which will in due course help to remove congestion. That is the direction in which we ought to go. I am sure that if the Bill which has been introduced by my friend be passed in the Council the immediate result will be that there will be no more building of houses. I do not think it is the intention of the House to bring about that result. All I can say from my experience of the Madras City is that it is perfectly useless to pass a Bill of this kind at the present time and that if we do so we shall only be committing a blunder."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"May I make a motion for adjournment till the next month to enable us to have a committee to decide whether there is any inordinate rise in rent."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"That seems a curious procedure. If certain Honourable Members in this Council choose to form a committee to decide this matter to their satisfaction, by all manner of means let them do so. But I think that it would be well if they can make up their minds at this moment whether they want to give leave to introduce the Bill or not. I cannot see any reason for this motion for adjournment."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I thought it much better to postpone discussion, as several of us have not got full evidence before us."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Does the Honourable Member wish to postpone giving leave to introduce? Then it is perfectly clear that it will not be possible to pass the Bill before the Reformed Councils have come into being."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO:—"Your Excellency, after hearing some of my colleagues and also hearing some more of them at the informal conference yesterday, I find that the majority of the opinion is against leave being given. They expressed that at least some inquiry should be instituted before any leave is given to introduce the Bill. I wish to place before Your Excellency the following observations with a view that Your Excellency may take some course of action by which the hardship caused by the rise in rent may be removed. We are all concerned with the poor and we are almost satisfied that there has been a good deal of

increase in the rents. There can be no doubt about it. I may also say that I agree with what the Hon'ble Sir P. Tyagaraya Chettiyar has said that we should consider the question from different standpoints, from the point of view of the difference between the commercial section of a city or town and the residential parts. I quite agree that in commercial quarters rents have increased very much more, but there are certain circumstances to justify it, but in the case of residential quarters I find that there has not been the same inordinate increase but at the same time I would point out, Your Excellency, that there has been such an increase which justifies an inquiry and an inquiry, I submit, is not to be conducted on the lines suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar by a committee composed of some of us and some members co-opted. In England, in Bombay and in Calcutta the Government itself took up the trouble of introducing a similar Bill when they were satisfied after making full inquiry that either on account of war or on account of other abnormal circumstances by which the Government found that they should interfere and put some restriction on this rent increase. I also observe that in the Bombay Act the words 'warranted by war restrictions' find a place in the preamble. The Government may also provide facilities for more house accommodation by providing house-sites and by grants to building co-operative societies. So these are the circumstances which the Government has to consider. I say that the Government has always been associating non-officials along with it in any deliberations and I would request the Government to appoint a committee composed of both officials and non-officials to go into this question. If they are satisfied with the necessity and desirability of introducing such a Bill, I should think the Government should not hesitate to put the Bill before the Council. Now, as I said, there may be vested interests opposing or supporting this Bill or there may be questions whether there is really an increase, an inordinate increase, in the Madras City throughout the commercial or residential areas; whether Dr. Slater, who is an expert, is right when he said that this Bill is economically an unsound one. These are questions which are within the power of the Government to solve and I request the Honourable Mover to postpone the introduction of the Bill and allow the Government to take it up. I do not know what the Government is going to do and the Honourable Mover said that there were rumours. In many instances Your Excellency's Government has on former occasions left the whole matter to the non-officials' vote. If that is the procedure I strongly oppose such a course being taken by Government. We want that the Government and this Council consisting of officials and non-officials should have their own free decision. Then only we can say whether we have got unanimity in this Council. At any rate I place all this matter before Your Excellency so that Your Excellency and Your Excellency's Government as well as the Honourable Mover may consider these observations."

The Hon'ble Rao Sahib M. C. MUTTAYYA CHETTIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I accord my support to the Bill moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Arunachalam Pillai. The chief reason for my supporting the Bill is that the conditions of life in Madras demand that the house-rents which have gone up by leaps and bounds since the war broke out to the serious detriment of the poor and middle classes of people, should be restricted. The economic distress is not confined only to the City of Madras but its acuteness has created hardship even among the people in the mufassal towns, such as Kumbakonam, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Madura especially. Old house-owners who were hitherto content with pre-war rates of rent and who have a fair return on their original capital outlay, will, in no way, be affected if this Bill is passed into law. It is only those who have purchased old houses and made new constructions and accepted the prices encouraged by the war, that will be affected by this legislation. Nobody need have any sympathy with these speculators who have amassed wealth and invested big sums of money on house properties by paying unduly high prices and at the same time expecting exorbitantly high rents. Statutory restriction of rents artificially raised and based on greed is therefore the only immediate remedy to stamp out the contagion which I am afraid is fast spreading. With these few remarks I heartily support the Bill."

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL:—"Your Excellency, I wish to support the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao in the proposal that this Bill should be introduced in order that we may have an opportunity to discuss it fully later on. I wish at the same time to make it quite clear that in giving that vote I do not by any means indicate that I intend to support the Bill in full. It seems to me that there are a great many points in it which are extremely defective, that is to say, it contains things with which I cannot agree. I feel very strongly that, as Dr. Gilbert Slater has written, it is quite possible that an attempt of this kind may have the result of producing greater evils than remedies. Reference has been made to the extent to which there has been congestion because of the rise of rents, but does it not occur to the Honourable Members that there may be equally well congestion if you keep down artificially rents in one part of the town, while people who are building new houses outside are not able to get the same rents? As a tenant naturally, I should like to see the rents kept down, but I must say that I have always been well treated by the gentlemen who have been my landlords. What I wish to say is that we need a great many more houses built and what I am afraid of is that if a Rent Restriction Bill of this kind is passed, people may be satisfied with that and very little will be done in the way of opening up the new tracts to the west, which it is of the greatest importance should be opened up. There is tremendous need for more new houses, but it is perfectly clear that people will not build houses unless they are going to get a a profit upon their outlay. I have been rather amazed with some of the economic arguments on both sides. I am not going into details with regard to that, but I do think that it is extremely important that Honourable Members

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should understood that if people are going to build new houses they must get a fair return on the capital which they invest in those houses, and if you discourage them from doing it, then you will seriously prevent new houses being built. I recognize, as the Hon'ble Mr. Arumainatha Pillai has pointed out, that there are a number of serious cases in which you have what I may call 'rack-renting'. As explained by Sir P. Tyagaraya Chetti, when you have houses in commercial business centres, it is not surprising that the rents of residential houses in the same place will rise correspondingly and one of my objections to the present Bill is that there is nothing in it to prevent the rise of rents of buildings used for commercial purposes. As far as I can see, also there is nothing in it to prevent a man who has got a house upon the old rent from letting out two or three rooms for the total amount of rent to the detriment of the landlord. That has happened at home I know. At the same time, I think, it is very desirable that public attention should be called to the fact that possibly in the case of the poor there has been a large amount of hardship. It is extremely difficult to know how to remedy it. Conditions in Calcutta and Bombay are different from Madras. There it is the simple question of getting sites and of building houses at the current rates of expenditure. It is possible to build houses where you have extensive sites, but in Bombay and Calcutta it is not practicable because of the small quantity of land available for building purposes. Therefore it seems to me what we want is to get at some remedy in dealing with site values and in dealing with lands. Also I should be inclined to put in the Bill what the Hon'ble Mr. M. C. T. Muthayya Chettiyar referred to in connexion with money-lending, something of the nature of a maximum which would prevent the rise of rent to an extent which is recognized by every one, and even by house-owners themselves, as exorbitant. These are the lines on which I should like things to be done but the Bill, as it at present stands, is defective. At the same time it seems to me that this matter is so important, and it is so desirable that house-owners should have a certain threat hanging over them, that this Bill should be discussed, and consequently, although I am going to criticise it, I intend at present to vote for the introduction of it."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur SIR P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, the Council is in a somewhat unusual position with regard to this measure. It is a private piece of legislation and the Hon'ble Mr. T. Arumainatha Pillai's motion is for leave to introduce it. Ordinarily there is no debate on a motion like this which only asks for permission to introduce a Bill: the leave is given as a matter of courtesy, it being understood that the Honourable Members who permit the introduction of the Bill do not by any means commit themselves to the general principles or the details of it. But in this case, with Your Excellency's permission, the Hon'ble Mr. Arumainatha Pillai has not only asked for leave to introduce his Bill, but he has delivered a long speech in support of its principles and in support of its details, he has criticised those who have opposed him outside, he has criticised those who are likely to oppose him here, and he has criticised those who rumour says are likely to oppose him. He has covered as much ground as is necessary for an Honourable Member who actually introduces a Bill. If the Hon'ble Mr. Arumainatha Pillai has exhausted his arguments at this stage, when he only seeks leave to introduce his Bill, I wonder what he will do when he is actually introducing that Bill?"

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"I have got other points."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I am delighted to hear that the Hon'ble Mr. Arumainatha Pillai's armoury is so very full. It is for Honourable Members, who have listened to what the Honourable Mover has stated when asking for leave to introduce the Bill, to consider what the position will be when they have to listen to the fuller speech which he promises for a later stage. I quite see the point that this is only a motion for leave to introduce a Bill. But this has been a regular full-dress debate made so, not by the Honourable Members who have opposed the motion so much as by the Honourable Member who has made the motion. If therefore the Honourable Members who are opposed to this Bill, after having heard what the Honourable Mover has said, if they should say 'We now know quite well what is to be brought up, so we had better choke it off now,' then I say that the Honourable Member has only himself to thank for having adopted the line he has; but of course I recognize that the Honourable Member knows his own business better than I. He probably thinks that the public interests will be best served by a full debate at this stage; and I think he may congratulate himself on the result. All the same the difference between a motion for leave to introduce a Bill and the actual introduction thereof, which the Hon'ble Mr. Swa Rao and the Hon'ble the Rev. Mr. Macphail have rightly drawn, has ceased to exist in this case, because of the line taken by the Honourable Mover himself. He has supplied all Honourable Members and the public with copies of his Bill—everybody knows what the Bill is—then he started a full debate, and every other Honourable Member felt bound to say what he had to say. This is a point for Honourable Members to consider.

"Next comes the question whether Honourable Members are not entitled to say to the Government—this is an important question—we object to the Government assuming this attitude of neutrality in regard to a momentous question like this. I will tell you therefore what our policy has been. Our policy has been to develop largely the construction of houses, and we consider our policy to be the correct one. Honourable Members are aware that we have notified the acquisition of large areas in the city—the whole of the Nungambakam and Mylapore tank-beds—and large areas on the Ambattur side are to be taken up. So there will be a lot of space for building houses. But our trouble in Madras has never been the want of space for spreading out—Madras is not like Calcutta and Bombay where people are cooped up into a narrow space. It is in Madras

a question of building the houses needed. Whether the law proposed will stimulate or paralyse the construction of new houses is a point for Honourable Members to consider. Our policy has been to stimulate the construction of houses, and to provide more space when necessary. In the Madras Town-Planning Bill we have put in a specific provision to that effect. That law contemplates the provision of house accommodation for the poorer and working classes. That Bill has gone up to the Viceroy for approval and, when it becomes law, the first thing will be to constitute a Trust. The trust will have to carry out the provisions of the Act in the Madras City and, among other things, the provision of housing accommodation for certain classes. I have now explained what it is that we propose to do. At the same time, I recognize that this is a private Bill which an Honourable non-official member has brought in, and if Honourable Members consider that this is a matter of great urgency, that the matter cannot wait till the remedial measures proposed by the Government come into operation, really it is for them to decide that point. The Government will pursue their own policy but they will not stand in the way of Honourable Members passing this legislation if they wish to do so. We do not propose to vote, neither I nor my Honourable Colleagues will vote, and I leave it to the Honourable official members to vote as they please."

The Hon'ble Mr T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"Your Excellency, after the sound piece of advice given to me by the Hon'ble Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar, I don't think I will detain this Council for any length of time. I would only just mention one point which has been mentioned by the Honourable Member, and that is, the creation of the trust and other matters, but I am only sorry to find that the Honourable Member has not mentioned any time within which it is intended to create the trust under the Town-Planning Act, which has been entered upon by Your Excellency's Government. Anyhow, I must thank Your Excellency's Government for giving the officials at least permission to vote as they please, though I am rather unfortunate in not having Your Excellency's Government's support. So far as the objections raised by the Hon'ble Mr Thonger are concerned, I was very much amused at the constructive programme to be followed by him and I do not believe any Honourable Member in this Council except himself I would readily agree with him that it will really solve the problem. One of the objections raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Thonger was that there are two classes of poor and that the vast majority of the landlords are also poor. I am afraid the Hon'ble Mr. Thonger forgets that, according to the statistics furnished by some of the opposers of the Bill, there are only 55,000 houses in this city, and out of the 55,000 most of them are centred in the hands of wealthy landlords.

"The poor people who are being trotted out are those who are most affected and who they are is nowhere stated and their number nobody knows. I should like to know what the number would be and I would be glad if the Hon'ble Mr. Thonger or anybody else who have got that information would lay that information before this House. The Hon'ble Mr. Richardson has said that this Bill is economically unsound. It is too true, as I had already pointed out, that the town extension and the building of more houses and improving the housing accommodation are the only remedies by which to get out of this difficulty. What I wish to say is that no Honourable Member including the Hon'ble Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar has anywhere suggested any remedy or any measure by which they could increase the housing accommodation within a limited period. The Hon'ble Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar has been saying 'we are going to create a Trust.' But the creation of a trust will depend upon the Municipality or the Corporation, if the Government is not going to take up the whole matter into their consideration. Under the Town-Planning Act the trust will have to co-operate with the Corporation. How long have the trusts in Bombay and Calcutta taken to get the congestion removed? Even now, in spite of the good work that has been done by the trusts, there has been a lot of complaints.

"So far as the Hon'ble Sir P. Tyagaraya Chettiyar is concerned, he says that the whole of Georgetown has been converted from residential quarters into commercial places. I am afraid that even with my shorter experience of Madras I have got to say that the President of the Madras Corporation is not perfectly correct in that statement."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. TYAGARAYA CHETTI:—"I did not say the whole of Georgetown."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"In the Govindappa Naicken Street and the Muthiah Mudali Street there are one or two houses which have been converted into commercial houses, but I do not believe that the Hon'ble Sir P. Tyagaraya Chettiyar is right in saying that there has been a large conversion of dwelling houses. One thing more I would mention. The Hon'ble Sir P. Tyagaraya Chettiyar sits here as the representative of the Madras Corporation. I would put to him again that when the Madras Corporation has accepted the principles of and the necessity for the Bill whether he is justified as the representative of the Corporation in opposing it. Surely, Your Excellency, as President of the Corporation and as the representative of the Corporation, he is not."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. TYAGARAYA CHETTI:—"I did not vote."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"He spoke against that measure though he did not vote. The Corporation did pass the Bill by a majority of two or three and as the representative of the Corporation he has got to carry out the mandate of that body."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. TYAGARAYA CHETTI:—"I am not speaking as the representative of the Corporation."

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The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"I do not know, Your Excellency, whether he was not elected by the Madras Corporation for this Council

"On a more careful study of the Bill, I find that there are defects and it is only if the leave is granted and if the Bill is referred to a Select Committee, it will be for the members of the Select Committee to decide what would be necessary to improve it. I do not claim that my Bill is perfect or that it should pass through the Council as it is. I know that it has always been a formal motion so far as this Bill is concerned. But as this subject has already raised a bitter controversy, I thought I would be justified in putting it as a formal motion in this Council. That is the reason why I take the attitude and I am glad that the Hon'ble Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar has been hinting to me that I have exhausted all the arguments. I hope that if leave is given there may be further arguments that may be advanced for the Bill. There has been a consensus of opinion that there has been an increase of rent, and so long as there is an increase of rent, some sort of a measure like this is necessary. I do not see any reason why opposition should be made for the grant of leave."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I am rather afraid that in giving leave to my Honourable friend to make a full speech on his motion I may have caused some difficulty, but I thought as a matter of fact that I should be rather easing the situation for the future. As far as the Government is concerned, my Hon'ble friend Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar has clearly expressed our position. There is one point. The Hon'ble Mr. T. Arumainatha Pillai referred to a particular speech that I had made when the Bombay Rent Restrictions Bill was being passed. I listened to it with interest. It is alarming to hear a man's previous speeches quoted against him. I am glad to be able to feel that I have got nothing to withdraw from my remarks made on that particular occasion. I would say to the Honourable Mover that the conditions in Bombay at that time and the conditions in Madras at present are entirely different in every possible degree. I remember very well that in Bombay there was owing to that city being the chief port of embarkation during the war an enormous increase of population and the circumstances were such that it was absolutely essential to take some steps of the kind that we did. I would further add that my successor Sir George Lloyd has, within the last few days, put forward a very large scheme for Bombay of land development in all the suburban areas. As my Honourable colleague has said, we consider that the real remedy—I quite agree that there are hard cases of high rent—is a large land development scheme and I may tell Honourable Members that we have been for some months engaged in developing such a scheme; these things cannot be done in five minutes. Within a few weeks or months, I hope that a large scheme of development will shortly mature for the relief of our shortage of houses in the Madras City. We realize as much as anybody that more houses are an absolutely essential necessity.

"We have been taking this into consideration for a considerable number of months, but I find my position is this. We quite realize that this particular matter of rent restrictions has been a matter of much discussion in the City of Madras and elsewhere during the last few months. If it is the opinion of the Honourable Members of this Council that leave to introduce should be given, we have no objection at all to discussing the first reading. I agree with my Honourable friend, the Hon'ble Rev. Macphail, that this Bill is among respects leaves much to be desired, but if Honourable Members choose to press the Bill for further discussion we have no objection."

The motion was put to the vote and lost

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar demanded a poll. The following was the result of the poll:—

For	*Against*
The Hon'ble Mr T. Arumainatha Pillai.	The Hon'ble Major-General G. G. Giffard, C.B.E., I.M.S.
,, Mr. M. C. Raja.	,, Diwan Bahadur T. Desika Achariyar Avargal.
,, the Rev. E. M. Macphail, C.B.E.	,, Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar Avargal.
,, Mr. K. Venkatappayya Pantulu	,, Mr. W. Vijyaraghava Mudaliyar Avargal.
,, Mr. P. Siva Rao.	,, Rao Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai Avargal.
,, Mr B. Venkatapati Raju	,, Rao Bahadur T. Balaji Rao Nayudu Garu
,, Rao Sahib M. C. Muthayya Chettiyar Avargal.	,, Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Tyagaraya Chetti Garu.
,, Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju.	,, Khan Sahib Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur
	,, Mr. J. A. Richardson.
	,, Mr. J. H. Thonger.
	,, Mr. E. S. Lloyd, I.C.S.
	,, Mr. W. J. J. Howley, C.B.E.
	,, Rao Bahadur T. Namberumal Chetti Garu.

Eight voting *for* and 13 *against*, the motion was lost.

(Mr. Venkatapati Raju; the President; the Raja of Pithapuram; Mr. Madhava Raja, Mr. Davidson; the Advocate-General; Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

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THE BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS IMPARTIBLE ESTATES ACT, 1904.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU.—"Your Excellency, I do not know whether on the application made on behalf of the zamindars, the Government agrees that the motion may be discussed at the next meeting of the Council. If there is no objection to this, I request that it may be taken up for discussion at the next meeting; otherwise I shall move it now."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I understand that my Honourable friend has been asked by certain zamindars to postpone this Bill till the next sessions."

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF PITHAPURAM:—"Your Excellency, I beg to move that the general motion proposed may be taken up at the next meeting."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. MADHAVA RAJA:—"I second it."

The motion was put to the vote and carried.

THE MADRAS ELEMENTARY EDUCATION BILL, 1920.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. DAVIDSON.—"With Your Excellency's permission I propose merely to present the report of the Select Committee, and not to press for any suspension of rules with a view to the immediate consideration of the report of the Select Committee. My reasons are twofold. One is that owing to no unfortunate accident to the hunting field the Government have been deprived of the valuable services of Mr. Littlehailes, the Director of Public Instruction, whose assistance was practically essential for the adequate discussion of the details connected with the amendments tabled on the agenda paper. If Mr Littlehailes himself is not able to be present at the next meeting of the Council, his successor in office will be available. The other reason, Sir, is that owing to the non-co-operation of the vernacular compositors in the Government Press, it has not yet been possible to publish more than one vernacular translation of the Bill. I may have to ask for the suspension of the operation of rule 41 if the vernacular compositors continue in their present attitude, but I hope that this will not be necessary. In these circumstances, therefore, I propose to postpone the consideration of the Bill until the next meeting of the Council."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL.—"I second the proposal."

The proposed postponement was agreed to.

The Council adjourned for luncheon at 1-45 p.m.

The Council reassembled at 2-45 p.m.

THE MADRAS VILLAGE PANCHAYAT BILL, 1920.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR.—"I beg to move that the Madras Village Panchayat Bill be read in Council. This Bill has been published and has been widely circulated. The Honourable Members have been furnished with copies of the Bill and of the Statement of Objects and Reasons. I would invite the attention of Honourable Members to page 19 of the paper put into their hands. They would see that this really is the last link of the chain of laws which would complete the edifice of local self-government and bring it up to date. And I do hope that my Hon'ble friend Mr Narasimha Ayyar and those who think with him would bear with me just a while and allow this important piece of legislation to go through, so that we may have the satisfaction of handing over to the new Government, to the new Council, a complete set of laws. The explanation of the clauses is so full that there is really nothing to supplement. I would only mention the fact that on the whole our informal panchayets have been found successful. But for want of legal sanction, for want of power to enforce decisions, they have not in certain respects come up to the mark, and this Bill is intended to remedy these defects. There is only one thing more, I wish to say, and that is in regard to the registrar. The Honourable Members would see that the registrar is not intended to be a permanent appointment, but we do feel that at the outset, unless a special officer is put on to start the panchayats, they may not develop on satisfactory lines. The moment, however, in any area panchayats have developed, they must be linked with the existing local boards. They would be the lowest link in the chain of local administration. With these few remarks, I commend the Bill to the acceptance of Honourable Members."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, though I welcome the introduction of the Bill, I should not be understood as endorsing some of the general principles imbedded in it. Taxation is the most important thing in any Bill and I object to the cess proposed. There is so much more to be said which may perhaps be best said when the Bill is taken on at later stages before a Select Committee. At present there is no one in this country who does not anxiously look forward for panchayats of the sort now proposed. As for the electorate also there is material improvement possible. In the Local Boards Bill we have provided for a wide franchise including labourers, male and female. I regard it as a very promising thing

17TH AUGUST 1920.] *(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar; Sir Rajagopala Acharyar; Mr. Narasimha Raju.)*

for the village. Something of the kind should now be adopted uniformly in every village panchayat. While I welcome the introduction of this Bill, I strongly protest against some of the principles of the Bill.

"I know that in some quarters there is a desire to put off this Bill till next year in order that a more powerful representation on behalf of the people might be made to Government to get rid of certain objectionable features of this Bill. My only request now is that the popular voice will be heeded to and that in the formation of the Select Committee His Excellency will be pleased to give predominance to non-officials."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I beg leave to submit one or two observations on the Bill as introduced. I take it that this Bill will in due course be referred to a Select Committee under rule 34 of the Council Rules. When it is so referred I would respectfully invite the attention of the Select Committee to some clauses of the Bill as they now stand.

"Clause 2 for instance reads as follows:—'This Bill extends to the whole of the Madras Presidency except the Presidency town and the municipalities in which the Madras District Municipalities Act applies.' My request is that it may not include unions also. Unions, as Your Excellency knows, are applicable to certain definite towns. It has now been suggested in this Bill that this Bill should apply to union towns and my submission is that it should not. The reason assigned for applying it to unions according to the statement of objects and reasons is that in a union a village panchayat may have to be established for certain specific purposes. But it seems to me it is an unsafe measure to extend this Bill to unions as well. We all know that a union is ordinarily a primitive uncultured institution. To put into that union a village panchayat will not be a safe measure. I would therefore request that unions may be left alone even as district municipalities are.'

"Then coming to clause 9 we find that it deals with delegation of powers. It is one of the clauses to which I would invite the attention of the Select Committee. The proviso there runs as follows:—'The president shall not delegate any powers or duties which the panchayat expressly forbids him to delegate.' That proviso seems to me to be new. In the Local Boards and District Municipalities Act it does not occur. I would refer the Council for instance to section 32 of the Municipalities Act where no such provision occurs."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"It occurs in the new District Municipalities Act."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR:—"At any rate there is no such provision in the new Local Boards Act.

"Clause 11 of this Bill refers to the term of the members and the president of the panchayat as two years. My submission is that it might be made three years, as in the District Municipalities and Local Boards Acts. Two years is too short a term for a member to be elected and to serve.

"I come to clause 24, which refers to the sources of income. Clause (*a*) refers to an yearly cess on the annual rent value of all occupied lands. My submission is that there need be no further burden introduced through the panchayat. Already there is the burden of taxation under the Local Boards Act. I do not therefore see any need for adding to the burden under the Panchayat Act. We have enough of income under the other heads—see clauses (*b*) to (*g*). That income ought to suffice for the maintenance of the village panchayat and no additional burden need be imposed on the ryots of the village. I may further add that in the case of unions there is no such thing as land-tax. They have got only house tax and panchayats also may be entrusted with this tax. I would just place these remarks before the Select Committee to be appointed."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"Your Excellency, though I do not rise to oppose the introduction of the Bill, I still hold the view that this Council should not take up this legislation which contains principles of taxation and ought to leave it to the future Councils that are to come into existence very soon. Regarding registrars it has been said that ultimately these village panchayats are to be handed over to the local bodies and that to begin with they will be under the supervision of the registrars. There I do not fully agree with the Honourable Member. In the chain of local self-government to place the registrar as an autocrat to rule the destinies of the village panchayats is very undesirable, though I myself either moved a resolution or seconded one when the informal Panchayat Bill was first introduced in connexion with the necessity for the appointment of a full time servant to help the formation of village panchayats. I do admit that there is still a necessity for the appointment of a special officer to foster the village panchayats but full powers should not be given to him. His functions should be purely advisory and the real control should rest with the local bodies. Village panchayats do require additional powers of taxation and the principles that are embodied in the Bill are on the whole wholesome but I do agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar that land shall not be a source of taxation for financing the village panchayats because there are other sources upon which they can rely and I believe that their revenues should be supplemented by grants from Provincial revenues and taluk boards and district boards may be asked to give a portion of their revenue to the village panchayats in order to enable them to discharge their duties. Or the taluk boards may be asked to give a portion of their revenue even, in order to make them run efficiently.

(Mr. Narasimha Raju ; Mr. Siva Rao ; Mr. Desika Achariyar.) [17TH AUGUST 1920.

"As regards house franchise, I submit there is already provision in the Bill that house-owners who pay tax to the panchayat are entitled to franchise and even in informal panchayats as recommended by the Decentralization Commission all persons who reside in the village and own house property are entitled to vote and the same principles are engrafted here. I do not think any serious objection can be taken to these principles.

"Now as to whether the Bill is to be extended to unions or not I beg to differ from the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar. If the Bill is passed as it is how, I do not think there is any difficulty. Because the unions constituted under the Local Boards Act are varied at different time as to their income. There are unions with an income of Rs. 2,000 and upwards and at the same time there are unions with an income of a few hundreds and if it is left as it is such unions cannot entertain a big establishment as required under the Local Boards Act and will naturally dissolve and panchayats will be formed in such places under this Bill and I think it is a wholesome provision."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"I heartily welcome this piece of legislation. I do not think for a moment that this useful piece of legislation should be postponed for consideration at the hands of the Reformed Council, for I know the history of this Bill. This has been long overdue. More than once representations were made in this Council that the informal panchayats should be abolished and they should be placed on a legislative basis. The informal panchayats had not been working satisfactorily. The non-official members of the Legislative Council have been constantly urging the Government to take up this matter and put these panchayats on a legislative footing. In April 1919 when I moved a resolution that these village panchayats should be placed on a statutory basis the Government were pleased to accept it and here is the result. There may be defects in certain matters which may be remedied by the Select Committee. In dealing with the general principles of the Bill I may say that the proposed Bill deviates from the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission. Their strong recommendation was that any Bill proposed to constitute these village panchayats should not involve any proposals for fresh taxation. I may just remind the Honourable Members about what they stated in this matter. It is essential to the popularity and efficiency of the panchayat system that it should not be associated with any new form of local taxation, for the evidence shows that the imposition of taxation of this character has made such existing unions and charitable committees unpopular. They suggested that the panchayats' revenue should be derived first from the allotment of a portion of land-cess, from the special grants from local boards and receipts from markets, and village cattle-pounds which should be entrusted to their management. This is one of the essential recommendations of the Decentralization Commission which has been departed from in drafting the present Bill and we have to consider seriously whether the taxation proposal in this Bill should be retained and it will be a matter for the Select Committee to consider whether the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission should be adhered to. But I have got my own misgivings, and when once we introduce this taxation proposal no villagers will come forward to organize panchayat in his village and I am afraid the scheme will be a failure. We have evidence that whenever the Government or the Collector wants to create a municipality the Government have been receiving a number of memorials opposing the same. The reason is simply this. It involves fresh burden upon the taxpayers. That is one of the respects in which I should think the Bill is defective. What the Commission contemplated was that there should be only one panchayat for the whole village, for dealing with irrigation or forests, or civil and criminal litigation. We have passed the Village Courts Act already which constitutes panchayats of a different constitution from those now proposed. And it is highly desirable that there should be only one panchayat in the village vested with civil and criminal powers, vested with control for irrigation in the village and vested also with the powers of the forest matters.

"One of the recommendations of the Commission was that, these artificial bodies known as village unions should be abolished. If the panchayat system is developed we do not consider it necessary to retain these after the organization of these village panchayats. The Bill does not provide for this.

"I may add in the end that this is a new branch which requires development as in the case of the Co-operative department. It is very desirable to have a special officer corresponding to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to foster this village self-Government. Otherwise I am afraid it will be a dead letter. The Collector may not take keen interest in the formation of these panchayats. Already we have got a special officer for the formation of forest panchayats. The same officer may be entrusted with the duty of these panchayats. I think that the Bill is very necessary in the best interests of the country."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR :—"Your Excellency, I have to make a very few remarks. One of them relates to what the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao pointed out about the necessity for having a single panchayat in a village, to discharge the manifold functions which a village community will have occasion to discharge. Clauses 17, 18 and 19 seem to provide for this. Clause 17 refers to transfer of village forests to a panchayat. Clause 18 refers to institutions or works transferred to a panchayat and clause 19 refers to Government's power to add to the functions of a panchayat. The Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao's recommendation seems to fall in line with the provisions of clauses 17, 18 and 19 of the Bill. With regard to the Registrars to be appointed under clause 34, I do not think it was intended in the Bill to endow them with any autocratic or permanent powers or to do anything more than organise these panchayats and after they are formed to develop them and hand them over duly to other agencies."

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The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—" Your Excellency, I am very thankful to the Honourable Members who have spoken and for the suggestions they have made which I will bring before the Select Committee. So far as I could see, the point on which Honourable Members are anxious is how to fit in these panchayats with the existing unions in the Presidency. The Hon'ble Mr Subbarayalu Reddiyar has urged that, where there is already a union under the Local Boards Act, there is no need to have a panchayat under this Act. I quite sympathize with that view. Also there is the question of taxation in regard to which I see that what is mainly objected to is the yearly cess on land and the point has been brought forward that, when the taluk board levies a cess, it should not be possible for the panchayat also to levy a cess on the land. Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar has pointed out that the cess may not be necessary in panchayat areas, that the existing unions under the Local Boards Act have not got the power to levy a cess on land. If the Council will accept this motion, the Select Committee on this Bill, which will be the same as on the Local Boards Bill, will see that the two pieces of legislation fit in with one another.

"In regard to the other vexed question of the unpopularity of existing unions, it hardly arises now, because the existing unions are under a different law, but there is no use of denying the fact that in many places the unions under the Local Boards Act are not popular. Probably the best course would be to fix a population limit for unions and say that a union should be started in villages having certain minimum population, say 5,000, and that the villages with a smaller population should go in for panchayats, safeguards being of course put in for the existing unions under the Local Boards Act. I believe the Select Committee on the Local Boards Bill is contemplating a move in that direction. With these few remarks, I have only to say that, as we have done in the Local Boards Bill, this is going to be left wholly to Honourable non-official members, to frame finally as they may think best, and I therefore ask them to vote with me for the Bill to be read in Council."

The motion was put to the vote and carried.

The Secretary read the title of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—" I propose, your Excellency, that the Select Committee on this Bill shall be the same as the Select Committee on the Local Boards Bill with only two modifications. I would add the Hon'ble Mr Subbarayalu Reddiyar to the Select Committee on this Bill. He has already been added to that on the other Bill. In lieu of the Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad, who is unfortunately not in a position to attend the meetings, I would put in the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao who has taken a great deal of interest in these panchayats and has useful suggestions to make. I beg to move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee for report."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL :—" I second it."

The motion was put to the vote and carried.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—" I beg to move that the Select Committee be constituted of the following gentlemen :—

The Hon'ble the Zamindar of Parlakimedi.
" Mr. C. V. S Narasimha Raju.
" the Raja of Pithapuram
" Rao Bahadur T. Baluji Rao Nayudu Garu.
" Mr K. Venkatappayya Pantulu.
" the Rev. E. M. Macphail, C.M.E.
" Mr M. C Raja.
" Mr. W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar
" Mr. B V. Narasimha Ayyar.
" Rao Bahadur V. K Ramanuja Acharyar Avargal
" Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur T. Desika Acharyar Avargal.
" Mr. P. Siva Rao.
" Rai Bahadur T. N. Siragunam Pillai Avargal.
" Mr. Madhava Raju.
" Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao Avargal.
" Khan Bahadur Haji Abd-ul-lah Haji Qasim Sahib Bahadur.
" Major-General G. G. Gifford, C.B.E., I.M.S.
" Mr. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
" Diwan Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar Avargal and myself.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL :—" I second it."

The motion was put to the vote and carried.

THE MULGENI RENT ENHANCEMENT BILL, 1920.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER :—" I beg to introduce the Mulgeni Rent Enhancement Bill, which has been duly published, and to move that it be read in Council

"This Bill deals with a somewhat intricate point of rent law which is peculiar in this Presidency to the district of South Kanara. A mulgeni lease in that district is a perpetual lease under which a fixed rent is reserved. As long as the rent is paid the tenant cannot be evicted, and even when it is unpaid the landlord on evicting the tenant is liable to pay compensation for the improvements which the tenant has made. A further clause peculiar to these leases provides that on failure of heirs, the tenant's interest ordinarily lapses to the landlord.

(Mr. Todhunter; the Advocate-General; Mr. Subba Rao.) [17TH AUGUST 1920.

"The first assessment in the South Kanara district, known as the *kavale* assessment, was made in the year 1812, and although the intention of the Government to introduce a regular survey and settlement was announced in 1853 and 1884, the actual settlement did not take place till 1902. When that took place, it took place on the usual principle of appropriating to the Government a share of the produce of the land, and under the Revenue Recovery Act, II of 1864, the registered landlord, who was the mulgar, became liable for the assessment. Now, for various reasons, as, for instance, that the land at the time of the making of the perpetual lease was in a very undeveloped state, or that a heavy premium had been paid once for all for the perpetual lease, the perpetual rent reserved was in many cases very small, and when the assessment was raised, it was found in some cases that the assessment was actually more than the rent. Various proposals were made at the time of the settlement as to how that difficulty could be got over. The settlement officers made one set of proposals and the Collector another, while the Board came to the conclusion that it was desirable to legislate, but that no legislation could be devised which would practically cover all the different classes of leases, and the Government accepted that conclusion. They accordingly decided that the recovery of the rent must be left to the operation of Act II of 1864, leaving the landlord and tenant to settle their respective rights and liabilities by amicable arrangement or in the civil courts, but they issued executive instructions that, when an arrear accrued, the land should be proceeded against in the first instance, and they hoped that as a result the tenant would be obliged to pay the excess where the assessment was greater than the rent.

"This expectation proved fallacious, for it overlooked the provisions of section 35 of Act II of 1864 under which, when a tenant pays such an excess, he is entitled to recover it from the landlord. The matter came up before the High Court and in a judgment recorded in 1910, the High Court held that the section covered the case of the mulgeni leases, and pointed out that the result was not an equitable one and that it was desirable that legislation should be undertaken on the line of dividing the excess between the landlord and the tenant in proportion to their interest in the land.

On receipt of this judgment, the Government began again to consider the question of legislation which the Board of Revenue in 1902 had regarded as hopeless. Again a variety of proposals were made by the Hon'ble Mr. Graham, who was the then Collector, the late Mr. Harding who was District Judge, and the Board of Revenue, with the details of which I need not trouble this Council.

"The Government's final conclusion on that occasion was that a Bill should be prepared providing for the grant of authority to the mulgar to increase his rent in a manner to be fixed after inquiry by a special settlement officer. The Bill was prepared on that basis and in 1915 it was sent up to the Government of India who approved generally the principles of the Bill; but in returning it they said that as it was of a controversial nature, it should not be introduced until after the war.

"Ever since the conclusion of hostilities the parties interested in the Bill have been urging that it should be proceeded with. The Hon'ble Mr. K. Sadasiva Bhat and the Hon'ble Mr. Kovaleppara Muppil Nayar both reminded us in turn about it; and the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rau, since he took his seat, has given me no peace. At the same time, the Government have not been idle in the matter, but, as I have indicated the matter is one of extraordinary complexity, so much so that some of the officers who are most competent to advise still think that we should do better not to attempt legislation at all. The difficulty which has chiefly beset us in the later stages has been that of determining how to estimate the respective interests in the land of the two parties concerned in accordance with the desire of the High Court. The difficulty arises from the fact that there is no information available as to what was the income derived from the land by either party at the time the leases were given. After various discussions on this point, I decided last year to proceed to South Kanara and hear local opinion on both sides, and after a long and interesting debate we came to the conclusion that the fairest rough and ready method which we could devise was to estimate that the income from the land at the time of the old and new settlements was roughly proportionate to the assessments fixed at those settlements, the assumption of course being that the assessment was in both cases a proportion of the produce of the land. This basis of action having been arrived at, we then set to work, with the aid of the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, to prepare a fresh Bill, which has also been submitted to the Government of India and has received their sanction. This is the Bill which I now beg to introduce. As I have said, experienced officers despaired in 1904 and some still despair of any good being done by legislation in this matter. The whole question is one of such complexity that there is hardly a clause of the Bill which even in the last stage has not been rewritten half a dozen times. In spite of that, I am very far from claiming that it is perfect. I can only say that we have done the best that we can with a very complex subject. I am afraid the Bill is not one that is of much general public interest to this Council, but I hope that it will commend itself to the representatives of the district interested, for whose assistance from first to last I beg to tender them my grateful thanks."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO:—"First of all, I thank the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter for the great pains he has taken in this matter. He visited South Kanara and held a conference of the leading landholders as well as the tenants. At that meeting both the interests of the landlords and the tenants were represented. We have been from the year 1902 fighting out for this piece of legislation and from 1902 we had submitted many memorials to

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Government, and in 1912 when I tried to introduce a Bill on similar lines as the one which is now before this Council, I was told by the Government that the Government itself was going to take up this piece of legislation and was making inquiries. The Government took it up at once, and in July 1913 they sent a Government Order which embodied the principles of the Bill as it is to be framed, and as a matter of fact this was referred for the opinion of the Hon'ble Mr. Graham and several other Collectors who were in the district and also to me and to several other persons interested. There was a volume of opinion which was given upon the Bill. Then in 1912, the then Advocate-General, Sir P. S Sivaswami Ayyar, drafted a Bill and that seems to have been revised by the two following Advocate-Generals, Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar and the present Advocate-General, and so far as the legal wording of the sections of the Bill are concerned I am sure it was very well moulded and drafted.

"Now coming to the point as to the necessity of the Bill and the clauses of the Bill, I need not dilate upon it very much but I have only to bring to your notice two or three following observations. As the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter has told us, in 1812 we had the first settlement, and at that time Sir Thomas Munro was our Collector who became subsequently the Governor of Madras. There is ample documentary evidence to show that we were led to believe that our settlement was a permanent one. Because our district being very near Mysore it was now and then invaded, and before the British came in the early part of the last century, the people had absolutely no peace of mind and safety of property and thus the people never tried to cultivate. Under these circumstances and under the belief that there was a permanent settlement the landlords resumed the lands, and lands which they could conveniently cultivate for themselves were brought under the plough and let go a lot of lands on Mulgeni tenure or what is called a perpetual lease. At that time there was no knowing that the settlement would come into force in the year 1902 and the contract between the two parties to pay a fixed amount and no more would be disturbed. Of course when the settlement was introduced we tried our best to put forward our case but we did not succeed and the settlement came and has enhanced very much in the case of these lands In many cases the tenants have been improving the lands and getting all the benefit for themselves. Therefore it was proposed, and the principle was accepted not only by the High Court but also by the Government, that persons who had been deriving benefit must bear this additional burden in a fair proportion. After the settlement of 1902 the matter came up before the Courts, hundreds of cases were filed before the lower Courts and some were taken up to the High Court. The High Court said 'we are ready to do you justice' but as the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter said the High Court expressed that 'we cannot do it in the face of Act II of 1864 where land alone had to be attached and had to bear the assessment.' So they stated that it was the legislature that should remedy the evil and the five or six eminent Judges who said so included Mr. Benson, Mr. Miller, Sir Sankaran Nayar and others.

"Under these circumstances I tried to put in a private Bill and the Government was pleased to take it up, but on account of the war, as the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter has pointed out, this was held up. Your Excellency has also at my request expedited the introduction for which I am very deeply thankful and on behalf of my district I welcome this Bill and also thank Your Excellency and the Government for introducing it."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur HAJI ABD-UL-LAH HAJI QASIM:—"Your Excellency, it is with great pleasure that I welcome this Bill. The landholders of South Kanara are anxiously waiting for this Bill. I thank Your Excellency and the Government on their behalf. This Bill ought to have been introduced long before; but somehow or other it was not done. Now we are glad that Your Excellency's Government was pleased to introduce it and thereby remove the real hardship of the landlords of South Kanara. I have to make one or two observations on the general aspect of this Bill. In clause 14 it is laid down that, if the original petition is heard by the Sub-Collector, an appeal shall lie to the District Collector and that, if the original petition is heard by the District Collector, an appeal shall lie to the District Judge, I would suggest for the favourable consideration of Your Excellency's Government and of the Select Committee to which this Bill will be referred that in both the cases an appeal should lie to the District Judge whose decision should be final. In this connexion I may mention that the Government of Lord Cornwallis in the preamble to Regulation II of 1793 expressed "If the regulations for assessing and collecting the public revenue are infringed, the revenue officers themselves must be the aggressors, and it is obvious that individuals, who have been wronged by them, in one capacity, can never hope to obtain redress from them in another. The revenue officers must be deprived of their judicial powers. All financial claims of the public, when disputed under the regulations, must be, subject to the cognizance of Courts of Judicature, superintended by Judges who, from their official situations and the nature of their trusts, shall not only be wholly uninterested in the result of their decisions, but bound to decide impartially between the public and the proprietors of land, and between the latter and their tenants. The collectors of revenue must not only be deprived of their power of deciding upon their own acts, but rendered amenable for them to the Courts of Judicature, and collect the public dues subject to a personal prosecution for every exaction exceeding the amount which they are authorized to demand on behalf of the public and for every deviation from the regulations prescribed for the collection of it.' I mention this because on this principle I make the above suggestion. Clause 7 may be furnished with illustrations to facilitate the correct interpretation; especially sub-section (3) is still a problem to us. So I suggest that some concrete cases may be given as examples.

"With these suggestions I beg to support the Bill."

(Mr. Venkatapati Raju ; Mr. Narasimha Aygar ; Mr. Todhunter ; the Advocate-General.) [17TH AUGUST 1920.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"Your Excellency : The two Honourable gentlemen representing South Kanara have come forward to congratulate the Government on the introduction of this Bill. I heard both of them saying about safeguarding the interests of landlords in that locality But I have not heard any representation from the people and I do not know whether they are satisfied with this measure Of course the Government want to enhance the income of the landholders by this measure so as to recoup the loss which they sustain by payment of increased assessment to the Government. Therefore there would be mutual satisfaction both for the Government and the landlords that the burden should be thrown on the tenants. I only appeal to the Government to remain as a neutral body and during settlement to look to the interests of the tenants also before any enhancement is put on their shoulders."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"I am afraid the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju has not followed the history of the legislation and the full purport of the Bill. The justice of the case is patent and this legislation has been long asked for by series of interpellations and I dare say public opinion on the question of apportioning the incident of taxation has been fairly unanimous. No representation from tenants has been received and I take it that substantially the unanimous voice of the public is that there should be this legislation."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER :—"I wish to say one word on the point taken by the Honourable Mr Venkatapati Raju, and that is this, that at the discussion which was held at Mangalore we had a number of representatives of the tenants present, and as I understood, the line of action decided upon was decided upon with their concurrence. I did my best to get the Collector to bring forward some one who would oppose the Bill from the point of view taken by the Honourable Mr. Venkatapati Raju and the Collector's reply was that he had made inquiries and could not find anybody who would take up that position."

The motion that the Bill be read in Council was put to the vote and carried *nem. con.*

The Secretary read the title of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER :—"I now beg to move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee for report."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL :—"I second it."

The motion was put to the vote and carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER :—"I beg to move that the Select Committee be constituted as follows :—

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Haji Abd-dul-lah Haji Qasim Sahib Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. Madhava Raja,
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur T. Desika Achariyar Avergal.
The Hon'ble Mr E S. Lloyd.
The Hon'ble the Advocate-General, and
The Mover.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL :—"I second it."

The motion was put to the vote and carried.

Resolutions on matters of General Public Interest.

RESOLUTION *RE* PAY AND PROSPECTS OF PROVINCIAL EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR moved the following resolution :—

"I. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that the Provincial Educational Service be not placed on a lower footing in the matter of initial pay, increments and prospects when compared with the Provincial Civil Service, Executive or Judicial."

"In doing so, he said :—It is a matter of regret to me that the Hon'ble Mr. Littlehailes is not here to-day. From some information I had, I have reason to believe that his sympathies with the Educational Service under him may have helped us in placing matters in a clearer light in the house; he may throw some light on some important questions. I think it is a hard case that requires to be argued at great length, but I must take the warning from the fate of the Hon'ble Mr T. Aramanatha Pillai's length of speech in support of his motion. I shall therefore best serve my purpose by closing my motion with occupying the house only a couple of minutes. It is well known that the Provincial Educational Service has been placed on a lower footing than the Provincial Executive or Judicial Services. The former starts on Rs. 250 with an annual increment of Rs. 25. I presume I am right. Because there is some distinction drawn, let us examine the question and find out any reason for drawing such a distinction. Can it be said that persons belonging to the Provincial Educational Service really belong to an inferior class? Can it be said that the work which they are doing is less important or less onerous? I believe it will not be possible for any one to contend that educational work is less

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onerous or less important. I think I have heard one gentleman suggesting that these educational officers often get holidays and enjoy much leisure and in some cases are better off than the Deputy collectors. But certainly they seem to be on a par with judicial officers so far as long vacations are concerned. As for the strain on the intellect I believe Judicial and Educational services may be put on a par. As to the question of preparation and training, L.T. and B.L. are somewhat similar. Before any person takes up his place in the Provincial Educational Service, he has to do a longer period of waiting than a Provincial Judicial Officer. I think it is unnecessary to labour the point further because I believe most of us are fully acquainted with the facts of the case, and we can say that they may be placed on the same footing unless there are very cogent reasons for treating them differently. Till now we have not been able to show any reasons why they should be placed on a different footing. For these reasons I would suggest that the Provincial Educational Service be not placed on a lower footing in the matter of initial pay, increments and prospects when compared with the Provincial Civil Service."

The Hon'ble Rhan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR :—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON :—"Your Excellency, it is not very often that a prepared note on a resolution in this Council can be given practically *in extenso*, but on this occasion I find myself in that happy position. The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar starts with the assumption that 'it is well known' that the Provincial Educational Service has been placed on a lower footing than the Judicial and the Executive branches of the Provincial Civil Service; and he asks—as I think rightly—to be furnished with cogent reasons for differentiation. I propose to show, Sir, that the differentiation which he assumes is not in accordance with the real facts of the case. On the contrary the principle underlying this resolution has been accepted broadly in the Report of the Public Service Commission and taken into account in the correspondence that afterwards passed between the Local Government, the Government of India and the Secretary of State. The exact words of the Public Service Commission's recommendation were that 'the same general scale should be adopted as has been proposed for the Provincial Civil and Police Services and for other such like services which are recruited in India.' That principle has, I say, been taken into account steadily throughout the discussions, and the final decision of the Secretary of State, based on the same principle, left it to Local Governments to fix their own scales subject to a prescribed minimum and a prescribed maximum of Rs. 250 and Rs. 800 respectively.

"Now the scale which we have adopted in this Presidency has been notified in a Government Order which has been placed on the Editors' Table. I am not quite certain whether the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar has received it or not, as it is dated only 15th July. The scale begins with a minimum of Rs. 250, rising by annual increments of Rs. 25 up to the stage of Rs. 500, which is constituted an efficiency bar, and thereafter by annual increments of Rs. 50 to a maximum of Rs 800. As I have explained, we were limited in respect of the minimum and the maximum by a final decision of the Secretary of State. I cannot enter into a comparison between these rates and those of the Judicial branch of the Provincial Civil Service, because as, I think, has been stated in answer to one of the questions put at this meeting of the Council, the latter are still under correspondence with the Government of India. But I may say that, practically speaking, the scale of the Judicial branch is likely to be very much the same as that of the Executive branch. I must, however, for the moment confine myself simply to comparison with the Executive branch.

"The rates fixed in that case were notified in G.O. No. 1352, dated 11th June 1920. They range from Rs. 250 to Rs. 850 with a selection grade of Rs. 1,000–100–1,200, that selection grade being limited to 3 per cent of the sanctioned strength. Initial appointments are on probation for a period of two years and the annual increment during that probationary stage is Rs. 25 or exactly the same as in the case of the Provincial Educational Service. After the probationary period the annual increment is Rs. 40 and the scale rises accordingly until an efficiency bar of Rs. 500 is reached as in the case of the Provincial Educational Service. Thereafter the rate of increment is Rs. 50 until the ordinary maximum of Rs 850 is reached. So far, therefore, as the minimum pay is concerned, the Executive branch of the Provincial Civil Service is on exactly the same footing with the Provincial Educational Service, and in respect of increments there is no differentiation except for the stage between Rs. 800 and Rs. 850, which in the case of the Provincial Civil Service occupies a period of five years and in the case of the Provincial Educational Service eight years, or three years longer.

"I propose now to endeavour to explain the principle upon which these increments have been fixed. I should like to premise that neither in respect of the method of recruitment nor with regard to the prospects of further advancement is the Educational Service on precisely the same footing as the Executive branch of the Provincial Civil Service; I shall refer further to the question of prospects at the close of my remarks. Now what we had to do in fixing the scale of increments left to our discretion by the Secretary of State was to work out a scale which would be suitable for the majority of the members of the Provincial Educational Service. The members of the service may roughly be put into three classes. First of all I would take the promoted member of the subordinate educational service who after a long and honourable career is elevated in the closing years of his service to the Provincial Educational Service; secondly, there is the subordinate who gets such promotion not in his latter days but at the normal age; thirdly,

there is a small class which is composed of two subdivisions, namely, (1) the man who is appointed directly to the Provincial Educational Service and (2) the man who is promoted to it at an abnormally early age.

"Now according to this classification, the worthy old officers coming within the first class by the fact of their promotion secure a reward which is not inappropriate to their abilities; the initial increment which they get in consequence of that promotion represents a substantial advance on the pay which they have been previously drawing in the subordinate service; and by reason of the age at which they enter the senior service they have no hopes of approaching the maximum.

"I turn next, taking them out of order, to officers of the third class. These are *ex hypothesi* men above the average in calibre and if they are industrious and well-conducted they should pass smoothly through the incremental stages of the Provincial Educational Service and attain the maximum at a comparatively early age. They have then the prospect of promotion to the Indian Educational Service and it is that attraction upon which we rely to secure the services of men well above the average ability but not so much so as to command initial appointment to the Indian Educational Service. I shall refer again later to the question of the prospects which they have of promotion to the Indian Educational Service.

"These two classes—classes (1) and (3)—are limited in number and exceptional. Therefore we did not take them into account in fixing the incremental scale. Our object was to make it suit the case of the second class, who constitute the majority of the members of the Provincial Educational Service; and the basis of our calculation was that for future purposes the normal age of entry by promotion into the Provincial Educational Service may be taken as 35 or 36 years. On that assumption the average recruit who has succeeded in passing the efficiency bar of Rs. 500 will attain the maximum of the scale, Rs. 800, in 16 years, being then 51 or 52, that is to say, at a period of age which will enable him to serve for three years on the maximum pay and to gain the maximum pension. That is the basis of our incremental scale.

"I have now dealt with the questions of the minimum pay and the rate of increment. As regards the maximum, Rs. 800, that is, as a matter of fact, only Rs. 50 less than the ordinary maximum in the case of the Executive branch of the Provincial Civil Service.

"I have next to touch on the question of comparative prospects. Criticism will centre itself naturally in the first instance on the point of the omission of a selection grade corresponding to the selection grade which has been sanctioned for the Executive branch of the Provincial Civil Service. The reason why no selection grade has been proposed for the Educational Service is that members of this service have far greater chances of promotion to a higher status than the members of the Provincial Civil Service possess. I cannot say exactly now many listed posts are or will be open to the members of the Provincial Civil Service, but it is quite certain that in that particular respect they are far worse off than members of the Provincial Educational Service. In the first place, the Secretary of State has laid down that 50 per cent of the appointments in the Indian Educational Service shall be filled by Indians and that a preponderance of the Indian element shall be maintained in each of the three branches—administrative, collegiate and special; and whenever a vacancy arises, it is an order first to examine and decide whether the vacancy shall be filled by direct recruitment or by promotion from the Provincial Educational Service. It may safely be assumed that a very large proportion of such vacancies will go to men coming from the Provincial Educational Service whose qualifications come up to the requisite standard. That is a normal expectation in the case of the Provincial Educational Service. But apart from this normal expectation there is in the immediate future a much brighter prospect. Proposals are now pending before higher authority for the transfer of 18 or 20 posts in the Provincial Educational Service to the Indian Educational Service. In the ordinary course the present incumbents of these posts will go into the Indian Educational Service if they are up to the requisite standard. There is nothing corresponding to that in the case of the Provincial Civil Service. Moreover it has been laid down that *all* the appointments which it is proposed so to transfer shall be filled by recruitment in India. I think, Sir, I have succeeded in proving the proposition with which I started, namely, that in respect of prospects members of the Provincial Educational Service are much better off than members of the Provincial Civil Service; and the Council may take it from me that the prospects of the Judicial branch will not be materially different from those of the Executive branch.

"Before closing, I should like, as a personal remark, to mention that judging from the standpoint of market value it is quite arguable that educational servants should be procurable at lower rates than executive or judicial officers, enjoying as they do comparative leisure, less responsibility and an annual vacation, points to which the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar referred in his opening speech. But it is not relevant to labour that side of the question, because, as I have said, from the Public Services Commission to the Local Government, the Government of India and the Secretary of State, the principle has throughout been accepted that there should be substantial equality in the pay and prospects of the different services. Finally, one further comment is called for by the remark of the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar that the incumbents of the Provincial Educational Service hold no less onerous and important posts than officers of the Indian Educational Service. Whatever may have been the case in the past, I venture to think that this will not be the case in the future, for it is now proposed to transfer to the Indian Educational Service *all* the more responsible appointments in the Provincial Educational Service. Now, that presents a very distinct point of difference from the Provincial Civil

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Service where you have officers holding divisional charges and doing exactly the same work as members of the Indian Civil Service. There is nothing corresponding to that in the case of the Provincial and Indian Educational Services.

"I have nothing more, Sir, to say except that for the reasons I have given the resolution is not one which the Government can accept and that I think what I have said will go some way at least to convince the honourable mover and his seconder that the measure of equality which they advocate has in fact been substantially attained."

The Hon'ble Mr S V NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I wish to make some remarks. I fail to follow the justification for the last sentence of the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson that equality has been attained. There is only 25 whereas it is 40 in the other. The explanation he gave was that they were taken into consideration though there is a set of persons in normal times in the Provincial Educational Service and qualified for pension at a particular age."

The Hon'ble Mr L. DAVIDSON:—"I said 'substantial equality.'"

The Hon'ble Mr S. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I mean to say there are several points of difference. The ordinary looker-on will see that there is some difference left. That is the reason why I pressed the resolution."

The resolution was put to the vote and lost.

RESOLUTION *RE* IMPROVEMENT OF THE COOUM.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. TYAGARAYA CHETTI moved the following resolution:—

"II. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the Government be pleased to take very early steps to improve the present condition of the Cooum river by making it into a tidal one by means of a canal from the Napier Bridge or from any other place which the advisers of the Government may suggest, connecting it with Springhaven in the harbour."

In doing so, he said:—"I need not say much on this matter except to call your attention to the Hon'ble Mr. Howley's reply when I moved this subject on 1st April last. He has put before you several proposals that were going on from the time of Mr. Stephens and Mr. Chatterton, and so on from 1893. Several schemes were proposed and in the end a scheme was proposed by Mr. Hutton costing 12 lakhs of rupees or so. That was about two years back. It was then said that that was not a difficult matter from the engineering point of view. The object with which I move this resolution is now that the Corporation has recently passed a resolution sanctioning the comprehensive drainage scheme and this Council has lately passed a Bill for town improvement schemes, the one that is absolutely necessary to make a complete link of it is the improvement of the Cooum. Cooum, Your Excellency will admit, is in such a bad condition that any amount of improvement that the Corporation might make will not help to make the city a complete sanitary place. No doubt the Corporation is fully responsible for this state of affairs. However, in course of time when the contemplated scheme is completed, a good portion of the sewage now going into the Cooum will be taken away probably to the north of the city. But Cooum requires cleansing now and then. The proposal I make now if carried out will enable fresh sea water to get into the Cooum in the high tide and flow by Buckingham Canal to Kumore side, and again at high tide water will get into it again and a continuation of which will keep the Cooum clean and there will be no bad smell or anything of the kind. I have been speaking to Colonel Mitchell, Chairman of the Port Trust Board, on the subject, who told me that he had no objection to having a canal connecting with Springhaven, but he objected to sewage coming into the harbour. However that can be stopped by a canal from the Napier Bridge to Springhaven with a lock somewhere in the way to stop water going into the harbour in low tide. And with such arrangement there would not be much difficulty as to put a stop to water going into the harbour in low tide. That is what Colonel Mitchell himself mentioned to me and the whole trouble is only about money. It would cost something like, as the Hon'ble Mr. Howley mentioned, 12 lakhs of rupees or so; perhaps it may cost more. Colonel Mitchell has told me that the estimate that was prepared by Mr Hutton was for a very big canal which is about 200 feet wide but Colonel Mitchell tells me that such a big canal is not necessary.

"In doing this, there is another advantage. The Buckingham Canal now brings foodstuffs from the east coast and it gets into the harbour by means of boats of say from 20 or 25 tons. A good portion is now brought by rail which and even more can be brought by canal. So there will be transport facilities. On the other side, there is the improvement of the city and I must say that by improving the Cooum the city will become a place really enjoyable. The other day when I was coming down from Hubli I had a European officer for my fellow traveller. We were talking about Madras. He mentioned to me that Madras is a lovely place among the places he visited, but for the Cooum. Of course Your Excellency will see that Cooum is in such a bad condition that it should be improved. Madras is a good place but there is high death-rate

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and the condition is very insanitary and it is our duty to see it improved. With this object I move this resolution. You are making improvements on all sides and this is one which requires attention and so I hope the Government will accept the resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. NAMBERUMAL CHETTI:—"I beg to second this resolution. In so doing, I have to make a few remarks. So far back as 1890, a committee was appointed to draw up a report on the drainage and water-supply of the city and on the improvement of the Cooum. Subsequently, an expert was requisitioned and the matter was placed in his hands, and the Chief Engineer was asked to report on the scheme. Colonel Jones was also asked to report on the same scheme. Both these reports were before the Government and they issued G.O. No. 1651, dated 7th November 1894, which runs as follows:—

'The proportion of the total contents of the river that would be displaced at each tide would be comparatively small. Owing, moreover, to the abandonment of the drainage scheme it will be impossible to calculate upon the total elimination of sewage from the Cooum and it is on this account more necessary that any scheme for the purification of the river, that may be adopted shall ensure the replacement by sea water at regular intervals of a very considerable proportion of its contents. The Government is of opinion that the proposals put forward by Colonel Pennycuick in modification of those made by Mr. Jones, which are referred to in paragraph 27 of his note read above, would provide for a degree of circulation in the river which would meet the necessities of the case. A canal from the north side of the harbour to the basin in the Buckingham Canal would permit of the entry, twice in the 24 hours, of a large body of water at one point and the connected waters of the Buckingham Canal and the Cooum and for its discharge at another and a distant point, and would thus effect a continual replacement of a considerable portion of the contents of the canal and river. Such a canal would moreover be of great value to the harbour and the commerce of the city. It is roughly estimated that the cost of this proposal would be some 3 lakhs of rupees and this would involve an annual charge for interest and sinking fund of Rs. 40,000. The Chief Engineer will now be requested to at once make arrangements for drawing up detailed estimates of the outlay that the execution of this project would involve. The estimate should provide for a lock to admit of boats passing between the canal and the harbour as well as for sluices to allow of the entry of sea water during flood tides and of its discharge at the Cooum mouth during the ebbs.

'His Excellency trusts that the execution of the schemes for the water to the city and for the purification of the Cooum now approved will be followed by a marked advance in the sanitary condition of Madras.'

"This Government Order was passed so far back as 1894 and still no improvement has been made to the Cooum. In this connexion, permit me to add a few more remarks to those made by my friend the Hon'ble Sir P. Tyagaraya Chettiyar.

"The Cooum river of Madras rises some 34 miles west of the limits of that city at the Cooum village in the Conjeeveram taluk of the Chingleput district and drains over 100 square miles of open country outside of Madras and brings into it several thousand millions of cubic feet of water from the country. Moreover, several thousand millions of cubic feet of rain water within the limits of the city itself drains into the river and these large volumes of water soak into the subsoil of the town and cause malarious exhalations which must be very injurious to the health of its people. It would appear that when the floods in the river spread and inundate the island, a small cut is made in the wide sandy foreshore and the water-spread is reduced, but this small cut seems to steadily close itself and most of the immense volume of water which drains into the Cooum remains there percolating into the subsoil and causes vital injury to the health of the inhabitants of Madras. Scientists and others who have studied the practical working of nature have found that when a tidal sea enters a bay or estuary with a wide mouth and a gradual tapering form, the height of the sea gradually increases as it ascends the narrowing estuary or bay till at the head of the estuary it is very much higher than at its entrance. Rennie Telford and other eminent Engineers applied this knowledge to the improvements of the Clyde between Glasgow and the sea and by the aid of the groins and sea-walls, etc., this turn of the estuary or river was gradually re-aligned and given a tapering form with the result, as reported by Sir John Rolany, that the tidal wave was actually raised 9 feet higher at Glasgow than it was before these works were carried out."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I don't quite know what the Honourable Member is quoting, but it is rather at considerable length and I don't know whether such a quotation is essential to his argument."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. NAMBERUMAL CHETTI:—"I want to suggest another arrangement in supporting this resolution and that is that a committee be formed to deal with this question."

The Hon'ble Rao Sahib M. C. MUTTAYYA CHETTIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I support this resolution brought forward by Sir P. Tyagaraya Chettiyar as it relates to the improvement of the Cooum. The canal has long been known as 'Kelly's scent bottle' and the noxious odour emanating from the stagnant water contributes not a little to the ill-health and insanitation of the City of Madras. The nuisance has been a long-standing one and the proposal for its removal comes very appropriately from one of its oldest citizens who has been connected with the Corporation for more than a quarter of a century and therefore his suggestion on a question

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affecting the sanitation of the city deserves acceptance by all those who have the health of the city at heart. As a permanent resident of the City of Madras I consider this resolution as of vital importance to my fellow citizens and I give my hearty support to this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON :—" Your Excellency, I was glad to notice that the Hon'ble Sir Tyagaraya Chettiyar began with a recognition of the responsibility of the Corporation, of which he is the distinguished President, for the condition of the Cooum. It is of course a matter of common knowledge that the influx of sewage into the Cooum is one of the chief factors which makes it insanitary. We all hope that, when the drainage scheme proposed for the City of Madras is completed, that nuisance, if not completely removed, will at least be alleviated. That aspect of the case was one to which the Hon'ble Mr. Knapp drew prominent attention during the budget debate.

" Sir Tyagaraya Chettiyar has also referred to the history of previous schemes and the opinion which Mr. Howley gave on that occasion, namely, that the technical problem is a simple one and that the practical difficulty is the problem of finance. Mr. Knapp at the time expressed some doubt as to whether the former problem was quite as simple as Mr. Howley supposed, and I think that after-events have gone some way to justify Mr. Knapp's view.

" What Honourable Members now desire no doubt is precise information as to the stage which has been reached with regard to the investigation which, as was stated at the same meeting in answer to a question put by Mr. Namberumal Chettiyar, was then actually in progress. The present position is roughly as follows :—Mr. Hutton who was responsible for one of the various proposals for the improvement of the Cooum in by-gone years has revived that particular proposal. He originally put it forward in 1910 and with my approval he revived it in 1919. Also with my approval he placed himself in communication with the Hon'ble Mr. Mitchell, the Engineer-Chairman of the Harbour Trust, and the joint discussion of these two gentlemen has resulted in various changes in matters of detail and arrival at something approximating to agreement.

" The main essentials of Mr. Hutton's scheme are the cutting of a canal from Springhaven to a point east of the Napier bridge and the construction of a regulator near Springhaven to serve the double purpose of letting in sea water at high tide and at the same time excluding Cooum water from the harbour as desired by Mr. Mitchell It is contemplated that the sea water let in at high tide shall as heretofore be passed over the Cooum bar into the sea. The cost of the scheme is roughly estimated at 7 lakhs if the sides of the canal are merely gravelled and the margins protected by casuarina plantations If however, more permanent works are to be constructed, the cost will be more than double that sum in consequence of the revetment of the sides of the canal with reinforced concrete protection The recurring annual charge of cutting the bar at the mouth of the Cooum would be about Rs. 3,500. In the ordinary course the next stage on receipt of these approximate estimates, would be for the Government to call for detailed plans and estimates, to arrive at the exact cost and to examine the question how the scheme should be financed and what proportion the Government should, according to its traditional policy, give to the Corporation in order to enable that authority to carry out the work. But as a matter of fact, Mr Hutton's note reached me only on the 4th August and I have not had very much time to consider it Further, the merits of the scheme are in issue, since the senior expert adviser of Government, Mr. Howley, differs on technical grounds from Mr Hutton's plan I am not competent to go into technical issues but I may say broadly that Mr. Howley favours an alternative scheme which in his opinion makes better provision for the circulation of sea water Under this scheme, originated by Colonel Smart and approved by Mr Hughes, the canal along the foreshore is designed to run into the north arm of the Cooum just to the north of the Napier bridge; and an essential element is the construction of an earthen bund immediately south of the point where this canal makes its junction with the north arm of the Cooum. The object of this bund is to ensure that when the sea water let in at high tide through Springhaven comes rushing through the canal into the north arm of the Cooum, it shall be checked at the point of junction and forced back and right round the Island so as to pass by St. Mary's bridge near the Penitentiary and ultimately discharge over the Cooum bar into the sea

" We hope now with the assistance of a consultant to arrive at some scheme which will not be too expensive. Our Harbour Engineer, Mr. Bristow, to whom the matter will be referred has had previous experience and practical training which should attach special weight to his opinion on the technical points in issue. It is not of course sufficient for him merely to study the volumes of past correspondence; a careful examination on the spot is also necessary. That is what the Government propose to ask him to do. I hope that when this officer has completed his investigation it will be possible for our experts to arrive at a general agreement. I do not think that the points in issue are of such a nature as to render agreement unattainable and I have great hopes that a round table conference between Messrs Howley, Hutton, Mitchell and Bristow may result in a unanimous opinion, which the Government can without hesitation adopt and commend to the Corporation. In that event we shall ourselves at once examine the question how to finance the final scheme and if that problem is *prima facie* soluble we shall simultaneously call for detailed plans and estimates.

" The Government cannot accept this resolution as it stands because this would be tantamount to a promise to put improvements in hand and we do not yet know whether this will be financially practicable or whether we shall arrive at a technically sound scheme which we can properly recommend to the Corporation. I therefore suggest to the Hon'ble Sir Tyagaraya

(Mr. Davidson; Sir Tyagaraya Chetti; Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar; Mr. Desika Achariyar; Mr. Howley) [17TH AUGUST 1920.

Chetti—if he has no objection in the light of what I have stated—that he should withdraw his resolution on my assurance that the Government of Madras have every intention of doing all they can to promote such measures for the improvement of the Cooum as may ultimately be deemed to be practicable."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. TYAGARAYA CHETTI:—"Your Excellency, I do not certainly wish to press the resolution, after what the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson has said. All that I want is that Your Excellency's Government will soon undertake this work to improve the Cooum and I hope that the round table conference would soon come to a decision."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* RECRUITMENT TO THE PUBLIC WORKS PROVINCIAL SERVICE.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMAYOJA ACHARIYAR:—"I beg to move the following resolution:—

'III. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that in giving effect to paragraph 6 of the Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolution No. 192-E.A., dated 1st April 1920, Government do keep in mind the educational and technical qualifications laid down in the Government Order, namely, that the members of the service should be B.E's. and recruit as far as possible from among those in the upper subordinate grade, who satisfy such qualification.'

In doing so, he said:—"I may inform the Council that the service in the Public Works Department is divided into three branches, the Imperial Service, the Provincial Service, and the Subordinate Service. This resolution refers only to the Provincial Service, which is to be recruited from the passed students of the engineer class of the Civil Engineering College. The members of the service are to be put in charge of subdivisions, and they are to possess high educational qualifications. It is clear from this that the members of the service should be those who have passed out of the Engineering College, whether they take a B.E. degree or not. As there are a number of persons who have been recruited from the Engineering College, and who are in service, in order to enable them to rise to this service 25 per cent of the posts will be thrown open to them. What I suggest is that in making the selection of the 25 per cent, the spirit of the Government of India order should be borne in mind. That is, the men who are selected should have been in the engineer class of the Engineering College. For, the Government of India order says that the Provincial Service is not a re-organized service of subordinates; it must be an engineer service; and therefore it should contain engineers; the future recruitment will be from engineers and 25 per cent should be from the subordinate service who have passed out of the engineer class. All those who pass out of the engineering class do not take the B.E. degree. Whether they take the B.E. degree or not, all that I ask is that in making the selection, those who have passed out of the engineer class should be selected. I know that, in a few cases, it will be necessary to promote men who are not engineers, but who have done good work, but what I ask for is that the major portion of the selection must be from those who have passed the engineer class."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. J. HOWLEY:—"Your Excellency, the Honourable Mover has referred to the introduction of a new scheme of Provincial assistant engineers which has just been sanctioned by the Government of India and the Secretary of State. He mentioned that this is to be recruited from the passed students of the engineering class of the College of Engineering. I may mention that although, as he has told us, this new service is intended to be a service of engineers and not a re-organized service of upper subordinates, no restriction whatever has been placed on the Government as regards the selection of men for the new service. The only criterion laid down is that they should be fully qualified to uphold their position as engineers. It is nowhere laid down that they should be either graduates in engineering or that they should be selected solely from the engineering class of the College of Engineering, as distinct from upper subordinates who have passed only the upper subordinate test. The Honourable Member has also mentioned that it is proposed to appoint 25 per cent of the students. What was really sanctioned in the resolution of the Government of of April last was that appointments might be made to the extent of 25 per cent of the number of permanent subdivisions in the Presidency. I may inform the Honourable Member that since then we have received further instructions from the Government of India and, instead of only 25 per cent of the number of permanent subdivisions, which works out to 26 men, it is now proposed to make forthwith about 166 appointments to the new service.

"In regard to the selection I may mention that no one, whether a B.E. or not, has any claim whatever for appointment to this new service. It is not a case of promotion; it is a case of selection, and, as stated by the Honourable Mover, the cadre will in future be

17TH AUGUST 1920.] *(Mr. Howley; Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar; the President; Mr. Venkateppya Pantulu.)*

recruited from passed students of the engineering class of the College of Engineering. A total of five appointments per annum to the new service is at present proposed, and during the next five years these appointments may be filled by transfer of men from the upper subordinate establishment or from temporary engineers. The object of the Government of India in giving us permission last April to make 25 per cent of the proposed appointments was to give immediate relief to the permanent upper subordinate establishment. Of course it is obvious that a man who has passed the B.E. degree or the engineering test at the College of Engineering is prima facie fit for selection for the new service, if there is nothing against him; and due consideration will certainly be given to the fact—whether a man is a graduate or has passed the engineering diploma of the college—to his seniority and more particularly to his record during the time he has been serving in the department. I may mention, with regard to the question of B.Es. that we have about 14 such men among the permanent upper subordinates; and although no final selection has yet been made, we hope to bring in quite 75 per cent of these men. The Honourable Member would, I presume, not suggest that the Government should select a man merely because he is a B.E. quite irrespective of his record during his actual service in the department. He has asked the Government to keep in mind the expressed desire of the Government of India that the service is to be one of engineers and not a mere re-organized service of upper subordinates. The Government have every intention of doing so; but they cannot bind themselves in any way to give preference to B.Es. or to engineering graduates, simply because of the tests they may happen to have passed at the time of their training in the college. We must obviously lay particular stress on a man's record during his actual service in the department: this is clearly the first and most important thing to be looked to in making selections.

"I think that probably this assurance which I have given to the Honourable Member meets all his requirements and especially now that in spite of only making 26 appointments we have to make something like 106. The actual number has not yet been definitely fixed. There are one or two points to be settled still. We have just quite recently received final orders from the Government of India, and these appointments when made will all have effect from the first February last. I think with this assurance perhaps the Honourable Member will not press his resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"All that I meant to say is that a man who has only passed the overseer's test and come up should not be promoted when there are qualified B.Es. The Hon'ble Mr Howley has practically accepted my resolution. I do not therefore press it. I shall therefore withdraw it."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* ADMISSION OF THE WELL-TO-DO IN STATE HOSPITALS

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I understand that the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao has been good enough to postpone Resolution No IV* till to-morrow. We will take his resolution first to-morrow."

RESOLUTION *RE* INCLUSION OF CERTAIN KINDS OF LAND IN THE AYACUT REGISTERS OF DELTA TALUKS.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPAYYA PANTULU:—"Your Excellency, the resolution which I have the honour to place before this Council runs as follows:—

'V. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council to include in the ayacut registers all lands in the delta taluks of the districts of Guntur, Kistna and Godavari in which it is not possible to grow any other crop than paddy and to which the anicut water flows involuntarily.'

"This resolution of mine aims at securing redress in the matter of a real grievance felt by people in all the delta tracts of the three districts of Guntur, Kistna and Godavari. At the tail ends of irrigation channels, in many villages, there are low lands which are liable to submersion by the drainage water flowing from the lands standing on a higher level. These low lands are not included in the ayacut. As they lie submerged for the most part of the season, no crop other than paddy can be cultivated on them and if paddy crop is cultivated on them, and as they are not included in the ayacut, they will be liable to penal assessment. According to section 1 of Act VII of 1865, whenever water is supplied or used for purposes of irrigation from any river, stream, channel, tank or work belonging to or constructed by Government, and also

*'IV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the G.O. No. 49, dated 2nd February 1920 (Local and Municipal Department—Medical) for the closing of the State hospitals in the Madras City against the well-to-do classes may be cancelled.'

(Mr. Venkatappayya Pantulu; Mr. Balaji Rao Nayudu; Mr. Howley.) [17TH AUGUST 1920.

whenever water by direct or indirect flow or by percolation or drainage from any such river, stream, channel, tank or work from or through adjoining land irrigates any land under cultivation or flows into a reservoir and is thereafter used for irrigating any land under cultivation and such irrigation is beneficial to and sufficient for the requirements of the crop on such land it shall be lawful for Government to levy at pleasure, on the land so irrigated, a separate cess for such water and the Government may prescribe the rules under which and the rates at which such water-cess as aforesaid shall be levied.

"According to these rules, in the case of the Gödâvari, Kistna and some other large irrigation systems, the penal rates are fixed at 3, 6, 12 and 20 times the ordinary rate. These lands are not fit for any other cultivation. The water flows into them in spite of the attempts on the part of landlords to avoid it. Therefore, instead of leaving them waste, some people sometimes cultivate paddy crop in these lands with the result that they are visited with heavy penal rates. All that I ask is that these lands may be included in the ayacut. As a matter of fact the water that flows into these lands will anyhow run into the sea and is otherwise of no practical use. On the other hand if the water is utilized for irrigating the low lands, it would enable people to produce some crop quite beneficial to them. In these hard days when food-grains are so very scarce and prices are so very high, the policy of the Government should be to extend cultivation to afford facilities for the development of agriculture and to encourage the raising of food-grains. There are in some villages large areas of such land, the extent of the land being some hundreds of acres and in some places 50 to 60 acres only. These lands are not all cultivated, because people are afraid they will be visited with high penal rates. Therefore, much of these lands are left fallow, and for the most part of the year submerged by water. I submit therefore, that it would be advantageous both to the people and also to the Government to include all these lands in the ayacut so that the owners may cultivate them without fear of penal assessment. It may be stated no doubt that in certain seasons of the year the water may be plentiful but that at a later period of the year there may be scarcity of water and hence the supply of water cannot be guaranteed. At such times even lands which are under the ayacut may not have a sufficient supply. But the owners of these lands are prepared at any rate to undergo the risk and not to claim remission. In fact some people have put in petitions in the Tenali taluk saying that in such cases they will not ask the Government for remission. I do not know if the resolution would be quite acceptable to the Government and I am quite willing to make such alterations as the Government may think fit. My prayer is that some facilities may be given to the poor owners of these lands which may be cultivated with advantage by water which after all flows into the sea and is of no use either to the Government or to others. With these few remarks I would press my resolution for acceptance. Recently there are certain proposals by the Engineering Department that cultivation of lands at the tail ends may be allowed and that no penal assessment might be fixed in such cases. I am told that the Collector of Kistna has accepted this suggestion, but as regards other places—Gödâvari and Guntûr—I have not heard anything. My prayer is that instead of leaving these lands in a precarious condition they may be included in the ayacut so that they may be cultivated without fear of penal assessment. With these few remarks I request the Government and the Council to consider the question with sympathy and accept this resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. BALAJI RAO NAYUDU:—"I beg to second the resolution. There are many cases of the kind referred to.

"The chief difficulty is that these lands are quite unfit for any other cultivation except paddy.

"The objection that is urged for the inclusion of these lands in the ayacut is that the capacity of the source is already exhausted. For instance, suppose a channel is able to irrigate 5,000 acres. Then the Public Works Department do not approve the inclusion in the ayacut of any more extent than 5,000 acres even when there is no scarcity of water and the ryot is also willing to pay for the water. That is the reason which the Public Works Department advances. No doubt it is reasonable. Of course as cultivation increases year after year the areas originally designed for channels in many cases have exceeded but plots of land surrounded by wet cultivation or lying in the middle of wet fields are unfit for any other cultivation as channel water gets in. So if the Government are pleased to accept Mr. Venkatappayya's proposal to include these lands in the ayacut, it is well and good. If that is not possible, at least the question of charging them only single water-rate may be considered, and a standing order may issue that such of the lands which are not fit for any other cultivation except paddy should be charged only single water-rate and not be penalized. With these remarks I second the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. J. HOWLEY:—"The resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatappayya is that all lands in the delta taluks of the districts of Guntur, Kistna and Gödâvari in which it is not possible to grow any other crop than paddy and to which the ancut water flows involuntarily should be brought into the ayacut registers. By bringing into the ayacut registers, he presumably means that they should be included among the list of lands to which we undertake to furnish a regular supply of water. There is no doubt that there is a considerable extent of such lands as are referred to at the tail ends of channels in general and in some places in the two deltas. If we could afford enough water to send down a supply early in the season for these lands so that they could be transplanted before they become liable to submersion

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through drainage, partly due to rainfall and partly to drainage from other lands, many of these lands would be able to grow a crop. But early in the season our whole supply of water is already earmarked for the older portions of the ayacut to which we must give preference. It has been shown by the Agricultural Department that the date of transplantation makes a considerable difference in the outturn of crop.

"Up to some five years ago there was a system of dividing the deltas into what were called A and B class lands so as to give preference to these lands and allow their being transplanted before they became liable to submersion. But that system was abolished after a lengthy inquiry and is not now in force. In connexion with that A and B class inquiry there was considerable discussion in this Council in which Mr M. Ramachandra Rao, who was then a Member of this Council took considerable part. It was then decided to appoint a special localization committee to fix definitely in both the Godavari and Kistna deltas the limits of the ayacut to which water could normally be supplied. A special officer, an Executive Engineer having knowledge of the deltas and a deputy collector were posted for this work and are still at work in the Kistna Eastern delta and the Godavari Western delta. It was desired in connexion with this localization to consolidate as far as possible the existing ayacuts which in many cases were very scattered, little patches of a few acres far away from the sources being irrigated and in other cases little patches of dry land surrounded by wet land as pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Balaji Rao Naydu being left out. It was desired that as far as possible all these objections should be met. The special officers began their inquiry with the Godavari Eastern delta and Kistna Western delta by dealing with inclusions of land like these small scattered patches. They have all been dealt with now and the result of their inquiries has been published in the district gazettes. Appeals have been heard by the Collector in many cases and exchanges of land arranged between the ryots. There is only a very small area in which objections have not yet been dealt with because the parties have not come forward or could not be got hold of for one reason or other.

"The question of inclusion has not been taken up either in the Kistna Eastern delta and the Godavari Western delta. Lists of all lands suitable for inclusion are now being prepared and under instructions from the Collector and the Superintending Engineer, an Executive Engineer is inspecting the lands and taking levels wherever necessary in order to prepare a final list of all lands that could be included. In the preparation of this list preference is given in the first place to lands classed as three-sides or four-sides wet or small patches of dry lands surrounded by wet fields and thereby rendered unfit for dry cultivation. In doing so the smaller areas of three or four sides wet are given preference. For instance if there is a plot of five acres surrounded by wet and another similar plot of ten acres the plot of five acres would certainly be given preference and be brought in and the larger area will have to wait its turn. In the same way we are bringing in as far as possible lower lands which are liable to submersion subject of course to a certain limit with reference to water-supply and area.

"The Honourable mover suggested that some of these lands might be brought in and given water, I understand, when available and that if water was not available they should do without it but should not be penalized. In that connexion I may mention a proposal which has been under consideration even before the war, that is, the fixing of shutters to the Bezwada anicut. We are in correspondence with a firm in England who make hydraulic shutters and it has been proposed to fix falling shutters six feet high that could be raised to the desired height.

"We wrote to this firm in January last and we are now trying to get detailed plans on payment of royalty to these people to make the shutters out here and when we have these shutters we will get much better supply during the early part of the season. It will be possible to bring into the ayacut a considerable additional area of what we may call short crop lands, that is, lands to which we can afford to supply water up to say 15th of October—4 or 4½ months. We shall have to lay down then that we must be at liberty to cut off water; as soon as the river falls, the higher shutters will make additions which the existing three shutters do now. When the river falls we can send down much more water in the early part of the season to allow a considerable portion of these low lands to be transplanted early. But that must be considered in connexion with the proposals for fixing these higher shutters. It is a separate question entirely of localization which is now in progress. But as I have already said the inclusions are only dealt with. Perhaps the inclusions will be published in the gazette as was done in the case of exclusions in the Kistna delta and the Godavari Western delta and the owners of land not proposed to be brought into the ayacut will then have an opportunity of making out any case for being included but we must have a limit and the limit proposed at present is 426,000 a year for the Kistna Eastern delta. I may inform the Honourable Member that in the Kistna Western delta we have already brought in all those lands liable to submersion, especially those liable to suffer from drainage from irrigated lands. I do not think it is possible to bring in all such lands from the Kistna Eastern delta or the Godavari Western delta but it will be possible to bring in a very large area. We have already proposed in connexion with the large area 'round Kollair lake extending over 9,500 acres in the Kistna Eastern delta and 15,600 in the Godavari Western delta, to exclude this from the regular ayacut. There is corresponding extent from the other side of the ayacut. The proposal is that the Kollair zone may be irrigated in the first crop season but we won't undertake to supply water. There will be no guarantee of supply but we will supply for the second crop season. As far as I understand Kistna delta and Godavari Eastern are prepared to agree to this proposal. This will give us an opportunity of bringing still larger area of new lands into

the regular ayacut and I understand that the proposals for inclusions are now going on. I understand from the Special officer whom I saw yesterday that the proposals for the Kistna Eastern will be finished in 2½ months and Godávari Western will take three or four months more. Inspection is being done for every block of 25 acres. The whole localization will be finished by the end of June next. Then I hope this matter will be out and dry, and will be settled definitely. It will be perfectly well known to every one what is included in the ayacut and what is not included in the ayacut.

"I do not think, Sir, any other information I can give the Honourable Member except to state that we cannot accept the resolution as it stands, to include all lands in the regular ayacut because it would bind us to guarantee the supply to every land of the description mentioned in the resolution. All the same I can assure the Honourable Member that we want to include these lands as far as possible. There is a great deal of trouble and delay especially as it mixes up with the question of localization, but we want to bring in all these lands as far as possible. The intention is to bring them into the regular ayacut to the extent admissible without exceeding what we consider is the ultimate area that we can supply under the existing circumstances."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPAYYA PANTULU:—"I thank the Hon'ble Mr. Howley for the kind assurance which he has given me with reference to the matter involved in this resolution. But I request that I may also be given assurance regarding the low lying lands that when once they are cultivated and wet crops are raised in them they will be free from penal assessment because that is the real grievance now. I request the Government that the matter be considered."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"Your Excellency, the Government will be very glad to examine the proposal which the Honourable Member has just made."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPAYYA PANTULU:—"I do not wish to press the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* IMPORTATION OF BURMA RICE.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU moved the following resolution:—

'VI. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the Government be pleased to afford facilities either to local bodies or merchants, on such conditions as the Government chooses to impose, to import rice direct from Bombay by steamers to seaport towns in our Presidency.'

In doing so he said:—"Though it is a small matter, but I may assure the Government that it affects seriously several districts and concerns the starving population and I may at once state generally that the rice imported from Burma is a coarse rice called big mills and it is used generally by the poor. It is true that two months back Messrs. Best & Co. were supplying the rice at Rs. 14 per bag f.o.r., at Madras for the various towns in the presidency and sometime back they suggested that they had much quantity to export to various places and that at that time there was not much demand. Subsequently they began to charge As. 3-4 per measure for the last three months which increased the price by 13 annas over Rs. 14. In answer to question No. 38, the Government also arrived at the figure Rs. 14-13-6 as the price including provision for a profit of 4 annas only.

"But I find some difficulty in understanding item (2). In that answer it is given that f.o.b. charges, including cumulative storage charge, come to Rs. 2-1-6 and following this is the item 'freight Rs. 1 7-9'. I think Rs. 1-7-9 is included in Rs. 2-1-6."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"The Honourable Member is mistaken in thinking that the f.o.b. charges should include the freight. That is a separate and subsequent charge."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"That it should be Rs. 2-1-6 looks rather very surprising to me, whether it includes freight or not. Leaving that question aside for a moment, there are two difficulties here. So far as Vizagapatam port is concerned, because I am not acquainted with others of the Presidency, I may mention our difficulties. In order to get rice from Madras to Vizagapatam we have to pay an extra Re. 1-4-0, railway charges per bag, besides charges for taking it from the train to the town. This is an additional charge: Whereas, in order to get rice from Burma to Madras, only a few days back all this rice came to Vizagapatam from Burma and from Vizagapatam to Madras, perhaps paying an additional freight, and we have to get back to Vizagapatam again at an additional cost of Rs. 1-4-0. Besides these unusual charges, it is imposed in Madras 'Madras landing charges As. 15-11,' whereas to Vizagapatam it is only As. 1-4. I do not know whether this includes some municipal charges or whatever else. My suggestion is that if the company which gets rice to Madras instead of landing it here, when the steamer stops at Vizagapatam port, allows to land necessary bags there, there would be a saving of at least Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 on every bag without disturbing the old arrangement. That is one of the suggestions and the other point which I want to lay stress on is this. As chairman of the municipality I have received an application from an important firm in Burma, who say that they are prepared to import them at Vizagapatam and

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sell them at Rs. 12-a bag, whereas we are getting for Rs 16 from here, and according to their figures they stated that the price there would be about Rs. 9 and that all the other charges would come to about Rs. 2 and therefore they could sell at Rs 12 at Virugambakam. I thought that if these circumstances were brought to the notice of the Government they would readily help the poor people by enabling them to get 5½ seers a rupee instead of 4 seers as at present, if other firms are allowed to import on such conditions as may be imposed by the Government, or if they do not find satisfactory persons, they can trust some local body such as a district board or a municipality or for the matter of that any other public body and impose certain conditions so that they can import direct from Burma These are the two lines of which, I believe, the Government would help us, either to land bags there or to permit us to get rice direct from Burma which will effect a saving of Re. 1 per bag. I must state that this rice is only used by the poor people and that is why we are troubling ourselves with it If they are used by the rich people they can afford to pay all these charges. These are not at all used either by the middle or rich classes. I think that if this is done the Government will be amply repaid by the gratitude of those starving people, because they are able to buy 5½ seers per rupee instead of 4 seers, and thus they are able to secure bread for their starving family."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR :—"I beg to second the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju. As a merchant myself, and as a man who has got personal experience of this business I wish to say a few words. The outcry among the whole Presidency is that the price of Burma rice has gone so high that it could not compete with local rice. Before we introduced the new system of importing Burma rice with a limited number of licence holders we had been getting for a considerably cheap price and we were able to compete successfully with the local rice merchants. Now after the new system has been enforced and the Government of India having made a contract to purchase the rice by themselves at Burma and adding a certain amount of profit over the price they purchase and give a portion of the profits to the agriculturists of Burma, the price of the rice has gone considerably high and the whole thing was paid by the poor consumer in India. The rice was not only imported to India, but also exported to Java, Japan, China and other places I do not know whether the action of the Government of India is right in taking this course of purchasing this rice. According to the statement made by the Government of India that in order to put a stop to exorbitant prices which Burma merchants were demanding by allowing export to other countries they made a contract to purchase all the rice in Burma. In my opinion, Your Excellency, such a course is not at all favourable to the consumers in India and it is high time that the Government should withdraw all the restrictions that have been imposed."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid I cannot allow the Honourable Member to discuss the action of the Government of India in this Council."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR :—"I thought it was a question of instructions given by the Government of India."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"I quite understand that it makes it rather difficult to explain the situation, but I must be perfectly rigid about not allowing the Government of India's policy to come into this matter."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR :—"I shall limit my speech with the Government of Madras I think the Government of Madras will be doing a great piece of charity if they take such action as they think proper to cancel the whole restriction that has been imposed upon the importation of rice from Burma and allow the merchants to take their own course in the open market and to purchase the rice and to ship them to the respective places where there are requirements. Nowadays the tonnage has become so cheap and the steamers are running with a large amount of space and if the Government of Madras allow the old system of merchants taking up the import of Burma rice, naturally merchants will compete with each other to purchase the rice at a cheaper rate and sell them in the market here for a cheap price.

"Until there will be no chances of anybody paying a high price on rice as it was restricted by Government there will be no likelihood of fixing a certain price There was a rumour that the office of the Director of Civil Supplies was going to be closed last year, and the continuation of that office is at present giving a considerable hardship to the consumers and I will therefore recommend the sooner the Government will remove this restriction it is better for the people of this Presidency. There will be an opportunity to all merchants, who were already dead and gone, while the Government were taking up this action, and who have closed there business and that there will be an opportunity for those merchants to start again and import rice in large quantities and sell them in competition in the market thereby giving a charge for the poorer classes of people for purchasing cheaper rice. With these few observations I strongly second the resolution moved by my Honourable friend."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER :—"I hope that it may be some consolation to the Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar if I tell him that, so far as I can see, the present system of control of supply of rice is likely shortly to come to an end. As Honourable Members know, we have already practically abolished the office of Director of Civil Supplies and have made the system of control as far as possible automatic, and we are hoping that, with the end of the present Burma rice crop, we may be able to remove control altogether.

"In these circumstances, I must say that I was somewhat surprised at seeing this resolution put on the paper at all. We have been struggling for some years past to arrive at a satisfactory method of controlling civil supplies and have been under a storm of criticism the whole time, and one of the chief criticisms levelled at our arrangements has been in respect of the restriction of the number of licensed merchants. That criticism was set forth fully in a question asked by the Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad in November last to which I gave a reply, which was one of the longest ever made in this Council, attempting fully to explain the reasons for the action taken in this regard. That criticism was then allowed to drop and in March last, in consultation with our Civil Supplies Committee, which, as Honourable Members know, is almost entirely a non-official body, we devised a new system of control which was published in a press communiqué in that month. So far as I am aware, this is the first complaint that has been made of the working of the system so devised.

"The Hon'ble Mover says that the difficulty which he has brought to notice is a technical one. Whether technical or not, I put it to the Council that it is one which lies at the root of the whole system. Let us consider for a moment what are the conditions with which the system must comply. The Government of India purchase the whole crop, and after allotting a certain part of it to supply the needs of India and to be sold to the Provinces for that purpose at cost price, they export the rest to other countries and apply the profits of the transaction for the benefit of the Burma cultivator. Thus, the quantity which can be imported into India is limited, and the quantity that can be imported into Madras is a strictly limited part out of the total for India. To make the most of this quantity we have a system of import by licensed importers and sale by approved merchants. The licensed importers take all responsibility of testing the quality of the rice, financing the purchase and distribution and arranging freight, and in consideration of all this, they are allowed to charge a profit of 4 As. a bag. The approved merchants can buy from any licensed importer they please, but are bound to sell at a price fixed by the Collector after a consideration of all their charges and to notify the price at which they sell. We leave the checking of sale above these notified prices to the public.

"In order to work this system approved merchants and local bodies who wish to sell rice, send their indents periodically to a Collector or directly to a licensed importer. The licensed importer consolidates his indents and sends them to the Director of Civil Supplies. The Director telegraphs his monthly requirements to the Government of India. The Government of India may allot us a much smaller quantity than we ask for. On receipt of the allotment, the Director distributes it among the licensed importers, who proceed to get the rice and supply the merchants.

"Now, I put it to the Council that it would not be practicable to apply that system or any similar system under conditions under which any merchant or any local body could purchase direct from Burma. A system of working through a large number of importers in some such way was tried in Bombay and it proved a complete failure and I venture to think that the same would be the case here. The time available in Burma for making the necessary arrangements is very short, and the business has to be conducted by people who have agents in Burma and who are prepared to finance the business from the time of the ordering from the stockholder in Rangoon to the collection of the money from the merchant in Madras or up-country. I venture to think that, if we were to allow any individual merchant, or any individual local body who wished, to import direct from Burma, we should find ourselves involved in innumerable difficulties in collecting our indents and in distributing the allotment given to us among all the applicants. When we had done so, many of them would be unable to make their arrangements for purchase within the time allowed and the net result would be that a lot of the licenses would go unused and the community would suffer by a restriction of supply.

"There are one or two minor points to which I should like to refer. The Honourable Member has mentioned the cumulative charge of As. 3-8 a month as one to which he objects. This is not a charge in respect of which we can do anything. It was fixed by the Government of India. The position is this: owing to the scheme under which the Government of India are purchasing the whole crop, the rice which ordinarily would be held up-country by the ryots waiting for the fixing of a price favourable to them has all to be sent down to the port where the storage accommodation is inadequate. Special arrangements have therefore to be made for storage and this charge has been imposed to cover the cost of the same.

"As regards the details that go to make up the F.O.B. charges, I have a number of them here and shall be glad to place such information as I have at the disposal of the Honourable Mover. I would, however, again lay stress on the fact that these are charges with which we cannot interfere. They are fixed by the Rice Commissioner in Burma.

"I must confess that I am surprised at the statement that rice is carried from Burma to Vizagapatam and then from Vizagapatam to Madras by sea and back by rail. I shall be glad to see whether anything can be done to avoid such an occurrence. Meanwhile, I may say that there is nothing in the rules to account for the state of affairs which the Honourable Member describes.

"I hope, Your Excellency, that what I have said will be accepted as a sufficient explanation of the attitude of Government in this matter. I have shown that the difficulties of adopting any system of general import were fully explained in November last and have described the arrangements which we have since adopted in March. So far as I am aware, this is the first complaint made in regard to them. In these circumstances, I think I am entitled to claim, to use a lawyer's phrase, that if anybody wishes to alter the existing system, the burden of proof that the system which he proposes to substitute for it is a better one is upon him."

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The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Your Excellency: while thanking the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter for the lucid exposition of the position of the Government, I may be permitted to state that I am still far from satisfied. When I was at Vizagapatam, I saw a steamer which carried not only passengers but bags of rice from Burma. If we are allowed to get 5,000 bags at Vizagapatam, whenever steamer touches the port it is sufficient; at present, the steamer touches the Vizagapatam port and then goes to Madras and we have to get rice from the Madras harbour by rail. My submission to Government is that Government might arrange to allow us to take bags of rice at Vizagapatam when the steamer stops there. If it be done, the merchants who have got licence will be saved unnecessary trouble. Another circumstance also I may mention. The Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter spoke about the cumulative storage charge. Last week the Director of Civil Supplies at Calcutta published figures and he has not added to it the cumulative charges. I also brought to the notice of the Government that there was a Burma merchant who was prepared to deliver at Vizagapatam bags of rice at Rs. 12 per bag. He was prepared to deliver not a small quantity but a lakh of bags. Five-thousand bags of rice can be landed at Vizagapatam every week without any difficulty and the merchant is prepared to ship 5,000 bags every week and that will suffice for our purpose. Therefore, I appeal once more to Government to take a sympathetic attitude and try to reduce the cost price, where it is possible, for the people who cannot afford to pay high prices which are now demanded."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"Your Excellency, I quite sympathise with the Honourable Member's feelings about the difficulties of loading at Vizagapatam, but I think if he will spare me the time afterwards, I shall be able to show him that his suggestions are not practicable. The whole question has already been gone into by the Director of Civil Supplies both as regards the landing of the cargo at Vizagapatam and as regards the grant of licences for part cargoes. The former was found to be out of the question because of the demurrage charge which was involved owing to the lack of boating facilities. As regards the latter, we issued several licenses for part cargoes, but none of them were ever used."

The resolution was put to the vote and lost.

The Council adjourned to meet at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 18th day of August 1920.

F. J. RICHARDS,
Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

APPENDIX

[Vide item (2) under "Communications to the Council", page 1498 *supra*]

Statement of re-appropriations of Rs. 50,000 and over sanctioned since the meeting of the Legislative Council held in July 1920.

No fresh re-appropriations of sums amounting to Rs. 50,000 and over have been made since the last statement was laid on the table at the meeting of the Legislative Council last month.

2. The total amount of Rs. 97,30,000 on account of temporary allowances to the subordinate services entered under the head 3. LAND REVENUE in the last statement has been re-allotted under the various service heads as shown below :—

Major head.	Amount.
	Rs.
(1) 3. Land Revenue	32,22,000
(2) 7. Excise	1,00,000
(3) 11. Forest	84,000
(4) 12. Registration	2,32,000
(5) 19-A. Courts of Law	3 66,000
(6) 20. Police	24,19,000
(7) 22. Education	2,05,000
(8) 24-A Medical	82,000
(9) 26-A. Agriculture	73,000
(10) 45. Civil Works—Public Works Department	2,07,000
(11) Other heads (amounts less than Rs 50,000 each)	1,54,000
(12) Amounts reserved for grants to local bodies for raising the pay of elementary school teachers	9,00,000
(13) Temporary allowances recently sanctioned—vide press communiqué, dated 2nd August 1920	12,70,000 (*a*)
Total ..	93,20,000

(*a*) The amount will be distributed among the various heads when the detailed report of the Accountant-General is received.

3. The allotment of one lakh for the construction of forest roads mentioned in the statement for July has since been sanctioned.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council re-assembled at the Victoria Buildings, Egmore, at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 18th day of August 1920

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord WILLINGDON of RATTON, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding.*

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR Avargal, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. COX.

The Hon'ble Major-General G. G. GIFFARD, C.S.I., I.M.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. A. GRAHAM.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. J. HOWLEY, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. S. LLOYD

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI Avargal, I.S.O.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. THAGARAYA CHETTI Garu, *Kt.*

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL, C.B.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPAYYA PANTULU.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. BALAJI RAO NAYUDU Garu.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. VIJAYARAGHAVA MUDALIYAR.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. MADHAVA RAJA, Elaya Nambidi of Kollengode.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR Avargal.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI Avargal.

The Hon'ble Sri Raja Rao VENKATA KUMARA MANIPATI SURYA RAO Bahadur, Raja of Pithapuram.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR SAHIB Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. THONGER

The Hon'ble Mr. J. A. RICHARDSON.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. RAJA.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR Avargal.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVADOSS.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. H. G. MITCHELL, O.B.E.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur N. MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Rao Sahib M. C. MUTTAYYA CHETTIYAR Avargal.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. NAMBERUMAL CHETTI Garu.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAU Avargal.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR Avargal.

RESOLUTION *RE* ADMISSION OF THE WELL-TO-DO IN STATE HOSPITALS.

THE HON'BLE MR. P SIVA RAO: —"Your Excellency, the resolution I have the honour to move runs as follows:—

'IV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the G.O. No. 48, dated 2nd February 1920 (Local and Municipal Department-Medical) for the closing of the State hospitals in the Madras City against the well-to-do classes may be cancelled.'

"Your Excellency, before I go further I may just draw the attention of the Honourable Members of this Council to the present state of things. This Government Order is intended to come into force from the 1st April 1921. The principle that was hitherto recognized is that all patients, rich or poor, are entitled to get treatment in the State hospitals or in the public hospitals. But free treatment is given to the poorer classes, and in the case of the well-to-do and middle classes some nominal fee is charged. Prior to April 1916—all the date is noted in the Government Order—medical advice and treatment were provided free or at a nominal charge to persons of all stations of life at public hospitals in this Presidency. In 1916 a scale of charges were proposed for treatment in the State hospitals of Madras and the same scale has since been extended to the mufassal headquarter hospitals which are now maintained by the Government. The principle hitherto recognized, if I may be allowed to say that, is that to all persons these State hospitals or Government hospitals were made accessible. In the case of the rich they were made to pay something. For instance in the General Hospital medical treatment is given to a middle class man or a well-to-do man who is able to pay for his own medical treatment and he has the option to enter into a paying ward, as it is called. Hitherto there were two kinds of wards, European officers' wards and Indian officers' wards. I believe now that distinction has been done away with. We have got first-class paying wards and second-class paying wards in the General Hospital and one has to pay something on his income: if he gets Rs. 500 he has to pay probably Rs. 5 *per diem*. These institutions are not self-supporting, for the charges which they are now paying do not really cover the actual cost. The principle that I contend for in this resolution is that when the State maintains all hospitals at the expense of the tax-payer's money it must be open to all. That is the first principle which I strenuously contend for. It is true that in England hospitals are intended primarily for the poor. I am told on the high authority of a doctor who has very recently returned from England that there is a very strong movement even in England to extend these hospitals to middle classes as well. There is this essential difference in the hospitals in England and here. In England almost all of them are maintained by private subscription and the best London hospitals seem to be working on a voluntary system. Here these are all maintained out of the tax-payer's money and every tax-payer ought to have the benefit of them. And then, my Lord, I may also draw the attention of the Honourable Members of this Council that under the Government Order in question there is exemption in the case of Government servants. Now I would ask the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General what is the reason for the exemption in favour of Government servants. Is it not an institution maintained out of general revenues and is there any valid reason for getting any exemption in favour of Government servants? This is the worst feature of the Government Order in question. Will the Government concentrate the best medical talent and spend lakhs and lakhs after all for the treatment of some few pauper patients in hospitals? Your Excellency will be pleased to note what the General Hospital, the Eye Infirmary and the Tuberculosis Hospital cost us. Are the well-to-do and the middle classes to be told that they cannot have the benefit of the best medical talent in the hospitals and that it is only for the poorer classes? Again, Your Excellency, what would be the expenditure? Let us think out for a moment how it would work and what amount of inconvenience and hardship the present rule would cause if the well-to-do classes are driven to seek medical relief in nursing homes? What would be the expenditure? I think it will be exorbitant and almost prohibitive. I know what it is in nursing homes. Is it possible for men belonging to the middle class like myself to pay prohibitive charges *per diem*? And after all these charges may be for a small operation or for some other minor trouble. I am only speaking of the charges in the nursing homes. What about the charges of the surgeon for an operation for instance? Now one is quite free to go to the Eye Infirmary and seek relief. Hereafter if one wants to have the services of an eminent surgeon it is perfectly impossible. I do not think it is further advisable that the medical practitioners should be allowed to tax as they like and charge as they please. There is one other consideration. Can we possibly have the convenience and comforts of the hospital even in the best equipped and well-conducted nursing homes? In the hospitals we have the best medical talent. As I have already stated, we shall have there the best surgeon and the best physician. And then, is it possible for us to have the best antiseptic surroundings of the hospital and the best milk which can be secured there, anywhere else? The patients in the hospital get the best milk and the best food. Is all that possible in a nursing home? It will be possible only at prohibitive rates. And then, Your Excellency, this Government Order though restricted in its operation to the State hospitals in the City of Madras is also intended to be extended to the district headquarter hospitals as well later on. This Government Order will come into operation from the 1st April 1921 and after the 1st April 1921 it is very likely to be extended to all the district headquarter hospitals. I see that this works a real hardship to the middle classes. At those hospitals we are entitled to get the best advice and the best treatment.

"With these remarks I commend the resolution for acceptance."

18TH AUGUST 1920.] *(Sir Tyagaraya Chetti; Mr. Richardson; Mr. Desika Achariyar; the President; Mr. Subba Rao.)*

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur SIR P. TYAGARAYA CHETTI:—"Your Excellency, I beg to second this resolution. It seems to me that all on a sudden if a restriction is placed on non-officials it would be a very great hardship. I have no doubt there are some private institutions in which they can take patients. But our Hindu brothers are not so very much advanced at present as to go to these nursing homes. It will take several years before they get accustomed to this."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. A. RICHARDSON:—"I beg to support the resolution proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao; at the same time I am quite aware that it opens up a very large question.

"There are three classes to be considered in this matter. The rich, the poor, and the middle class, and it is the latter whose interests have to be safeguarded.

"The hospitals provide for the poor, and the rich can afford to go to private hospitals or nursing homes, but there are a very large number of the middle class, both Indians and Europeans, with limited incomes, who cannot afford to pay heavy fees for operations, and yet at the same time do not care to go into the general ward in the hospitals. And these people must be provided for, and it will be a distinct hardship if the hospitals are closed to them.

"What I would like to suggest is that Government have a certain number of paying wards where patients of this class can go and pay the surgeons' or doctors' fees and be nursed at reasonable rates. I am with Government to this extent that I agree that those who can afford to pay should not be allowed to take advantage of free treatment in hospitals, as this practically means Government coming into competition with the medical profession, which is not right.

"In the same way I strongly object to Government trying to grow cinchona which is the planters' job, and then to add insult to injury refusing to buy our bark.

"I simply mention this to show the injustice of Government competing against any industry or profession. This danger would be obviated if the doctors were allowed to have fees or part fees for operation done in hospitals from this class who cannot afford the luxury of nursing homes and yet are willing to pay what they can, and not take an unjust advantage of the medical man by demanding free treatment in a Government hospital."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, the principle underlying the Government Order recently promulgated is apparently that of encouraging private nursing homes and private practitioners. So far as that principle goes there is nothing to be said against it. But it is not time yet to have admission to the State hospitals so restricted as to afford relief to only the poor and to Government servants. Between these there is a large body of middle class people who do require help in State hospitals, and the Government Order under reference, which relates to the hospital in Madras city, if extended to the mufassal hospitals, must cause a considerable amount of hardship. Speaking as one hailing from a district in which a number of people go to the headquarter hospital for treatment, I think it is a wrong policy to adopt that, in order to encourage private practitioners and nursing homes, the scope of the usefulness of State hospitals should be restricted. In the Mysore State, the Victoria Hospital at Bangalore is resorted to by persons even from British India. What is being actually done in Mysore might as well be done in British India. I know people go to Mysore and Bangalore for treatment because they cannot secure the facilities which they have there in British India. The State hospitals in Madras must be open to all classes of people, particularly to the middle classes who cannot afford to go to private nursing homes, if any, and pay the charges which, according to the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao, are far from moderate.

"With reference to State hospitals, there is another thing to be considered. In India from very early times hospitals were organized by the State. It may be perhaps not quite within the province of a person speaking in the Legislative Council in 1920 to invoke the edicts of Asoka the Great. But what I mean to say is that from a very early time the king recognized his duty of affording medical relief to all persons paying revenue to the State. State hospitals are well-equipped and are manned by doctors having attainments of a high order. Such institutions must be available to all, and I think it is wrong to refuse admission to any person who is willing to resort to these institutions and pay for his treatment."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"However rich?"

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR:—"Pushing my principle to its logical conclusion it must be so. These hospitals must be available to all persons, however rich or however poor, and whether they belong to the middle class or the lowest class. I need hardly point out that a person who really can afford to have a doctor in his own house and can command other conveniences is hardly likely to go to a public hospital. Under the Government Order a Collector drawing a salary of Rs. 3,000 could go into a State hospital if he chose to do so. It is not a question of riches at all, but merely a question of principle. For a long time to come we cannot have these State hospitals shut to any class of the public. Private nursing homes might grow side by side imitating the example that is set by the State hospitals and the State hospitals might be so equipped and made popular as to furnish models for private nursing homes available to all in due course of time."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO:—"I am glad to associate myself with the mover of this resolution, and I support it. First of all, I wish to know why any difference should be made between officials and non-officials, especially in these days when a number of

non-officials are co-operating with officials as chairmen of panchayats and municipal councils, and as presidents and members of taluk and district boards. Why should they be excluded? They are all trying to help the Government in their administration. So I submit that we ought to make no difference at all in the case of officials.

"As for the remarks which have fallen from the lips of His Excellency whether any bar should be put upon the matter of admission of the rich, I submit that, knowing the Indian mind as I do, I can say that rich people, like zamindars and others paying an assessment or earning an income of over Rs. 1,000, seldom go to these hospitals unless the surgeon advises them to go there. If you will look into the statistics of these hospitals, you will find that it is not the rich people that go to hospitals, but it is the lower and upper middle class. So I submit, that this order would hit hard the lower and the middle classes, who are not rich enough to get into the nursing homes or ask the doctors to visit their places.

"Another thing which I wish to answer in anticipation of what the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General might say is this: he might say 'primarily these hospitals are intended for the poor.' But I would say that we do not want to swamp the accommodation in the State hospitals. A fairly good proportion—say three-fourths of the accommodation—might be reserved for the poor. We are as much interested in the poor as the Government. But on that ground we should not be penalized. That is all we say. It may be said that the rich can pay. Very well, if people are able to pay make them pay.

"I had some experience only two weeks ago and found that persons like me and my relations if penalized in this way would find ourselves in great difficulty. My son-in-law was suddenly taken ill and I had at once to go in a taxi to the Resident Medical Officer and get him admitted in the hospital. If persons like those are penalized I do not know in a city like this where we may have no relations and where we are utter strangers what would be the result? Therefore, the wholesale penalizing will work very hard on the middle and lower middle classes. And moreover when this principle is once accepted as we now find a number of hospitals in the mufussal are going to be taken up by Government, they will all be considered State hospitals. In fact, if I remember aright, more than twenty mufussal hospitals have already been taken over and some more will be taken in the near future and let us imagine what amount of hardship will this create to people who live in the mufussal. I am for opening State hospitals for all."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN:—"I rise to support the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao's resolution. I do not see why the use of a State hospital which is maintained out of public revenue to which well-to-do people contribute a large share should be restricted only to the poor—when no such restriction exists in the case of other public institutions like colleges, schools, libraries, museums, etc. I think the public, whether rich or poor, should have a right to the use of State medical institutions and that there should be no distinction whatsoever between the rich and the poor in the matter of medical relief. No such distinction exists in the case of water supply and matters relating to sanitation. We do not deny a well-to-do person simply because he is well-to-do the supply of pure water, we do not deny him the advantages of good sanitation. Why then should we deny him medical relief or medical advice in a State hospital where we have the services of experts and specialists. I do not know, Your Excellency, whether there are among private practitioners, outside hospitals, many such skilled physicians and surgeons as there are in State hospitals. So long as there are only a few outside the hospitals and so long as there are not sufficient number of nursing homes well equipped and conducted on proper lines to meet the demands of the well-to-do, I think that State hospitals should not be shut against them."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. THONGER:—"Your Excellency, it is not very often that I am sent here by my association with a definite mandate but on this occasion I have been. I wish to support this resolution. I do not propose to add very much to what has been said but I shall most emphatically protest against closing hospitals to anybody whatever. In the matter of health it is not a case of rich or poor. I consider the State is responsible to the public for the maintenance of health as far as it is possible."

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL:—"I wish to support the resolution that has been moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao. I do so for two reasons. First of all, I think it is rather a retrograde step to refuse to any member of the community which is paying for the upkeep of the hospital the opportunity of obtaining best advice and nursing which it is possible to obtain in the General Hospital. Reference has been made by the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao to that fact. I may say that in England at the present time hospitals are finding it extremely difficult to continue by means of voluntary contributions alone very largely for this reason that the middle classes have begun to feel that it is unfair that they should be denied the medical advice and nursing given in hospitals. Now that they find that they are rapidly becoming poorer the middle classes are beginning to ask the question 'is it desirable that we should pay for the upkeep of hospitals for the benefit of the poorer classes from which we are ourselves excluded?' There is thus a movement going on at home to introduce in England the very system which it is proposed to give up here. I sympathize entirely with those who wish that doctors and nurses should be properly paid, I wish to see teachers also properly paid. But I feel that by this action which the Government is taking it is compelling people to pay more than is absolutely necessary. One of the characteristics of modern age is production on a large scale and when you have a large

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institution, you are able to have a much better results than when you have a number of small institutions, you are able to provide at a much cheaper rate the medical and nursing assistance which can be provided only at great cost in smaller institutions. I have never been in a nursing home and I do not know personally what their charges are but I have not a word to say against nursing homes. On the other hand, I do think that it is very desirable that it should be possible for people who cannot afford to go into a nursing home to be able to obtain admission into a hospital. The organisation of the hospital is such that a very much large number of people can be attended to much more easily than in the case in a nursing home. I have not much experience of hospitals myself but I have been for three and a half months in a hospital in Bombay. In that hospital on the ground floor the people were treated free, on the first floor they paid Rs. 2 a day; on the upper floor they paid Rs. 4 a day. Those who wanted to get separate rooms for themselves had to pay, I think, Rs. 10 a day. In the Madras General Hospital at the present time people do pay a fair amount in certain cases. It is true that formerly the nursing homes were tremendously handicapped, as very small fees were charged in the General Hospital. But now there is a fair amount charged. I say then it will be a great hardship if people were shut out from General Hospital simply for the advantage of nursing homes when from the nature of the case nursing can be provided much more cheaply in the General Hospital than in a nursing home. My second point is that the middle classes should not be shut out from the General Hospital for there is no other place for them to go to. I do not know personally what the fees are in nursing homes, but if they are as stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao, it will be seen at once that these charges are prohibitive for a very large number of middle class people in the city.

"I saw a letter in the *Madras Mail* last night and I noticed it stated that a person with an income of Rs. 300 could afford to go to a nursing home and pay the charges. When I was in the General Hospital, I paid Rs. 10 a day. Supposing a person has to stay there for a month he will have to spend Rs 300, i.e., the whole of his income. If the General Hospital has to charge so much, how much more will a nursing home have to charge? I say then that there should be nursing homes for those who can afford to pay. But so long as there are state hospitals and so long as these hospitals are kept at the public expense, then I say that all classes and communities should be admitted to them, proper charges being made to prevent any abuses."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Your Excellency, we are thankful to Government for postponing the operation of this Government Order till April 1921. If the Government have not already been convinced by the consensus of opinion expressed from all quarters, I am sure that the first thing which the Reformed Council would do is to remove such an obstruction in the way of obtaining proper medical aid. My Lord, in this case I do not find any principle whatsoever, but I can understand one principle only that the poor should be maintained at the expense of the tax-payers. Then why should they be coupled with officials? Why should they receive benefit at the expense of the tax-payers and the tax-payers themselves being kept out? Is there any principle in it? I can very well understand that in places where there is no possibility of officials obtaining medical help from other sources, then they must be given help from the medical officials available there. Where even rich people or other well-to-do classes are privented from taking benefit at the hands of the medical officials, the officials are given special privilege. The very fact that the officials are included therein shows that the principle which they wanted to enforce is fundamentally wrong and if we go on extending this principle you may as well say that no well-to-do classes should attend State schools, because they are provided for the poor and they must all go to private schools. So also is the case with various other institutions referred to by my Honourable friend here before. Now the tax-payers are not asked to pay in order to give benefit for the officials but in order to bring benefit to the whole country without any exception whatsoever. So long as officials are given special privilege under this Government Order I think it has no legs to stand upon."

The Hon'ble MR. M. D. DEVADOSS:—"Your Excellency, I wish to support this resolution. No doubt in the case of officials about a hundred years ago when there was not much medical help in this country, exceptional possibilities were necessary. I remember a time when every Collector had what was known as the Collector's dresser, but I believe that class has ceased to exist. Now at the present day when we have very well equipped hospitals like the Madras General Hospital, where we can get the best medical aid available, some people whether rich or poor go there not for saving money but for getting the best medical aid. Such medical aid may not be available in the nursing home. Suppose there is an eminent doctor in charge of a nursing home. He may not have the necessary time to attend on patients in the same way as he is able to do in the General Hospital. Your Excellency has suggested that the rich should not be allowed to go in for treatment, but the sentiment in this country is against going to the hospital."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I did not suggest that. I understand that is the position which certain Honourable Members took up, viz., that a rich man should not be allowed to go in free into a hospital as a poor man."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVADOSS:—"I do not for a moment say that he should be allowed free. There is a strong sentiment against being an in-patient in any hospital. No doubt the feeling is wearing out by degrees but the well-to-do people will not rush in for all kinds of

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ailments. So it is only in exceptional cases they will go to a place like the General Hospital. We should not deny them the privilege or the opportunity of going there in exceptional circumstances simply because they happen to be well-to-do people or middle class people. What I say is that the rich should be made to pay. Very rich persons may not care to go at all into the General Hospital or any other place. They would be able to command in their own houses all the conveniences. But as Honourable Members are aware there are middle class people, getting two or three hundred rupees a month who may not be able to get all the conveniences which they can get in the General Hospital and it will be difficult in some cases to be treated by eminent physicians or surgeons without going to the General Hospital. Therefore I submit, Your Excellency, that a person should not be shut out because he does not happen to be an official and he happens to possess some means. He can be charged Rs. 5, Rs. 10 or Rs. 20 a day which would depend upon the ward or the locality or the kind of treatment that he requires. I think that would be a better plan. If the Government Order were brought into force it would exclude all persons who are non-officials and who are able to pay. By all means levy a fee sufficient to cover all expenses. I do not at all grudge the privilege given to officers of Government. The Government are bound to look after their health. Years ago when there were not sufficient medical aid, no doubt they were treated as privileged classes, but what I say is that other people should not be penalized because they do not happen to be Government servants and that they possess some means."

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF PITHAPURAM:—"I support this resolution. It is a well-known fact that rich people do not care to go to a hospital if they can help it, but occasions do arise when even the richest man must go to a hospital. Say, in a case where a particular instrument is required to diagnose, he must go to the hospital, because the instrument is not available elsewhere. The best doctor for a particular accident or disease would not be available to come to private houses. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary that the rich, although they may be made to pay high fees, must be allowed to have admission to the hospitals."

The Hon'ble the SURGEON GENERAL:—"Your Excellency, apparently a large number of people in this room have not taken the trouble to read the Government Order or at any rate have not read it carefully. I have got it here in front of me. The statement has been made that we intend to exclude everybody except the really poor from the hospitals. What does the Government Order actually say? It says that 'representations have been made that the present system of providing *special* accommodation in State medical institutions.' That is what the Government Order is about, not about the exclusion from hospital at all, but the stopping of the practice of Government in the past of providing *special* accommodation for people who can afford to pay for it and therefore can afford to pay every time outside the hospital as well as inside. If you turn to the rest of the Government Order you will see that the only thing which it goes to say is to 'refuse' admission but does not say 'exclude it'. You will have the right to exclude subject to an appeal.

"Paragraph (2) says 'The existing system under which such patients are admitted in the special paying wards in the mufassal headquarter hospitals is to continue.' That is the whole position. Is it the business of the State to provide the well-to-do with special paying wards in the hospital? Has the tax-payer a right to claim special accommodation and special treatment by Government servants? The Government's policy is that the tax-payer has no such right, and has no more right to hospital treatment than anybody else is entitled to special legal advice or free railway carriage or anything else of that sort in the country. Then the next thing is what is going to happen in such cases. Please read paragraph (3). It says 'Cases of accidents and those requiring immediate relief are to be admitted in all institutions in the Madras City without any distinction.' So such cases are covered. Then again, I want to make a personal explanation. I asked the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao to put off the discussion on this resolution at the last meeting, as I was not ready to answer him. Even now I am not yet ready to answer him fully. If he would kindly read the last paragraph of the Government Order, he will see 'The Surgeon-General is requested to submit detailed proposals for carrying out the above orders and a draft of the revised rules embodying the changes to be made on this account.' Your Excellency, my senior officers are all away, Colonel Niblock, Colonel Elwes, Colonel Kirkpatrick, Major Hingston all are away at the present moment. This Government Order does not come into operation until the 1st of April 1921. I am pressed with work—I am not an idle man—but I have not yet had time to frame these rules, and therefore I claim that the discussion itself is premature. The arguments of the members present who took part in this debate are most of them founded upon on the fallacious argument that every tax-payer has a *right*, because he is a tax-payor, to get special medical treatment in State hospitals. It is State socialism for which I do not think there is any ground in India. What happens in other countries? There was before the war in Germany and Austria—I do not know what is happening there now—hospitals which were assisted and supported by the State just as the Government hospitals are in this country. Every individual, whether rich or poor, was entitled to free treatment in these hospitals paying a certain contribution per annum. Another method is to make tax-payers ready to subscribe to a huge State insurance. Germans had a right to go to the hospitals, but they have no rights to special accommodation. Hospitals are more easily managed in Europe than in this country, because we have no Brahmans or non-Brahmans there or panchamas. We have got quite a

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managerin of people of all sorts. Therefore, it is more difficult to run the hospitals in this country Well now, please therefore read the Government Order again with me. What we claim is that the State should not provide special accommodation for the well-to-do and even when that has been accepted we only claim a right to refuse admission to the obviously well-to-do, subject to an appeal. You say what harm will it do to admit rich people. Please remember this. Our great State hospitals in Madras are really medical schools. It seems to me from the point of view of the professors in the colleges that the regular patients who pay high fees to the State should not be in a position to say. 'I will not have any students to come and see me. I will not have any student go into my room.' That is a disadvantage for the medical students in the country who are to be the future doctors of the Presidency, that the surgeon should spend an hour or half over one case because that particular case was a rich man or a celebrated man or a Raja. Therefore out of the five hours in the hospital to spend one hour on one sick man for which he has no more claim than any other man is really out of the question. Because rich people were paying the State many consider that they are entitled to claim more attention in the State hospitals than the poor. Moreover, the Government Order is a permissive one, as it stands at present. Our claim is that persons who are sufficiently well-to-do to pay for special accommodation in the State hospitals are sufficiently well-to-do to find their own doctors and nursing homes outside. I understand that the Government will not be prepared to accept the motion that tax-paying gives you a right to special medical attention in State hospitals and therefore they are not prepared to cancel the order. But if you will give me time—I am already in communication with Chambers of Commerce, Railway Companies and several other large employers of labour—I would be able to have further opinions and views; but that will take some time. Anyhow, I can assure you that the effect of the rule will not work hardship on anybody, and if they do work hardship, well, there is an appeal to me in every case."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"Your Excellency, with reference to the statement made by the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General that this is a permissive measure, I should like to say that it is far from being permissive. I may say it is rather preventive. The Surgeon-General stated 'representations have now been made that the present system of providing special accommodation in State medical institutions for the treatment of well-to-do persons other than Government servants at favourable rates of fees is inimical to the opening of private nursing homes and it has prejudicially affected the practice of medical practitioners, official and non-official.' But that is the preamble. That which follows is couched in these terms. 'The Surgeon-General recommends that a further step be taken by declaring that, from and after the 1st of January 1921, no patient who can afford to pay fees will be admitted for treatment in the State hospitals in the Madras City, unless he is a Government servant.' It is as clear as can be. The Surgeon-General now qualifies his statement by saying that he did not mean what exactly the words denoted."

The Hon'ble the SURGEON-GENERAL :—"May I say that my recommendations are not Government's."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"I am glad the Surgeon-General has made this statement. Because the Surgeon-General recommends, the Government have accepted his recommendation. The Surgeon-General refers to special accommodation. What special accommodation means, it is not easy to say."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"Has not the Honourable Member made a speech already?"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"No: I speak now only to expose an error on the part of the Surgeon-General and also to convert him to my views. I think that the Surgeon-General would see that in the latter portion of the Government Order these words occur: 'The existing system under which such patients are admitted in the special paying wards in the mufassal headquarter hospitals is to continue.' But this will not continue in the city hospital. That is the point. Special wards are so called because they are paid specially for it. Nobody pays for other wards. By special ward it is not meant that a man who occupies it has the right to call the Surgeon-General five times a day and so on. Certainly, that is not the meaning of special accommodation. As to the other objections raised by the Surgeon-General, he has power enough to remove all those objections. It is open to the Surgeon-General to say that persons who occupy special wards should not be at liberty to call for the doctor, refuse admission to medical students and so on. I therefore hope that the Surgeon-General will help us in passing the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI :—"Your Excellency,—I rise to support the resolution. I thought that the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General would advance some argument by which he would be able to support his recommendation to Government. The reason why all of us had asked that this order should be rescinded is that the State hospitals are very well equipped, very well manned and have got the best talents. I thought the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General would be able to tell us that there are other private hospitals or nursing homes that are equally good and that the charges now demanded on the nursing homes are not very exorbitant. But unfortunately the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General has left us entirely in the dark so far as this matter is concerned. He has taken the course of justifying his recommendation by simply reading out one or two lines from this Government Order. Your Excellency, this order refers

(Mr. Arunachalam Pillai; Mr. Siva Rao; the President.) [18TH AUGUST 1920.

only to special accommodation in State medical institutions for well-to-do persons, but unfortunately the Surgeon-General has not proceeded further by reading out the whole thing. What the Surgeon-General says is this; special accommodation in State medical institutions for well-to-do persons other than Government servants should not be allowed. But if the well-to-do people are willing to pay higher rates than those prescribed for Government servants, I do not see why they should be denied the benefit of State medical institutions in the presidency. Then again, so far as the Surgeon-General's contention that this is intended only to exclude the rich people, he wants to make a distinction by framing certain rules and I see that Your Excellency's Government has asked him to submit detailed proposals. It is impossible to say which man is rich and which poor. With all these high prices we have got to pay for our living, it is not quite reasonable on the part of the Government to shut out the medical institutions which are maintained by the tax-payers' money against any tax-payer who is willing to pay the rates which might be prescribed by the Government. The well-to-do rich man does not want to be specially treated; he wants to be treated in the same way as the poor man or the middle class man. Your Excellency's Government may well fix a fee which may be adaptable to well-to-do men or very rich men. All that we ask is this: However rich a man might be let him not be denied the best medical aid that is available in this country. It is that thing that we ask and I do believe that it will not be proper on the part of Government to refuse this elementary right of its subjects."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Your Excellency,—The Hon'ble the Surgeon-General presumes that people who took part in moving the resolution and supported it have not read the Government Order. I assure the Surgeon-General that I have read it fifty times. I was wondering what led Government to accept a measure like this. The Surgeon-General has given a very queer interpretation of the Government Order in question. The Surgeon-General says that he has only made a recommendation. But His Excellency the Governor in Council resolves to accept the recommendation subject to the following conditions:—

'(1) The right to refuse admission to well-to-do patients other than Government servants is to be restricted to medical institutions in the Madras City.'

"Suppose I go to-morrow to a hospital and ask 'I do not want special accommodation, I want to enter the general ward and be with other poor classes?' Would the Surgeon-General or the Resident Medical Officer admit me into the hospital? The intention of the Government Order is to shut out well-to-do classes altogether from these hospitals. What is meant by 'well-to-do class' has to be decided by the Resident Medical Officer and we have to carry an appeal to the Surgeon-General.

"In the meantime what is to become of the unfortunate patient, who may be in a serious condition?

"I think, if I were a patient myself, I would allow a lecture to be delivered over my body. I am not such a delicate person, I am not an aristocrat, probably to shun the very presence of students and prevent lectures being delivered on my disease. And then, my Lord, the Surgeon-General said, 'what right had any man for special accommodation'. He can elect to go into a general ward, and, if he wants special accommodation, he will get it only on payment. These paying wards are well recognised not merely here but in the Indian States of Mysore, Baroda and all other enlightened States. It is only the General Hospital that is equipped with X-Ray apparatus. Suppose a man gets a bullet wound. They will have to look where it is located. How can nursing homes and private doctors be expected to have an X-Ray apparatus which costs something like ten to fifteen thousand rupees. Again the best-equipped hospital will have an expert for the examination of blood. Which of these private medical practitioners have got fully equipped apparatus for detecting any bacteria or any particular germ and to classify them? If a man who is suffering from a certain disease goes to the General Hospital, his blood may be sent up for examination to Guindy by an expert like Doctor Pm. I want to make matters clear. I shall not be satisfied with plausible explanations. How can private medical practitioners have such apparatus and facilities? I may say, as was well pointed out by the Hon'ble the Rev. Micphail, we can have all these conveniences in well-equipped hospitals at much less cost. If a patient is sent up for operation to a State hospital, he would have there everything handy, and there he can have the use of the best operation theatre, and so on. From whatever aspect we may consider this retrograde step, I am constrained to say it ought to be annulled. And then in well-equipped hospitals there will be competent surgeons visiting the patients every two or three hours and always ready to attend to emergencies. Is it possible for private practitioners to do all this? In well-equipped hospitals there is telephone communication. Are all these conveniences possible in a private place?

"With these remarks, Your Excellency, I strongly press this resolution."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"It must be admitted, I think, that there is a considerable consensus of opinion among the non-official members of this Council with regard to the merits of this particular resolution. I should like to place before Honourable Members—I do not think it has come out clearly yet—what is the exact policy of Government with regard to this particular question. I understand, and I should like to know from certain Honourable Members if I am right that they lay down that a tax-payer, be he rich or poor, is entitled to be admitted to a Government hospital paid for by the tax-payer on equal terms. They will therefore be perpetuating the nursing home system in General hospitals in this country. Now the policy of

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the Government is exactly the reverse. We are most anxious to establish private medical practice outside the hospitals, and we see no possible means of doing this unless we adopt gradually some form of arrangement as is suggested in the Government Order.

"If Honourable Members wish that this nursing home system should continue in Government hospitals, there will be no possibility or no probability of any extension of private practice throughout this presidency. That is the whole position. The Government are very anxious—and they feel it most desirable from every point of view—that the private medical practitioners should be encouraged in every possible way. I believe it is true to say that the Madras Presidency is the only presidency that has started in an informal way the nursing home system. I am glad to be able to tell the Honourable Members that I met Sir Bernard Hunter this morning and he has told me that there is in contemplation a considerable extension of the nursing home system outside. That is the main point we have in view; but, while I clearly realize that a large majority of Honourable Members are of opinion that there must be a continuance of the present system in our hospitals, Government will endeavour to see how far they can go towards meeting their wishes without giving away the main object and principle which we believe to be a right one, and which we must adhere to.

The resolution was put to the vote and carried.

RESOLUTION *RE* PERMISSION TO WOMEN TO VOTE BY PROXY AT MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR:—"The resolution that stands in my name runs as follows:—

'VII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that, in framing rules under section 303, clause (2), sub-clause (b) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, provision should be made for giving facilities for voting by proxy to all women voters, particularly Muhammadan women.'

"Your Excellency, in this resolution I wish to make very few observations as it is a matter that affects really the Muhammadan interest. I wish to move this resolution for the information of this Council. As Your Excellency's Government has framed a new Act under the District Municipalities Act, women are allowed to vote for the councillorship.

"I am afraid they will not find it convenient to vote among a large number of male voters. As the qualification for voters has been largely reduced the number of voters hereafter will be very numerous. Hence the polling booths will be huddled with a large number of voters. Further it is needless for me to mention here the scenes that take place in some of the polling stations. It will be rather a disgrace for the women voters to be dragged to the polling booths where a good deal of badmashism is being played. So, My Lord, with a view to protect the women voters especially the Muhammadan female voters, Your Excellency's Government should in framing the rules see that the necessary provision is made for giving facilities to female voters for recording their votes.

"There is one other point which I wish to bring to the notice of the Council. I hope my Honourable Colleagues will not misunderstand me that I always plead on behalf of my community—it is a remark which I have sometimes heard being made. The point that I wish to bring to the notice of this Council is this: the population of non-Muhammadans is so great in many places that when in an election a Hindu and a Muhammadan candidates compete, the Muhammadan candidate has no chance of success. If to the non-Muhammadan male voters an addition of female voters also is made, the number will be so great that no Muhammadan will be able to compete with a Hindu unless the female voters of Muhammadans are also given an opportunity of voting. But as we observe the *gosha* system it will not be possible for our female voters to go to the polling booths and give their votes there. Therefore with a view to protect the interests of the Muhammadan community and with a view to secure them adequate representation in the local bodies I took the liberty of bringing before this Council this resolution with a view to secure Government help, while framing the rules, to allow female voters to record their votes by proxy. This concession will be of great use to us and I only hope that my Honourable Colleagues in this House will join with me in helping their own fellow-countrymen. In view of the co-operation which now exists between Hindus and Muhammadans I hope my friends will not make any distinction over this resolution and that they will unanimously support it.

"I understand from one of my colleagues that some of the non-Muhammadan members are not in favour of my resolution and that my Honourable friend, Mr. Narasimha Ayyar, intends to bring in an amendment. I have no objection to accept it if he is pleased to move it. With these few remarks I move the resolution."

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF PITHAPURAM:—"My Lord, I beg to second the resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO:—"Your Excellency, franchise has been given under the District Municipalities Act to Muhammadan women also, and it is likely that

(Mr. Subba Rao; the Raja of Pithapuram; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; the President; Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar; Sir Rajagopala Achariyar.) [18TH AUGUST 1920.

the same sort of privilege will be extended under the Local Boards Act. No doubt owing to the gosha system prevalent among the Muhammadans it is a hardship for females to go to the polling booths and vote. I am sure it may not be a hardship to the Hindu females because there is no gosha system among them."

The Hon'ble the Raja of PITHAPURAM:—"I beg your pardon. Your Excellency, several communities observe the gosha system among the Hindus."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO:—"They will be very few indeed. With the spread of education I am sure the Muhammadan women and the Hindu ladies who observe the gosha system will be brought into line with their Hindu sisters who have no objection whatsoever to come in and vote. What I am more concerned with is that if we want to become a nation it is both the men and women that should co-operate and exercise the franchise. Therefore I submit that all facilities should be granted to the Muhammadan women who want to exercise their rights. Of course the Honourable Mover has already said that any amendments or suggestions are quite welcome which will provide facilities for the ladies to go and vote. There are very many ways, I submit, in which Your Excellency's Government can frame rules so as to allow these ladies to attend and vote. For instance a separate booth with a separate lady officer might be arranged wherein the ladies could go and vote before the polling officer. We know that deeds containing conveyances involving lakhs of rupees are registered by the registrars when the parties are females and we know how the registrar manages it. My only request is that the franchise which has been given by one hand may not be taken away by the other."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"As the Honourable Mover referred to me I shall just mention my amendment. If we drop the words 'by proxy,' it will convey all that most of us desire should be done for the Muhammadan and Hindu ladies, that is, that there should be separate polling booths for ladies. I do not know whether it is possible, but in some places it may be possible. In any case we will be hard put to it to get lady polling officers.

"There is another thing. The usual hours of polling will be inconvenient to the ladies. Our usual hours are between 7 and 10 and 2 and 5. The hours are hardly convenient for ladies. Special hours will therefore have to be fixed for them. I may mention a number of other things."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"You want to cut out the words 'by proxy'. Then it seems to me that the resolution is hardly necessary; for under the existing provisions of the Municipalities Act women have the vote."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"What I mean is that the resolution would lay emphasis on the fact that *facilities* should be given to *all* women voters. At present ordinary voting rules do not provide for a separate polling booth."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"May I ask the Honourable Mover of this resolution, is it his wish that Muhammadan ladies should be able to have somebody to vote for them or does he want proper arrangements to be made at the polling booths for the Muhammadan ladies themselves to vote?"

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR:—"My first object is that the Muhammadan ladies should be able to have somebody else to vote for them; if that is not possible—I see that it is not possible—by proxy, I have no objection to accept the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar's proposition that some facilities should be made whereby the gosha system is not spoiled. That is only my object. So I accept the amendment moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I very much fear that the Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar will not find himself much advanced. The resolution as amended will read thus:—

'This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that, in framing rules under section 303, clause (2), sub-clause (b) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, provision should be made for giving facilities for voting to all women voters, particularly Muhammadan women.'

"As every woman under the District Municipalities Act has got the right to vote, it is the duty of the municipal council to give facilities to every women voter, just as it is bound to give facilities to every man voter also. The resolution as now put forward is absolutely innocuous; it leaves the position as it was before the debate began. I shall accept the resolution as proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar and amended by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar. What that resolution would mean in practice would be a question of interpretation. If, later on, the Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar finds that he has not got any advantage, then I hope he will not blame me."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Does the Honourable Member who moved the resolution accept it?"

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The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR:—"I wish to say one word in reply to what the Honourable Member said. If, as the Honourable Member in charge of the portfolio said, it will be of no use of my accepting this kind of resolution as amended, there will be no use of my accepting it. I want some help as explained in my speech. I want the Government to come forward to help us as not to spoil the gosha system. That is my humble request. If they simply leave the matter in the hands of the municipal council, they will not take special interest over it. It will be doing no good. I come to Your Excellency's Government to help us and request that Your Excellency's Government will make some special provision."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"What the Honourable Mover wants is to be sure that gosha ladies if they want to vote should be provided with facilities when they go to the polling station. The duty of the polling officer will be to see that that is done, and I think probably that if my Honourable friend would allow the word 'special' before the word 'facilities' that would meet his wishes."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR:—"I accept the resolution with the word 'special' added before the word 'facilities' and with the words 'by proxy' omitted."

The resolution as amended above was put to the vote and carried.

RESOLUTION *RE* APPOINTMENT OF SEPARATE ASSESSING OFFICERS FOR INCOME-TAX WORK.

The Hon'ble Rao Sahib M. C. MUTTAYYA CHETTIYAR moved the following resolution:—

'VIII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that Government will be pleased to appoint for each important income-tax assessing area in the districts separate assessing officers for doing exclusively income-tax work.'

In doing so, he said:—"My resolution does not require many words from me to commend it to the acceptance of the Government as they have already made a move in the matter of their own accord. The object with which I submitted the resolution was to have special officers for doing exclusively income-tax work, so that they may have plenty of time to discharge their functions strictly judicially and give every reasonable facility to the assessee if he wants to contest the assessment. I hope this point will be kept in view. With these few words I move the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution. The Government have already moved in the matter about the appointment of a Special Officer. All that the Honourable Member wants is that this system should be extended wherever possible."

The Hon'ble Mr. E. S. LLOYD:—"Your Excellency, I do not think that many words are required in connexion with this resolution. As the Honourable Mover and seconder said, the Government have already taken some steps in the direction indicated, but I think it is necessary to explain that the position which the Government are taking is not exactly in accordance with the wording of this resolution. The Hon'ble Mr Muttayya Chettiyar wishes to have extra assessing officers, I understand, in various important districts. I think his wording is a little vague. The meaning of 'each important income-tax assessing area in the districts' is perhaps not quite obvious, but the intention is obviously that, where income-tax work is heavy, special officers should be appointed. In principle I do not think the Government have any objection to such a resolution. But I think I should explain that the steps the Government have taken so far are not so much in the way of appointing special assessing officers as of appointing special inquiring officers. The difference perhaps is not quite clear to Honourable Members. The point is this: the increase of tax that has been caused by the new Act has made it necessary that more detailed inquiries should be made in the preliminary stages. The Government, I think, are not any more than the Honourable Mover or anybody else, quite satisfied with the present system. The officers of the Government do not know sufficiently, the work they have to do and the assessees themselves do not know sufficiently how to put before the Government the information which the officers want. Therefore, the way in which the Government have to approach this question is in the first instance to appoint more inquiring officers to help the ordinary revenue officers who make the assessment, i.e., the new staff which is just now being appointed will not in themselves assess but will assist the ordinary officers making the assessment.

"The staff now being appointed is very considerable. Seven new deputy collectors and 40 tahsildars. I think, I must also say that while the Government have considerable sympathy with this resolution they can hardly accept it as it stands because they are in the hands of the Government of India in this matter. Income-tax is an imperial matter and all our arrangements and all appointments to the special staff require the sanction of the Government of India, and the Government of Madras could not at the present moment say that they would undertake what Mr. Muttayya Chettiyar specially wants. The trend of events may naturally lead in

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that direction. As I said the increase of tax in 1916, the passing of the Super-tax Act in 1917 and the passing of the new Income-tax Act of 1918 have absolutely altered the position of the income-tax work. The ordinary officers no doubt do what they can but they are not whole-time people and they have not the time to devote their attention throughout the year to this matter as they ought. The greater care that has to be given to this work is of course a considerable strain on their shoulders. Therefore, the Government have no objection to the principle. In fact they are very anxious to increase the staff dealing with income-tax and in course of time they may possibly work up to what may be called a special department for the purpose but the stages must be slow.

"I may also mention that the Board of Revenue have made a proposal which might possibly meet the Honourable Mover's resolution to some extent, i.e., to have a special officer for his community—The Nattukottai Chetti community. The proposal is to have a special officer for the community rather than for a special district. Final orders have not yet been passed on the proposal. But it is all part of the same principle and I understand that while the Government are not prepared to accept the resolution in the form in which it stands, they can promise to work up to it as far as possible."

The Hon'ble Rao Sahib M. C. MUTTAYYA CHETTIYAR :—"I withdraw the resolution." With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* ACQUISITION OF LANDS IN MADRAS FOR TOWN EXTENSION.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVADOSS :—"Your Excellency, the resolution which I move is this—

'IX. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that, in order to relieve the congestion of houses in the City of Madras and to facilitate the building of houses within the municipal limits, all the lands in Teynampet, Mylapore, Nungambakkam and other healthy suburbs which are now only topes, gardens or paddy fields be acquired compulsorily by the Government at the rates prevailing in 1915 and plotted out and sold with building conditions.'

"It is a well known fact that in Madras there is a good deal of congestion. People find it difficult to get sufficient house accommodation. That is owing to a number of causes and I will only mention a few. The Government have taken up a number of buildings which used to be business places years ago. The business firms were obliged to take up dwelling houses for their business and there are a number of new business firms which have taken up dwelling houses in Georgetown. There is a large influx of people from various places into Madras either for business purposes or for other reasons and they have taken up a number of dwelling houses. When large business firms increase their business that means want of more accommodation. Now the question is how to relieve this congestion and how to solve this problem.

"Your Excellency, the only way is to provide more housing accommodation. In order to do that we must have more house-sites. We find in Madras that there are large extents of land which are used now within the area of the city only for the purposes of paddy cultivation, or as topes or as garden lands, and so on. Now such lands, I submit, should be acquired by the Government compulsorily and plotted out and sold to bona fide builders and not to speculators, who would buy large areas and sell at a profit. But the land must be plotted out and sold to small men, i.e., men with limited means. In order to do that unless the lands which are now used as topes and gardens and paddy fields are acquired, it would be impossible for the town to expand.

"Now in mentioning this, I do not forget the fact that there are a lot of Government and municipal lands within the city. I take it for granted that the Government would sell them out at reasonable prices to intending buyers. For example, on the Vepery side there are thousands of acres of land which can be reclaimed at Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 per ground. That I take it the Government will do of their own accord. I do not think it is necessary for me to press that upon the attention of the Government. But my point is this. In Teynampet, Nungambakkam and other healthy suburbs there are extensive plots of land which are used only as topes and paddy fields. Your Excellency will see that the Corporation has introduced electric lighting on most of the roads, water supply is very satisfactory, and there are facilities now which did not exist before. These lands are better fitted for house sites than for paddy fields. But the land owners are not willing to sell them for the simple reason that they expect a rise in prices. They want a fancy price for the land, and an ordinary purchaser is not able to get it for any price. I will give one or two instances. Some years ago, Lloyd's Road was laid out by the Corporation at a considerable cost. The Corporation did not take the trouble of acquiring the land on both sides of the road, and, as a consequence, thousands of cawnies of land which a few years ago might have been purchased for Rs. 1,000 a cawny one can't get for Rs. 15,000 now. The owners expect the price to go up. Now, Your Excellency, is this a satisfactory state of things? Lloyd's Road was laid out by the Corporation with the object of extending the town on that side. That object is frustrated by the fact that the owners of the land are now unwilling

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to sell the land for any reasonable price. Taking the Mowbrays Road again—probably Your Excellency knows it and the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter also who has to pass through it at least twice a day—there are on either side paddy fields and we have introduced electric lighting. Is it proper that the lands there worth Rs. 1,000 a cawny a few years ago should now be sold for 20 or 30 thousand rupees a cawny, sometimes even Rs. 2,000 a ground. I do not grudge the natural increase in the price of land. No doubt the extraordinary rise is on account of the facilities now afforded by the Corporation for converting the fields into house-sites. By acquiring these lands compulsorily the Government can plot them out for dwelling purposes. These lands must be acquired without any further delay for the purpose of being plotted out and sold to bona fide builders with building conditions. Unless they build within a specified time according to the recommendations of the Town-Planning Trust or the Director of Town-Planning and unless they conform to that, they should give up the holdings. That I submit, Your Excellency, is very necessary and very urgent. I anticipate the reply to this of the Honourable Member in charge—I do not know who is going to reply to me—I find that there is a press communiqué issued by Government dated 23rd March giving a list of lands in some of the suburbs. But I am sorry to say that it is not a correct list, and we should not be led away by it. I do not want to take any more of Your Excellency's time in the Council, but I would urge Your Government to acquire the lands before prices are inflated by speculators who stand in the way of town extension. Probably in the course of a year or two, owing to the Reformed Councils and owing to the large number of councillors coming in to Madras and so on, house accommodation would certainly be wanting and when rich people come and take up the big houses, the poor will be unable to have any accommodation whatever. So I strongly recommend the acceptance of this resolution to Your Excellency's Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. RAJA:—"I have very often called the attention of Government to the congestion, especially in places known as cheris in the City of Madras. The housing condition of the poor in this city is frightfully bad and is a disgrace to the City of Madras. Therefore I would request the Government to acquire these lands and to see that a large increase in the number of dwellings comes into existence and thus relieve the congestion and improve the health of the City. In this connexion I would also suggest that the Government should earmark a considerable portion of the land for housing the depressed classes."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. NAMBERUMAL CHETTI:—"Your Excellency, the Honourable Mover has made an observation that the Lloyd's Road is devoid of houses. I must say, Your Excellency, that there are houses on either side of the road and first-class houses are also coming into existence.

"The only portion of land that remains to be built is particularly low and water stagnates at the place. It is therefore very costly to build on such places of land. The places suggested in the resolution are useful only for higher classes of people who build houses with decent compounds around them. The Honourable the Seconder has spoken about the removal of congestion and the provision of accommodation for the poor. Certainly, the localities mentioned by the Honourable Mover are not fit for poor class people. I therefore consider that the acquisition of land as suggested in the resolution is inopportune as the Government intend throwing open about 2,000 acres in Nungambakam and Mylapore tanks, and another 2,000 acres on Ambattur Road for house-building."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I assume that the Hon'ble Mr. Devadoss has moved the resolution as it stands on the paper: I am not aware that he has made any alteration in the resolution. The resolution as moved is that 'this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor that, in order to relieve the congestion of houses in the City of Madras and to facilitate the building of houses within the municipal limits, all the lands in Teynampet, Mylapore, Nungambakam and other healthy suburbs which are now only topes, gardens, or paddy fields, be acquired compulsorily by the Government at the rates prevailing in 1915 and plotted out and sold with building conditions.' The Honourable the Seconder has told us that the congestion in several places in the City of Madras is a standing disgrace to the City. I am prepared to believe that there is a large amount of congestion. But the Honourable Member will find that other big cities like Bombay and Calcutta are not better off than we are. That of course does not affect the question before us. We had a discussion about this yesterday in which we dealt with the question in connexion with Mr Arumainatha Pillai's motion about housing the backward classes, and I then mentioned what the Government had been doing in the matter of acquiring and draining the Nungambakam and Mylapore tanks to the west of the City and constructing a road to the Ambattur village and opening up a large area there. A press communiqué has issued about it. So far as wet lands are concerned, they will mostly become fit to be built upon when the tanks are drained. Till then, as the Hon'ble Mr. Namberumal Chettiyar has pointed out, building will be very difficult and very costly.

"Now, if the owner of a wet land is himself willing to convert it into a building site and is willing to build on it and does not claim compensation, the Government do not intend to acquire that land, because the intention of the Government is simply to increase the number of houses and sites and, if the owner of a wet land, taking advantage of the facilities we now give him, is prepared to forego compensation for being deprived of water and is also prepared to build, the Government say that they will not acquire that land. The Hon'ble Mr. Devadoss

would not be satisfied with that. He wants that every bit of vacant land be acquired by the Government in every one of these places, Teynampet, Mylapore, Nungambakam and also in other places which, unfortunately for the owners of lands in the locality, may come under the category of healthy suburbs. If a man happens to have a large compound in a healthy suburb, the serious risk he runs is that the property, no doubt leaving a certain portion for the existing building, will be taken up.

"'Topes' is a very wide term. While I do not deny the existence of extreme cases in which the Government should take action in the direction indicated, is it really contended that the state of congestion in the Madras City is so serious that, not satisfied with the proposals which the Government have already adumbrated, this Council should now commit itself to advise the Governor in Council to start immediately the acquisition of all vacant lands in Teynampet, Mylapore and Nungambakam? I do not think that any case has been made out for such a wholesale acquisition of property as has been proposed. If what we have already done and contemplated in regard to the Mylapore and Nungambakam tanks, etc., comes to fruition, and if we find that the demand for house-sites is still unsatisfied, we are prepared to go further and acquire more lands. But my point is that, as matters now stand, it is unnecessary for the Council to commit itself to the opinion that we should go in for a wholesale volume of land acquisition such as the Honourable Member has proposed.

"In regard to the proposition relating to the question of compensation, I believe the Honourable Member does not press it. I need hardly say that the Council by accepting that proposal will be committed to an absolute illegality, because under the Land Acquisition Act as well as under the Town-Planning Act the *present* market value has to be considered, and not the market value of five years ago. Under the Land Acquisition Act the Government or the local body, whoever acquires the land, will have to pay the market value *at the time the acquisition is notified.*

"To sum up, I quite recognize the evil and certainly sympathize with the Honourable Member. If the steps already taken are found not to meet the situation and if we have to go further in that direction, the Government will not hesitate to do so. The Town-Planning Act, etc., will be used. For these reasons I regret I am unable to accept the resolution proposed by the Honourable Member."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVADOSS:—"Your Excellency, I only wish to say one or two words in explanation. All that my resolution aims at is that lands which are used only as paddy fields, topes and gardens should be acquired and not that small kitchen gardens should be acquired. I never wanted to acquire compounds of houses at all. As regards acquiring at the prices prevailing in 1915 I would ask for legislation as it cannot be done under the Land Acquisition Act. Besides I gave notice of three resolutions for the consideration of His Excellency, one of which was to get legislative sanction for the purpose. As the third resolution was disallowed, I am quite prepared to have the words at prices prevailing in 1915, deleted. Anyhow in view of what the Hon'ble Sir P. Rajagopala Acharlyar has said, I do not think I should press this resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* LOCATION OF THE GOVERNMENT LEPER HOSPITAL.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. RAJA moved the following resolution:—

"X. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council to be pleased to remove the Government Leper Hospital, which has been recently removed to the Natal Emigration Depot, Cassimode, Madras, from the Monegar Chaultry to a better and more sanitary spot such as Vyasarpadi, Guindy and Pallavaram."

In doing so, he said:—"Your Excellency, before moving this resolution I wish to tell Your Excellency that I feel happy to see here Her Excellency Lady Willingdon who has been taking deep interest in the leper question. I have a sort of sympathy for lepers, for they, like my community, are regarded as untouchables. The resolution which I am now moving simply requests Government to remove the Government Leper Hospital to a more sanitary spot. The Leper Hospital was only recently removed to the spot where it is now located. The place where the hospital was located till very recently was bad enough, but the spot chosen for its present location is infinitely worse from a sanitary point of view both with regard to conditions and surroundings. The Natal Emigration Depot at Cassimode where the Leper Hospital is now located is a particularly unhealthy locality. The Natal Emigration Depot not having been used for some years past, the water taps have become rusty and the pipe water is bad and unfit for drinking. The well water is brackish. The locality, ever since the opening of the sewage farm a quarter of a mile away, became highly insanitary and malarial. The place even before the introduction of the sewage farm was noted for frequent occurrence of epidemics. Epidemics in Madras frequently start from this place and Triplicane. Some years ago plague appeared in Cassimode. The sewage farm emits obnoxious gases which foul the atmosphere round the Natal Emigration Depot, and the Natal Emigration Depot is surrounded by huts of fishermen, and

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when I say that there are in close proximity fishermen huts, you can picture the rest. There is also an old Mohammadan cemetery close by and all these taken together form a very cogent set of reasons for removing the Leper Hospital immediately to another locality. I have suggested certain places which are admitted by every one to be much more healthy than the present place. I would move, therefore, that the Government Leper Hospital be removed to a more healthy locality such as Guindy, Vyasarpadi and Pallavaram."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble the SURGEON-GENERAL:—"Your Excellency, probably the public are aware that the present location of the Leper Asylum in Madras is a temporary location and that the whole problem of the treatment of leper patients in this Presidency is still under review. Much depends upon whether the Leper Act will be enforced in the future in this Presidency, and if so, when it will be enforced. At any rate, I cannot agree with my Honourable friend that Cassamode is such an unhealthy place as would make it necessary to remove the lepers away from it. That very compound has been used for the last twenty years to accommodate the coolies who were going to Natal, and it has been a healthy place for them. There thousands of coolies used to live, whereas only 200 lepers live now. My point is that the Leper Asylum is not likely to remain there for ever, and the question of providing another Leper Asylum on a larger scale outside Madras is still under the consideration of Government. I do not think that the Honourable Member can suggest that the present temporary Leper Asylum is not a healthy place. There has not been a single case of illness (other than leprosy) in the place since it was started, and I was there myself only a few days ago. I think I saw it was a charming place. Its previous record is very good. Thousands of people lived there and had not any disease. It is not large enough for the building of a new Leper Asylum, and it is a temporary make-shift because we require the site for a medical school. Two years ago the Government decided that it was more important to get medical schools started close to the Royapuram Hospital. However there does not seem to be any need to rush the question and to take the lepers away from where they are."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. RAJA:—"Your Excellency, since the Surgeon-General states that it is only a temporary measure, I hope that the permanent place will be a better locality. I, therefore, withdraw my resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* HEADQUARTERS OF THE RAMNAD DISTRICT.

The following resolution stood in the name of the Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad:—

"XI. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that an informal conference of officials and non-officials interested in the question of locating the headquarters of the Ramnad district be convened, before final orders are passed by the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"On behalf of my Honourable Colleague, the Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad, I beg to move this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. Rao Sahib M. C. MUTTAYYA CHETTIYAR:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"I am very glad to be able to accept this resolution."

The resolution was put to the vote and carried.

RESOLUTION *RE* ABOLITION OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR did not move the following resolution which stood in his name—

"XII. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that early steps may be taken for the abolition of the Revenue Board."

RESOLUTION *RE* A GOVERNMENT INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, THE DEAF AND THE DUMB.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I have the honour to move the resolution which stands as follows:—

"XIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that an institution for the education and advancement of the blind and the deaf and the dumb may be opened by the Government in some suitable place in this Presidency."

(Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Venkatappayya Pantulu; Mr. Devadoss; Mr. Subba Rao.) [18TH AUGUST 1920.

"Your Excellency, I need not dilate further upon this resolution. The object is bound to command the sympathy of Government. The Government have been doing their utmost for the amelioration of the condition of the depressed classes, but if I may say so, the blind and the deaf and the dumb are Nature's 'depressed classes.' It is, I think, the imperative duty of the State to educate them and advance them in life and make them useful citizens. If the Government do not take steps to ameliorate their condition, improve their life and make them useful citizens, able to earn their own livelihood, there will be so much loss to the community. If they are trained well, they will all be such an useful asset to the State. The only objection that can be brought forward to this resolution is this. Already they have some voluntary associations or societies who have been doing this work. It is a fact that the State has not been maintaining any such institutions in this Presidency. Some philanthropic associations and some missionary societies have been doing this work. Why should not the State undertake this work direct? The State will render all the help it can towards giving grants for those who have already been working in the field.

"And to this my best reply would be by quoting an extract from the Report of the Royal Commission on the blind, deaf and dumb, appointed in 1885 in England—

'Fear has been expressed that if education of these afflicted classes be undertaken by the State, the effect might be to diminish that generous benevolence which has already done so much for them in this country. When it is remembered how much remains to be done for them it is obvious that, even were such aid given, there will still be room for the action of private benevolence which experience shows to be often stimulated rather than discouraged by State aid, when judiciously given.'

"In pursuance of the recommendation of the Report of the Royal Commission the State undertook a direct responsibility in the matter and I may also draw the attention of the Honourable Members to the fact that the Government of India in their circular letter No. 219, dated Simla, the 26th July 1916, stated that they 'desired to commend the suggestions (for the improvement of these imbeciles) for the consideration of the Local Governments and for such support from local resources as may be possible when normal financial conditions are restored.' I also ascertained that the Government of Madras considered the matter, but I do not know what their decision was.

"In short, Your Excellency, what I want to be done to this class of people as stated in the Bible is:

'I will bring the blind by a way that they know not I will lead them in paths that they have not known; I will make darkness light before them and crooked things straight'."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPAYYA PANTULU:—"Your Excellency, I second this resolution and wish to add that, so far as I know, there is only one institution in Palamcottah where the deaf and dumb are given some instruction. I do not know if there are other institutions, but so far as I know in the part of the country from which I come, there are no such institutions. It is the duty of the Government not only to give grants to these institutions but also to start them themselves. With these few remarks I second this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D DEVADOSS:—"I have no idea of opposing this resolution. But when I heard the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatappayya say that he was aware of only one institution in the whole of this Presidency, I thought I might inform him as well as the Council of the facts. In Palamcottah there are two institutions, one for the deaf and dumb and the other for the blind. There is also another institution in St Thomé under very efficient management for the deaf and dumb. These institutions have been carrying on very good work for years past and Government are giving them an annual grant. So far as St. Thomé institution is concerned, it is run on caste lines. Caste boys and girls are given separate food and they are given all facilities for observing their caste rules strictly. As regards the institutions at Palamcottah they were started 25 years ago, but I have not got the figure at present. People from all over the Presidency go there. There is no doubt these two institutions are really doing very excellent work and have fully justified their existence. If Government could have one or more institutions it would really be helpful. But I would suggest that the existing institutions may be better patronized than they are now. People from all parts of the Presidency are welcome there if they will only take the trouble to send afflicted persons to be taken care of."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO:—"This resolution involves a question of policy whether the Government will allow only private enterprise and missionary bodies to run these institutions by giving them grants or whether it will be the policy of Government to run a few model institutions of this kind. I submit, Your Excellency, that I should think that the policy of the Government ought to be not only to have some institutions of their own as model ones but also by providing grants and other facilities foster private and missionary enterprise. I know for myself, being one of the subscribers to the Palamcottah institution that it is certainly doing very good work. But there is one drawback which I point out to Your Excellency and that is, that there is rightly or wrongly among the Hindu and Muhammadan population a fear that if they send their children and relations afflicted with these troubles to these schools the next step would be proselytising them. As a matter of fact I can say without fear of contradiction that more than 75 per cent of the non-Christian pupils of these institutions have turned out Christians. Of course the object of such institutions is not only to give them bodily relief but also spiritual relief and they are perfectly right in making them to join their fold.

18TH AUGUST 1920.] *(Mr. Subba Rao; Mr. Davidson).*

I will only say that such institutions should be encouraged and given grants but my reason for supporting this resolution is that the State also should consider it their bounden duty to help in such matters and one way of helping is by establishing such an institution."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"I am afraid I cannot follow the Honourable Mover back so far as the year 1885, for my study of this question has been confined to more modern times. You will find a description of the existing arrangements for the education of deaf, dumb and blind in India in Chapter XVIII of the Quinquennial Review on Education in India during the period 1907–1912. That section of the review formed the basis of the circular sent out by the Government of India in July 1918, to which Mr. Siva Rao has referred. I wish, Sir, that he had followed up his quotation by reading the next sentence. If he had done so, a great deal of the discussion on the question of policy would have become unnecessary. His quotation ran as follows:—'The Government of India desire to commend these suggestions for the consideration of the Local Governments and for such support from local resources as may be possible when normal financial conditions are restored.' Now the next sentence continues:—'While not precluding the institution of Government schools, where this is thought advisable, they consider that schools for defectives are a form of effort peculiarly suitable for charitable agencies of a private character and that the support of Government should ordinarily take the form of assistance to private or board schools.' That is the policy which the Government of India generally commended to Local Governments in 1918, and which the Madras Government of the day accepted. I will now, Sir, proceed to state what action has been taken in pursuance of this policy.

"The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao said that he did not know what the Government of Madras had done. I presume that the circular letter of the Government of India came to his notice through G. O. No. 201, Education, dated 17th February 1917, because that order was placed on the Editors' Table and must in the ordinary course have been supplied to him. That order shows what the intentions of the Government in the matter were. The chief difficulties in regard to expansion of education of this unfortunate class of defective children were, it was stated, the reluctance of parents to send such children to school and still more the absence of an adequate staff of competent teachers. Proposals were called for from the Director of Public Instruction on the subject and when they were received a few months later in a detailed form the Government of Madras sanctioned a sum of slightly over Rs. 10,000 in order to improve the facilities then existing. Most of this was in connexion with the C.M.S. schools for the blind and the deaf and dumb at Palamcottah, which according to our latest figures provide for between 200 and 300 children. They represent probably the largest schools of the kind in the Presidency and I can personally testify from my experience of a decade or more ago to the admirable management of Miss Askwith. Now, before this order sanctioning additional expenditure was passed, the total subvention in the shape of grants in aid from Provincial funds was only between seven and eight thousand rupees. The sum was increased by the year 1918–19 to Rs. 21,000 and in that year with the aid of the additional subvention a special class for the training of teachers was opened at Palamcottah. This was an important development because the great difficulty in establishing schools for the deaf and dumb and the blind, is the want of teachers trained to impart education to them and in this country there are very few persons competent to furnish that training. The Director of Public Instruction tells us that the first batch of teachers began their training in 1918 and completed it this year, having spent nearly two years over the process. They came up for examination in April or May last. On the Director's suggestion, a special board including persons who occupy the position of specialists in the matter was appointed to examine and test those teachers and I am glad to say that in the first examination 9 out of 10 candidates succeeded in passing. The Madras Government having just approved this method of arranging for the grant of certificates of competency to teach the deaf and dumb and the blind have constituted it on a regular basis in an order dated as recently as 20th July 1920, which has been communicated to the Publicity Officer. Possibly owing to the difficulties in the Government Press, copies of that order have not yet gone wider afield, for I have not so far seen any reference to it in the press. The Board of Examiners who dealt with the case of the first batch of candidates included one lady who is a specialist of high rank in this form of education and herself a member of the College of Teachers of the Deaf and Dumb in London. In regard to special instruction for the blind, the Director of Public Instruction has been for some time past hoping to receive assistance from an expert, Mr. Lloyd, who was trained in Henshaw's Blind Asylum at Manchester, and has recently been brought out to Burma in order to carry on the work of the Burma Mission to the Blind. We hoped that Mr. Lloyd would be able to come to Madras and advise us personally as to methods of work, but unfortunately as we have heard last week his hands are more than full with his work in Burma. So there is no likelihood of his visiting Madras. Mr. Lloyd is however willing to render every possible assistance by post, and it is the intention of the Director of Public Instruction to take advantage of that offer.

Now it is the difficulty of securing qualified teachers which stands most in the way of the establishment of a model school. As a matter of fact we should find it exceedingly difficult to equip and staff any such school and so far from furnishing a model for other institutions, I think, we should probably find Miss Askwith's school at Palamcottah a model for ours. It is not a case of Government setting an example.

"I do not propose to follow the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao into the question of the hesitation of parents to send their children to schools because of fear that proselytising efforts may cause them to stray from their ancestral religion. I recognize that such a fear may exist but the answer of the Government must be this, that as they give liberal grants in aid to schools established by the Church Missionary Society, so they are equally ready to give ample subventions to schools for these deductives started by any other religious community. The Church Missionary Society established these particular schools at Palamcottah many years ago. They were in full swing when I was Collector of Tinnevelly in 1909 and set an admirable example. The position of Government therefore is that as at present advised they do not contemplate the establishment of any school of their own but will be quite ready to give assistance in the most liberal fashion to any private agency which follows the example of the schools at Palamcottah. I may say, Sir, just one word in conclusion. The arrangements that we are now making for the institution of a medical service of inspection in schools should in the natural course of events be followed by increased attention to the case of defective children. I believe I am right in saying that past history in this matter in England shows that the attention given to special schools for defectives was vastly stimulated by the introduction and expansion of the system of medical inspection in schools of all classes."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"Your Excellency, I may also say that the philanthropic institutions are all doing excellent work. That does not mean that there is no need for a State school. So early as 1885 they recognized the need for such institutions. Merely because philanthropic institutions exist, it is no reason for dispensing with State schools. The Honourable Member in charge was mentioning the difficulties of getting teachers. I quite agree with it. So far as I understood, there is a first-class training school in Calcutta and the Mysore State also trains teachers for this purpose. I quite realise the difficulty of getting trained men, which is somewhat a special one. It is because of that difficulty I recommend to the Government that they should start some institution of their own to supply this need. If it is difficult even for the Government to secure qualified teachers, how much more difficult it should be for private institutions to secure trained teachers. Anyhow a case is made out for a model school. The Honourable Member in charge accepts this and if with all their resources the Government cannot undertake to get trained teachers, it is impossible to get them anywhere else. As regards the philanthropic societies they are only missionary institutions. The Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao has referred to the reluctance of parents to send their children to such institutions for fear of proselytization. Whether the fear is well-founded or ill-founded, it is a fact. The Honourable Member in Charge also has referred to the reluctance of parents to send their children. Reluctance is due to the reason that no other philanthropic societies have come forward. No doubt the Government say, 'let other bodies start it. We are willing to help them.' We should take things as they are. Are there any other philanthropic societies ready or willing to come forward to take up this work? Why should not the State start a model school and man it with efficient teachers and give most up-to-date training as is done in England to these classes. The policy laid down in England may be followed in this country as well. It was never the intention of the Government of India to restrict the hands of the Local Government but they referred the suggestions for the consideration of the Local Government and they said "We do not preclude them from starting institutions of their own and wherever it is possible it must be largely entrusted to private institutions.' The Local Governments were allowed a wide latitude in the matter to pursue their own policy as local conditions warranted. In any view, Your Excellency, I desire to press the resolution as there is need for at least one State model school in this Presidency."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON :—"Your Excellency, I have only one or two words to say. I recognise fully that the Local Government has discretion to start State schools, but it agrees with the Government of India in considering that the support of Government should ordinarily take the form of assistance to private or board schools and as at present advised it is not prepared to embark on the establishment of even one State school. The difficulty of securing trained teachers is already in some degree being met by the arrangement under which the Government have subsidised the training of teachers in the two principal schools in the Presidency, but this is a slow process. As regards the establishment of a model school for the blind I should in any case certainly wish our Director of Public Instruction first to receive the advice of Mr. Lloyd who is now engaged in work connected with the education of such children in Burma. At present, we have really not got the material to establish State schools."

The resolution was put to the vote and lost.

The Council then adjourned for lunch.

The Council re-assembled at 2-45 p.m.

RESOLUTION *RE* POLAVARAM ISLAND IRRIGATION PROJECT.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPAYYA PANTULU :—"Your Excellency, the resolution that stands in my name runs as follows :—

'XIV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the Polavaram Island irrigation project be sanctioned.'

18TH AUGUST 1920.] *(Mr. Venkatappayya Pantulu; Mr. Narasimha Raju; Mr. Howley; Mr. Devadoss.)*

"This is an old question relating to the irrigation of an island in the Vriddha-Gowtami branch of the Godavari. It contains about 12 villages with an area of about 28,000 square miles and a population of nearly 20,000. The people there, ever since the year 1877, have been asking for the extension of irrigation to their island, and from time to time several interpellations have been put in this Council also regarding the project. When Your Excellency had been to Cocanada, there was a deputation which waited upon Your Excellency on this subject. It is really a pitiable spectacle that the people living in the midst of the Godavari have not been getting the benefit of having the Godavari water for their irrigation purposes while all the country around enjoys the benefit. If irrigation is extended to this island and the lands are cultivated, we not only give the people the benefit of the irrigation but also it will fetch the Government water rate to the extent of about a lakh of rupees annually. I need not labour the question any further as there has already been a good deal of agitation in the matter. The District Conference and the District Association of Godavari have been submitting memorials to Government requesting them to take up the project in hand. I was informed yesterday that the Government have already decided to take up the question soon. With these few remarks I commend the resolution for the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"Your Excellency, I beg to second this resolution. While doing so, I wish to submit that the Government have been constantly troubled by the public by deputations and by the members of this Council by interpellations in this Council to take up the question. At the same time I have to admit that the Government are taking the necessary action in studying the various questions connected with this scheme and my only wish is that the scheme may be pushed through at an early date provided it is a feasible one."

The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. J. HOWLEY:—"Your Excellency, I am glad to be able to inform the Honourable Mover and the seconder of this resolution that the Government, while not yet in a position to bind themselves definitely to sanction the project, have taken it up and hope to be able to start it very soon.

"The detailed plans and estimates for the distribution system are awaited from the Superintending Engineer who has promised to send them by the first of next month, and the financial forecast which is under investigation by the Board is also expected shortly. The Director of Agriculture has also been asked to inquire into the suitability of the land for irrigation. The detailed plans and estimates for the aqueduct to carry the canal across the Vriddha-Gowtami branch of the Godavari have been completed, and there is really no reason why a start should not be made at an early date. We have asked the Superintending Engineer to let us know how much he can spend on the project if funds are provided by the middle of next year. The question is really one of funds. I may also say that we have asked the District Board to reconsider the question of their contributing the cost of a road bridge across to the island to be constructed as part of the aqueduct. It is hoped that a start may be made with this project in 1921-22, if funds are available. I think this is all the information that I can furnish in connexion with this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPAYYA PANTULU:—"I thank the Hon'ble Mr. Howley for the assurance he has been pleased to give, and I don't press the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* LOAN FOR ACQUIRING LANDS IN THE SUBURBS OF MADRAS.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D DEVADOSS:—"Your Excellency, the resolution which stands in my name runs as follows:—

'XV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor that, in order to acquire the lands in the suburbs of Madras, a loan of 30 lakhs of rupees repayable in 20 years be raised.'

"My object in bringing forward this resolution is that the Government should raise a loan repayable in twenty years and that this amount should be utilised in encouraging building of houses by small capitalists and people who cannot find the means elsewhere. If the Government would only advance money for the poor people to build small buildings I think that in the course of twenty years they will be able to pay back the amount with interest, and I don't think the Government will be a loser by taking up this project. The Government in their Communiqué of the 23rd March have stated that they are prepared to acquire lands in Madras suitable for house-sites. I think it is also necessary to find the funds to enable people to build houses. Small amounts may be given for building houses in the same way that the Revenue Department gives money to the agriculturists repayable in 10 or 20 years. Therefore, I submit, Your Excellency, the raising of a loan of thirty lakhs would not in any way entail any loss to the Government. On the other hand, the amount can be paid back with interest and probably some surplus would be left for use in the same direction."

(Mr. Raja; Sir Rajagopala Acharyar; Mr. Venkatapati Raju.) [18TH AUGUST 1920.

The Hon'ble Mr M. C. RAJA:—"I formally second this resolution."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I have very few words to say. I quite recognise that, if any large progress is to be made in this matter of acquiring lands for the poor for the purpose of building houses, a large loan will have to be raised, and it may probably turn out to be larger than what the Honourable Member now imagines. But I don't think that the Council should commit itself to any such loan at present, because a great deal will depend upon the conditions under which the Government themselves would be able to borrow. I have already said, in dealing with a previous resolution, that, as soon as the Town-Planning Act is passed, it is our intention to constitute a trust on which will be represented the Corporation, the Chingleput District Board, probably the Saidapet Municipality, and a few other local bodies, and when that is done, one of the first things will be to frame a programme of house accommodation for the poorer and working classes. The Government will certainly do their best to help the trust to raise the funds needed. It is obvious that without a large sum of money this cannot be done, and the Government will have the assistance of An important local body like the trust. I hope the Honourable Member will not press his resolution at this stage and commit the Council to a number of details, which I do not think it is necessary that we should commit ourselves to just now."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* FORMATION OF AN ANDHRA PROVINCE.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Your Excellency the resolution which I have the honour to move this evening runs as follows:—

'XVI. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the Government be pleased to keep steadily in view that the Andhradesa comprising contiguous Telugu speaking area of British territory in the Presidency should be self-contained in the matter of location of institutions, departments, offices and delimitation of jurisdictions as far as practicable, to facilitate the formation of an Andhra Province when the Parliament approves of it.'

"My Lord, this question of territorial redistribution has been engaging the attention of the India Government for the last twenty years. As early as the year 1902 the Secretary of State stated that the territorial redistribution in India is one of the most urgent and vital problems for which the Government should endeavour to find a solution. A decade after, in the year 1911, the then Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, in his despatch to Lord Crewe, the then Secretary of State, with reference to the separation of Bihar and Orissa, stated that he wanted to create that province, because the language, customs and habits there were quite distinct from Bengal. I may be permitted to say that the reasons adduced then equally apply to the Andhra country. Even in the famous Report on recent reforms in paragraph 246, the Viceroy and the present Secretary of State have referred to this matter of redistribution on a linguistic basis and have also referred to the discussion that took place in their presence in connexion with a resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. B. N. Sarma in the Imperial Council about the redistribution of provinces and therein have given as one of the weighty reasons a strong argument in favour of linguistic or racial units of Government that, by making it 'possible to conduct the business of legislation in the vernacular, they would contribute to draw into the areas of public affairs men who have not been acquainted with English.'" Therefore one main ground urged is that if we make a division of provinces on linguistic basis it is possible for provincial councils to conduct their business in the vernacular language. The Parliamentary Joint Committee in clause 15 have gone a step further and stated that they have two observations to make, that the boundaries of a province should be made with due consideration of the views of the Legislative Council of the province. On the other hand they are of opinion that any clear request made by a majority of the members of a legislative council representing a distinct racial or linguistic territorial unit for its constitution under this clause as a sub-province or a separate province should be taken as a *prima facie* case on the strength of which a commission of enquiry might be appointed by the Secretary of State, and that it should not be a bar to the appointment of such a commission of enquiry that the majority of the legislative council of the province in question is opposed to the request of the minority representing such a distinctive territorial unit.' Following that, the Government of India Act, section 52, permits that 'the Governor-General in Council may, after obtaining an expression of opinion from the Local Government and the local legislature affected, by notification, with the sanction of His Majesty previously signified by the Secretary of State in Council, constitute a new Governor's province, or place part of a Governor's province under the administration of a Deputy Governor to be appointed by the Governor-General, etc."

"I take this opportunity of expressing the gratitude of the whole Andhra population for the solicitude shown by the Government of India and the Secretary of State to their cherished ambition. Whatever be the condition at the time of the early agitation some ten years back, I may assure my Honourable Colleagues that all the leaders, without exception, of the Andhra

country are unanimously of opinion that there should be a separate province. And fortunately for us we have secured the co-operation of most of our friends in this part of the country because in the Tinnevelly Conference they passed a resolution that, if the Andhras so desire, they might form a separate province.

"There may be some misgiving as to whether parochial patriotism would be conducive to national solidarity. I may appeal to them that our premier Mr. Lloyd George, who is an ardent Welshman, stated that racial patriotism will never stand in the way of national solidarity; and the Right Honourable Mr. Samuel has said that nothing prevents an ardent Englishman from being a patriotic Yorkshireman. If you are patriotic in the sense that we want an Andhra province, it does not mean that we are any bit less ardent for the national progress of the country as a whole. As stated by several constitutional authorities from Dicey downwards, in order to have federated states, there must be efficient units to form an efficient whole. If we have an efficient and progressive country like Andhradesa, it would be helpful to Government, because all these efficient federated states would form the whole Empire under the British flag. The present desire, my Lord, is not merely a dream, because our country is nearly 19½ thousand miles in extent with 14½ million Telugus amongst the 17 million population. Therefore, in extent it is not a small one and in population it is large enough to constitute a separate province. It would be bigger, many times bigger than some of the European States in size and population. The cry of the Andhradesa for Andhras is not at all unnatural cry. Our Anglo-Indian and Tamilian friends will join with us, because the same complaint was made by the Beharees when they were yoked in a disadvantageous position with the Bengalees, and the Government heard their desire and granted it and they are now having the satisfaction of having an Indian Governor in Lord Sinha for the first time. Now, my Lord, when we have got such a sympathetic attitude on the part of the Government as well as of the people, the present resolution only wishes that in order to facilitate the formation of a separate province, when a suitable time comes, some preliminary measures may be taken. I do not want that formation of province should be done now because, according to the report of the Joint Committee, it could be done only by the Reformed Councils, when the people representing the Telugu districts are unanimous or majority of them wish for a separate province. What I now want is whenever an opportunity comes such steps may be taken as may be necessary in the matter of jurisdiction or the appointment of officers and so on, so that there may not be any future difficulty. For instance, with reference to the Judicial Department, the North Arcot and Chittoor have one District Judge, but now in answer to a question put by Mr. Narasimha Ayyar, the Government have stated that in future there would be a separate District Judge for North Arcot apart from that of Chittoor. And similarly in various other departments the Government have been pleased to take that view of the question already. In the Co-operative Department, three assistant registrars have been practically appointed for Telugu districts while other assistant registrars have been appointed for other districts. Similarly, in the Police Department we have now got two ranges, Northern and Southern ranges, comprising Telugu and Tamil districts, but, in a Central range, the difficulty comes in by mixing up some Telugu districts along with some Tamil districts.

"In the case of the Inspectors of Schools they have also adopted a similar method. But what have they done as regards the Inspector of Schools should be done for the Inspectresses of Schools. They have made a Northern Circle and a Southern Circle, but in Central Circle, for Kistna, Bellary, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Kurnool, Nellore they added to it Madras and Chingleput. In the Medical Department also they have appointed Deputy Sanitary Commissioners. They have kept that idea to some extent by having Northern and Southern ranges, but not so regarding Central range. In the matter of appointment of Superintending Engineers also, and in the formation of several circles, they have the second circle and the third circle, etc. The same thing appears with reference to various other departments. In the matter of appointment of officers of land records, there is Group I and Group II which practically includes the Telugu districts. But unfortunately the Nellore district was taken out. I may also mention that the other day when the new Commissioner of the Agency formed divisions with reference to the Agency portion, they have been careful enough to eliminate the Telugu portion and Oriya portion. It is not difficult for the Government to be sympathetic with reference to our aspirations. They do not find much difficulty in grouping the Telugu districts. There is no administrative difficulty in forming an Andhra province. They could easily make out one.

"With these few words, my Lord, I appeal to my Honourable friends and the Government to help us to secure our cherished desire."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I rise to second the proposition which I consider to be really non-contentious. As the Honourable Mover has read out the observations from the Joint Report of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State and the Joint Committee, this really is a settled matter. But in furtherance of what is contained in these reports, my Honourable friend wishes that the Government should keep steadily in view if there are any particular points to be considered whether an Andhra province should be formed in the new Council. I think it does not require much further discussion. It is only mere detail of an accepted principle that is being placed before Your Excellency's Government and other members of this Council. I presume, therefore, that this may be accepted seeing that Tamilians, Telugus and Oriyas are all unanimous in according support to the establishment of an Andhra province."

(Mr. Subba Rao; Mr. Graham; Mr. Venkatapati Raju; Mr. Raja.) [16TH AUGUST 1920.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I view this question not from any parochial or any other interest but on broad grounds. Your Excellency knows that I come from Kanara and naturally I may call myself a Kanarese man. I would like myself to have a Kanarese province and took on our district either to the other Kanarese districts of this Presidency or preferably to the Bombay Presidency where we have got already several districts such as Belgaum, Dharwar, North Kanara, etc. But that question does not arise here, and what I submit is that the aspiration of the Andhras looks to me very just and reasonable. On various administrative grounds I take it that the Madras Presidency is a very big Presidency and that certainly requires to be bifurcated or trifurcated for that matter, so that there may be more units wherein both leaders as well as the people may take more and more interest in their own administration. And all the present heart-burning and bickerings may disappear. I think the Government may well consider this question with sympathy. The Presidency may be allowed to develop themselves into a certain number of States so that when all similar States are formed in India they may consider themselves simply as units and look up to the Indian Empire as one big Empire of which they are members. So, I submit, with these few remarks that the resolution may be accepted."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. A. GRAHAM:—"Your Excellency, the resolution as worded was somewhat difficult to understand because it did not explain exactly what the Honourable Mover expected the Government to do in the immediate future. As he has developed his proposals now in his speech and as it has been taken up by the members who supported it, it is apparently not necessary for Government to take any immediate action. The question whether there is to be a Telugu Province or a sub-province will no doubt arise in the new Council and will have to be decided largely in accordance with the wishes of the members of that Council. It is not asked that we shall now split up our central ranges immediately in order to secure that the whole of each range or division comprises only people talking one particular language. In the light of the speeches which have been made I am authorized to accept the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. B VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"On behalf of the 14½ millions of Andhras we beg to offer our grateful thanks to the Government for accepting the resolution."

The resolution was put to the vote and carried.

RESOLUTION *RE* GRANT OF TEMPORARY AUDITORS' CERTIFICATES TO BE RENEWED EVERY FIVE YEARS.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. RAJA:—"Your Excellency, I beg to move the resolution which stands in my name as follows:—

'XVII. That with reference to the rules regarding the auditing of accounts of registered companies by authorized persons, this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that temporary certificates to be renewed once in five years be granted to persons above 40 years who, whether as full time or as part time men, have been doing auditing work under a temporary certificate.'

"The position is briefly this. The Indian Companies' Act of 1913 lays down that no person shall be appointed or shall act as an auditor of a registered company unless he holds certificate from the Local Government entitling him to act as an auditor. The question then arises, 'what is to be the status of the men who hold certificates from institutions and associations of chartered or incorporated accountants in Britain and elsewhere?' The Act accordingly provides that 'the Governor-General in Council may by notification in the *Gazette of India* declare that the members of any association or institutions specified in such notification shall be entitled to be appointed as auditors of companies throughout British India.' Such men are a mere handful, however, and besides being utterly insufficient in numbers for the amount of work to be done, are most of them heavily handicapped by their ignorance of the vernaculars and the customs of the people. The Local Governments have therefore to issue separate certificates if the supply is to be anywhere near the demand and of such quality as will meet fully the needs of the people. The Act accordingly provides that 'the Local Government shall by notification in the official Gazette make rules providing for the grant of certificates entitling the holders thereof to act as auditors of companies and may by such rules provide the conditions and restrictions on and subject to which such certificates shall be granted. The holder of such a certificate shall be entitled to act as an auditor of companies throughout British India unless such certificate restricts or limits the exercise of the right.'

"These, my Lord, are the provisions in the Act for the appointment of qualified auditors.

"The classes of auditors contemplated by the Act are:—(1) Members of Accountants Associations recognized by the Government of India, (2) Accountants appointed by the Local Government. These latter fall under two heads (*a*) Those who hold unrestricted certificates entitling them to act as auditors of companies throughout British India, and (*b*) those who hold restricted certificates entitling them to act as auditors within the Madras Presidency.

18TH AUGUST 1920.] *(Mr. Raja.)*

"It will also be noticed that the Statute enjoins the Local Government to publish in the Gazette the rules which guide them in issuing these certificates.

"These rules as published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* provide for the issue by the Government of certificates to persons who have had not less than five years' practical experience of auditing accounts. These certificates again are of two kinds, permanent and temporary. Temporary certificates are valid for two years from date of issue and may, from time to time, be renewed for any period not exceeding two years.

"The reason for the introduction of this distinction of temporary and permanent will be plain to those who remember that the registration of auditors was a new thing when the Indian Companies Act of 1913 was brought into force on the 1st April 1914. It would appear as stated in the Objects and Reasons of the Bill which eventuated in the Act that the English law imposed no restrictions in regard to the qualifications of an auditor. When a novel restriction is introduced qualifying a select number of persons and practically disqualifying a large number who have hitherto been carrying auditing work, it is desirable to proceed cautiously and in a spirit of experiment. It would not do, while qualifying some, to disqualify too many, seeing that the country needed the services of a sufficiently large number of auditors. On the other hand it would not do, while qualifying a large number, to qualify them once for all, without seeing whether they were doing their work satisfactorily or not.

"The issuing of temporary certificates is no doubt a wise arrangement, admirably adapted to enable Government to weed out incompetent and unworthy men and not necessarily to reduce the number of authorized auditors irrespective of their competency. For if this was the sole or main object of issuing temporary certificates it was bound to cause hardship to a number of competent and trustworthy men unduly limiting the number of authorized auditors, and thus virtually creating a monopoly, and besides, making Government liable to the charge of partiality in the choice of the men on whom the permanent certificates were bestowed or to whom temporary certificates were renewed.

"When a man who has been doing auditing work under a temporary certificate applies for a permanent certificate, or for a renewal of his temporary certificate, the *main* consideration and I would venture to say, the *only* consideration in deciding upon his application should be whether he has proved himself competent and trustworthy in the discharge of his duties in the past. The bringing in of any other consideration, extraneous to the quality of the work done by him is, I respectfully submit, tantamount to the infliction of a hardship upon a class of men whose only fault is that they were born too early in the world.

"I say this, Your Excellency, only with reference to men who were carrying on auditing work before the Indian Companies Act was passed and rules were framed by the Government under that Act with regard to the appointment of auditors.

"I have no objection to the Government pursuing any other policy with regard to those who are now entering upon auditing as a profession. The Government are free to prescribe any tests they think fit, in pursuance of any policy they decide upon, for young men who are contemplating an auditing career, provided, of course, clear indications are given of such policy and sufficient notice also of rules framed in pursuance thereof.

"I say this, my Lord, because I understand from correspondence which has passed between heads of Government and an Honourable Member of this Council that in the matter of disposing of applications for permanent certificates by holders of temporary certificates or for renewal of temporary certificates other considerations have been brought into play than that of the applicant's competency.

"One of these considerations is that it is the desire of Government to create an auditing profession, to raise up a class of specially-trained men who will devote themselves wholly to the work of auditing accounts of public companies. I understand that with a view to achieve this object Government are refusing the renewal of temporary certificates especially to part-time auditors irrespective and regardless of their capacity and honesty.

"As I have already said, I have no objection to this new policy being initiated. But I would strongly urge that it should be done openly and that this new policy should be applied to the new men who are entering the profession and not to the older men who have been in the field for years past. It is rather hard, nay, it is very hard, that this new policy should be applied to men who have been doing auditing work for years together, that they should now be told that their temporary certificates cannot be renewed, that there is no obligation on the part of Government to grant them a renewal of certificates, that the mere fact that their certificates were temporary implied that they would sooner or later be deprived of those certificates, that their continuing to hold their certificates did not depend upon their discharge of the responsibilities devolving upon them, but upon the judgment, i.e., the will and pleasure, of officers in charge. This is a state of affairs which I respectfully submit deserves to be looked into and calls for redress and relief.

"Now with regard to these so-called part-timers I find no reference to these men in the rules published in the Gazette and no indication therein of their having eventually to part with their certificates. On the other hand in section 2 of clause 144 of the Indian Companies Act the renewal of certificates is mentioned as if it was the rule and the bestowal of permanent certificates as if it was the exception. The fact that a man has his temporary certificate renewed twice or thrice should be regarded as a presumption in favour of the quality of his

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work, as a token of appreciation, and not as a Damocles' sword hanging over his head, which may come down on him any moment. He should regard it as an encouragement, and not as a threat that he will have to part with his certificate sooner rather than later.

"As for these part-timers, Your Excellency, against whom, the department, in pursuance of an undeclared policy of creating an auditing profession, is slightly waging war, I may say, that many of these men are estimable men holding responsible posts in which they acquit themselves with credit to themselves and profit to their employers. The fact that they do not go about in search of auditing work and do not spend their whole time in doing odd jobs coming from north and from south, from east and from west is due to the fact that they do most of their account work in some particular office or institution. They are really full-time accountants spending their whole time in maintaining, checking, shaping and auditing accounts. They are part-timers only in connexion with the working of this Act, but they are none the less on that account less efficient and trustworthy as accountants. They have plenty of experience and the fact that they are in demand shows the confidence which the people have in them. They have a great deal of knowledge in modern methods, some of them have passed the highest technical examinations in this Presidency, examinations which require as much knowledge, if not more than the Bombay Accountancy Diploma Examination. I have had the syllabuses of our highest examinations compared with the syllabuses of the Bombay examination, and I am advised that except, for the recognition given to the latter in connexion with the working of the Act, it is not in any way superior to our examinations in book-keeping, auditing, banking, etc. When men who have passed these examinations and have been doing accounts work mainly in one particular office and doing auditing work in connexion with a number of public companies, not of course as their main job but as adjuncts to their main avocation, I see no reason why they should be mulcted of a portion of their income by being deprived of their certificate and why the country should be deprived of their services at a time when the number of public companies in the country is increasing, simply because they are not prepared to lay themselves out fully and wholly for odd jobs in the auditing line.

"One objection urged against part-time men being allowed to take up auditing work is that, since they get their main income from another source, they accept lower remuneration than full-time men who make it their sole business in life to audit the accounts of public companies. If this is true, what is to be said of certain persons to whom permanent certificates have been given and who are employed in firms and corporations and who undertake auditing work as a mere adjunct to their avocation? Do not the holders of these permanent certificates undersell themselves? Again, is it the duty of Government to maintain the scale of auditors' fees on a high scale? Is it for benefiting a few auditors that others are refused certificates? Should not the conveniences and interests of the public be studied? Should it not be the sole aim of Government to see that competent and trustworthy men alone are given certificates and leave it to the public and the auditors to settle the terms amongst themselves? As I have said, I have no objection to the Government trying to raise a new class of men, trained for the sole purpose of auditing the accounts of public companies and demanding special qualifications from them. This is a different policy from that of providing the public with a set of trustworthy and capable men in every way fitted for their work whether they belonged to the period before or after the passing of the Indian Companies Act. The two policies are different in their incidence and application though their aim is the same. Fitness for the work should be the sole qualification in judging the men of the generation before the Act though conformity to the demands of an auditing guild may be required of the young men who take to auditing. It will not do to pour new wine into old bottles. The new policy should be applied to new men and the older men should be judged solely by the old world test of their capacity to discharge their responsibilities faithfully and efficiently. It is in this spirit that I propose this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"I second the resolution."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR:—"I have had something to do with full-timed auditors and part-time auditors and my experience tells me that the time has come when fully-qualified men should audit the accounts of companies and institutions. As the Hon'ble Mr Raja has pointed out every company has to have its accounts audited by an authorized auditor and the authorization is now in the shape of a certificate. When there were no auditors at all available, there was a justification for Government to recognise all and sundry as auditors and grant them certificates permanent or temporary. A body of full-timed and efficient auditors must be organized as soon as possible and part-timers must go. People who have diplomas, if available, should alone be given certificates and we must have professional auditors to do the very important work of auditing which is growing and is likely to grow in the very near future. Auditors are required in almost every branch of the administration. The Local Boards Act is going to be passed and the District Municipalities Act will very soon come into force. Auditors efficient and skilled and able to devote the whole of their time to the auditing profession may have to be found for auditing the accounts of local and municipal bodies. Why should persons above forty years be selected for the grant of five years certificates to be renewed indefinitely? If a person has acquired experience by long service as auditor and if he has the requisite skill, why should he not appear for the public examination and secure a diploma? Why should people without any qualification at all, by the mere fact that they have

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had to be employed for some time, be allowed to continue to work when qualified men are available?" When qualified young men could be secured for doing the work of auditing they ought not to be discouraged by the continuance of the old state of things of having unqualified part-timers. I think it is absolutely necessary, as far as possible, to restrict the number of these persons. A schoolmaster who devotes the whole day to his work is willing and desirous of earning a few rupees by doing the work of auditing. And after his hard work in the school he audits your accounts. I have every reason to think that the audit he makes will not be worth the name of audit at all. Gradually the auditors with temporary certificates should be replaced by duly-qualified men And nothing should be done so as to obstruct measures adopted by the Government to afford every encouragement to full-time auditors I, therefore, oppose the resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR :—"I strongly endorse the remarks made by the Hon'ble Mr. Desika Achariyar."

The Hon'ble Rao Sahib M. C. MUTTAYYA CHETTIYAR :—"I oppose the resolution on principle. It includes supernumerated people and part-time men. There is no necessity for it The rule now imposed by the Government is reasonably stringent. No doubt I see there are exceptions made on just grounds as is disclosed by the replies given by Government to the Hon'ble Rev. Macphail's questions at this meeting on this subject."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur T. N SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—"I too, strongly support the views expressed by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Desika Acheriyar. What we want is freedom. Instead of that we are asked to curtail freedom and restrict it to people who are above forty whether regular full-time or part-time men. My own experience in the matter is that the sort of men we are now getting as part-time men is not at all conducive to the work of auditing. I have heard of various institutions where their work has been found to be almost superficial. Auditing requires a certain amount of insight into the accounts. But generally auditors of this kind are people who compare one side of accounts with the other. It is almost an arithmetical check. They do not enter into the spirit of the accounts and the principle on which accounts are maintained. That has been my experience. All people who have obtained diplomas and come out successful can be expected to turn out better work. These unprofessional people are chosen merely because they have examined some accounts previously. As a matter of fact their experience is limited to certain sets of accounts. All defects arising in the matter of audit do not appeal to them and do not necessarily arise in the accounts that they examine, whereas if they are professional men they will solve defects in one set of accounts which they will not solve in auditing another set of accounts. And wherever the choice is given it is but fair that we should go in for people who would be able to do work more to our satisfaction than superannuated men who for a song or a light remuneration consent to take up that work. So I strongly support the opposition against the resolution."

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL :—"Your Excellency, I beg to support the proposition of the Hon'ble Mr. Raja. Questions have been asked by me recently on this subject If I had framed a resolution I do not know that it would have been drawn exactly on the same lines as that of Mr. Raja. Still on the whole as I approve of the resolution, I want to give it my support. You see that Mr Raja suggests that temporary certificates should be given to those who have been already in possession of them. My attention was called to this subject by a particular case. The particular case that I have in mind is that of a man who was doing auditing work before the new Act was passed and who had been engaged in keeping accounts for many years. He is still engaged in keeping accounts. He got a temporary certificate for two years and he did a great deal of auditing work. He went on auditing for two more years. At the end of the sixth year instead of applying for a temporary certificate as he had seen that those who had been granted permanent certificates seemed to be no more qualified than he himself, he applied for a permanent certificate. He was refused a permanent certificate, and was told that he could not get a temporary certificate either as he was not a full-time auditor. As your Excellency had said that with a view to reducing the number of questions asked in the Council we should go to the department concerned direct, I did so, and I was then told about this half-time rule. In answer to a recent question put by me it was stated that there was no statutory rule but only a rule in practice that no certificates were in future to be given to part-timers.

"It is thus not a question of competency but simply a question of whether a man is a part-timer or not. One who has passed the highest examinations in this Presidency in the subject should, I submit, not be refused a certificate solely because he is a part-time man. I called attention to that fact in the last meeting of the Legislative Council. Since then the rules have been republished and still there is no reference in the rules to the fact that no man can get a certificate if he has got any other work to do. If, however, he is in an auditor's office then he is exempted. That is the answer which was given. A man working in an auditor's office is allowed to do private audit work, but if he has taken any other kind of work, i.e., if he is an accountant or if he is a clerk, and if he happens to do that in addition to auditing, he is refused a certificate. Apparently although a man goes up and passes the diploma examination in Bombay, he is not entitled to get a certificate from Government unless he pledges himself to be a full-time man, for you will notice that in the new rules it is stated that two classes of

persons shall *ordinarily be eligible* for certificates, i.e., it still remains with the Government to say who is eligible and who is not. It should, I maintain, be laid down clearly in the rules what are the qualifications necessary in order that a man may be an auditor. That, I think, your Excellency, ought to be done. This rule is called a rule in practice. If it is a practical rule, why should it not be put into the rules? If it is a rule that a man cannot get an auditor's certificate unless he pledges himself to be a full-time auditor, then I want to know why it is not put into the rules.

"The Hon'ble Messrs. Desika Aehariyar and Sivagnanam Pillai talked about superannuated persons. Does every one get superannuated by the time he is forty? If a man has been doing his work well, he should not be refused a certificate because he is not forty. What the Hon'ble Mr. Raja means, I believe, is that there is a special hardship in the case of these older men, that by a single stroke of the pen they should be deprived of a considerable portion of their income not because they are incompetent but because they are part-time men. I know the object which the Government have in view. They want to build up a strong profession of auditors and that is what was said in the answer which was given to me, but I say that we ought to proceed slowly. I am very glad that the Hon'ble Mr. Raja has brought in this proposition and I strongly support it."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. THAGARAYA CHETTI:—"Your Excellency, I will say a few words in supporting this resolution. I know the case which my Hon'ble friend Mr. Macphail referred to and it is a very hard case. The man was refused certificate not because he was not qualified but because he was not a full-time man. I know that there are several cases in which members in commercial firms who are accountants were not permitted to audit accounts. If members in commercial firms are not allowed to do auditing work, it would be a great hardship to them. Because the Government want to create a class of men who can do very well in auditing, they should not do so all on a sudden and I hope the Government will see their way to move slowly on these lines."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVADOSS:—"I wish to support the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Raja. The question is one of qualification. If a man is found efficient, I don't think he should be refused a certificate because he devotes half the day to some other permanent work. If that is a rule, I submit that a number of people would have to be ruled out. If a man has been found to do his work satisfactorily, I don't see any reason why he should not take up some other work either in the morning or in the evening though employed in some firm during the day.

"The rule does not exempt people who are actually employed in the auditors' profession, for instance, in the accountant firms. They have got to do five or six hours' work a day and in the few spare hours available they will be able to do the auditing of accounts. Now, should such persons be refused certificates solely because they are not full-timed men? It has been brought to my notice that some people had given up their permanent jobs for a short time, and as soon as they got a certificate they again took up their work. This is really not a desirable state of things. My submission is that your Excellency's Government should consider whether people, who have been doing their work satisfactorily and efficiently and against whom nothing has been alleged, should not have their certificates renewed although they are not full-timed men, not merely in their own interests but also in the interests of the general public."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, may I first point out to the Council that we are not dealing just now with the cases of individuals who have been refused renewal of their certificates, and who in the opinion of certain Honourable Members are eligible for the same? What we are dealing with is the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. M. C. Raja which 'recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that temporary certificates, to be renewed once in five years, be granted to persons above forty years who, whether as full-time or as part-time men, have been doing auditing work under a temporary certificate.' In other words, if any man has been doing auditing work under a temporary certificate, whether a full-timer or a part-timer, he shall be given a full-time certificate for a period of five years. And it is recommended that it be renewed at the end of five years, and at the end of those five years, again for a further period of five years, and so on. In other words it is intended at one stroke to convert every temporary certificate-holder into a permanent certificate-holder. That is the proposal. A great deal of energy has been spent on the question of the efficiency of some men, and we have been told that certain men whose certificates have not been renewed are undoubtedly efficient. It is unfortunate that the Hon'ble Mr. Raja should have ignored the question of efficiency in his resolution. He does not give us any discretion for choosing the efficient men. His proposal is really a concession to age. It may be that the resolution is not happily worded, as the Hon'ble Mr. Macphail has pointed out. But we have to consider the resolution on the paper. I do not know on what principle the age has been fixed at 40. If it is at all intended to press for efficiency, certainly this is not the resolution which should have been put forward. I advisedly refrain from going into the merits of the individual cases referred to. If the Hon'ble Mr. Macphail considers that in any particular case the Executive Government have wrongly used their discretion, there is nothing to prevent him from bringing it to notice in the form of a separate resolution. Why bring forward this general resolution in favour of all part-timers and full-timers who have passed the age of 40?

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"Well, your Excellency, the whole situation is this. We are attempting to improve the profession of auditors, and we are attempting to make the profession strong. As the Hon'ble Mr. Macphail himself has said, that is what is at the back of the minds of the Government. How are we to do it ? We have to do it by gradually enforcing strictness. When the new law was passed seven years ago, it was laid down that the accounts of every company shall be certified to by an auditor. We contemplated two classes of auditors—firstly those who had passed examinations in England, and secondly those who were qualified by local examinations. The number in the first class was few, and the number in the second was nil. Temporary certificates became therefore necessary, and they were issued to a large number of persons. Now that the Institute of Accountancy is turning out passed men, the temporary rules cannot be continued for ever and we have to do our best to undo them. There may be a few cases of hardship, but we cannot look at specific individual cases but only at the general policy. I believe all Honourable Members are bound to support that policy. If it is wrong, by all means, oppose it. But if, as I believe, it is the right policy, I claim your support. It is of course perfectly open to an Honourable Member either to put an interpellation or for the matter of that to bring forward a resolution in the case of any individual case and the Government will gladly explain why they took a particular attitude in a particular case. As I have already said, in the first few years after the passing of the Companies Act, the selection of persons was necessarily of a temporary character.

"It was an experiment liable to be modified in the light of experience. The very circumstance that we gave a man a temporary certificate as opposed to a permanent one must have made it clear to him that it was not a thing upon which he could always rely. What the Hon'ble Mr. Raju proposes in this resolution is to convert at one stroke all temporary certificate-holders, aged 40 and above, into permanent certificate-holders."

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL :—"I want to know whether there is any distinction between temporary and permanent certificate-holders under the new rules?"

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—"At present we are discussing the old rules. The position of certificate-holders under the new rules is not before the Council. The notice of the resolution was given before the new rules were published. A general discussion on the new rules, however interesting that may be, will certainly not be in order just now. I am not prepared to stand an examination on the new rules. I propose to confine myself to the issue before the Council, namely, that every man who has held a temporary certificate under the old rules shall be given a spell of five years, and again another spell of five years, and so on. Applications for renewal of the temporary certificates came before us, and the Government looked closely into them and found 'that the applications showed that the work done by some of the auditors was nominal and that the number of certificated auditors in the Presidency was in excess of its requirements. It was also brought to the notice of the Government that auditors who treated auditing only as an adjunct to their ordinary avocation and as a means of supplementing their other income offered their services for comparatively low remuneration and thus handicapped the full-time auditors who had to be entirely dependent for their livelihood on their income from auditing.' A number of fully qualified and full-time auditors came and complained to me. I do not want to make auditing unduly costly, but if you really want to elevate the profession, we must make it a full-time one. It is not fair to the competent full-time men that they should have to compete with a large number of men who take to the profession as a means of supplementing their other income."

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL :—"Your Excellency, am I in order in moving an amendment to the Hon'ble Mr. Raju's resolution?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"My Hon'ble colleague has not finished."

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL :—"I thought the Hon'ble Sir Rajagopala Achariyar had finished."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—"Such a state of affairs tended to retard the growth of an independent audit profession so necessary in the interests of the public. The gradual weeding out of such persons from the list of certificated auditors became a matter of necessity and the Government have accordingly been refusing of late to renew the certificates of persons who have not done any appreciable auditing work and also of persons who treat auditing only as an adjunct to any other avocation. No such step as a general rejection of a number of cases all at one time has been taken, but each case, as it comes up, is being dealt with on its merits. The Government are not aware that their action has resulted in a monopoly or caused any inconvenience to the public. On the other hand they believe that the existing number of certificated auditors is sufficient to carry on the audit of all companies in the Presidency. It will interest Honourable Members to know that I have been reading from a communication sent by the Secretary in Government to the Hon'ble Mr. Macphail. That shows what our policy has been, and it is this policy that is being attacked by this ill-advised and ill-framed resolution.

"We always give a certificate to a man if he has taken the regular diploma. The system of temporary certificates was introduced only with the object of providing a sufficient supply of men for a short period to tide over a temporary difficulty and, if you are not going to make the

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role stricter, it will be difficult to work up the profession to any reasonable condition of efficiency within a reasonable length of time. Let me also point out that, if a temporary certificate-holder wants to appear for the diploma examination, we invariably renew his certificate to save him the trouble of going to the college in Bombay. I do not know anything about the examination, but I am told that, if a man is worth anything at all, he could pass the examination. The diploma examinations are producing satisfactory results. In the last examination as many as six candidates passed and they will be eligible for permanent certificates.

"I am aware that there may be a few cases of hardship, a few cases of persons whose livelihood is audit, who really do considerable audit work and who, apart from examination qualifications, may be regarded as competent to audit and in whose case it will be hard to insist on their passing the diploma examination. But these cases will be very few and will have to be very carefully examined and we can later on take hold of this residium and see what we can do to put them in the profession. For these reasons I refuse to accept the resolution."

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL :—"Your Excellency, if I am in order, I beg to propose an amendment to the resolution. The words 'above 40 years' may be deleted so that the interests of younger men may not suffer. And I will also supplement the resolution by adding the words 'and have had their certificates renewed by Government'. The resolution as amended would read thus: 'This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that temporary certificates to be renewed once in five years be granted to persons who, whether as full-time or part-time men, have been doing auditing work under a temporary certificate and have had their certificates renewed by Government.' That seems to meet the case.

"Your Excellency, I did not want to bring in individual cases. But once my attention was drawn to this matter, it seemed to me that there might be found several people who might be in the same state of distress. The Government took the same view of the matter because when I wrote to them suggesting that the certificate of a particular man might be renewed, they said to me that it would not be fair to renew his certificate and refuse others. I quite agreed with the Government. I beg to propose the following amended resolution :—

'That, with reference to the rules regarding the auditing of accounts of registered companies by authorized persons, this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that temporary certificates to be renewed once in five years be granted to persons who, whether as full-time or as part-time men, have been doing auditing work under a temporary certificate and have had their certificates renewed by Government.'

"Your Excellency, I wish to propose this amendment to the Hon'ble Mr. Raja's resolution to meet the objections that the Hon'ble Sir Rajagopala Achariyar has raised. I submit to your Excellency, that the half-time rule is very hard upon competent men—it is not a question of incompetent men but of men who have passed all the examinations available in the Presidency. I have no doubt there were incompetent men, but all the incompetent men should have been weeded out by the Government at the end of the first two years. But when the Government renewed the certificates, and did so more than once then the holders of these certificates were entitled to consider themselves competent and had a right to expect their temporary certificates should be continued unless there was something wrong. I asked the Government some time ago upon what principles permanent certificates were given, but though I asked the Government that, I have not yet got an answer, they seem to depend merely on the good will of the Government. What I want to see is that people who were doing this work and who were competent to do the work should not be ruled out because of this half-time disability. I therefore strongly press that the resolution be amended."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. TYAGARAYA CHETTI :—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. RAJA :—"I accept the amendment."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO :—"I beg to move for leave to propose another amendment, your Excellency, because I am not in full agreement with the resolution as it now stands. It is this : 'That with reference to the rules regarding the auditing of accounts of registered companies by authorized persons, this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that temporary certificates to be renewed once in five years be granted."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT (*interrupting*) .—"Order, order. I think the Honourable Member had better bring another resolution on the subject at the next meeting of the Council. This is a complete change of the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"I think it only refers to the number of years."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"I mean it is completely a different resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO :—"Your Excellency, I submit the following amendment :—This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that temporary certificates to be renewed for such a period as it may think fit be granted to all efficient persons who, whether as full-time or as part-time men, have been doing auditing work under a temporary certificate."

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His Excellency the PRESIDENT.—"Will the Honourable Member hand it over to me.

"To regularize matters I think I had better read to the Council the amendment moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Macphail and the amendment moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao.

"The resolution as it stands now reads as follows:—

'That with reference to the rules regarding the auditing of accounts of registered companies by authorized persons, this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that temporary certificates to be renewed once in five years be granted to persons who, whether as full-time or as part-time men have been doing auditing work under a temporary certificate and have had their certificates renewed by Government.'

"To that an amendment has been moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao, which runs as follows:—

"'That with reference to the rules regarding the auditing of accounts of registered companies by authorized persons, this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that temporary certificates to be renewed once in five years be granted to all efficient persons who, whether as full-time or as part-time men have been doing auditing work under a temporary certificate and have had that certificate renewed by Government for such a period as they may think fit.'"

"I invite discussion on the resolution and the amendment. I shall put the amendment first when the time for division comes."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, it appears to me that this matter has already occupied much time whereas the point in issue may be very easily settled. I do not think there is any necessity for us to go into the merits of individual cases. I do not think there is any single member of this house who will ask that, by a rule of thumb, inefficient people should be put in. A person may be practically considered as efficient at one time, but so many other circumstances may take place which might necessitate his being considered less efficient, and therefore the power vested at present in Government to select the efficient so that the firms engaging auditors may be well served, may still continue. Efficiency is at the back of everybody's mind. The final form in which Mr. Subba Rao has put the resolution is really the form which public interests would require."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO:—"The only two matters that I have introduced in addition to what the Hon'ble Mr. Macphail has proposed are the following:—I have put in the words 'all efficient persons'. The reason for introducing these words is this: that when a certificate is to be renewed for a period of five years it may be found that a man who has been given a temporary certificate for five years falls very much short of the efficiency which we require. It may be found that in the meantime he has not been doing his work properly and honestly. For all these reasons, I think that efficiency should be one of the tests for giving a certificate, and as discretion for granting it is vested in the Government, I thought, by introducing these words, only really efficient men would come in.

"Then, again, I have introduced the words 'for such a period as they may think fit'. My reason for this is that in all matters there is a transition period. All are unanimous in thinking that there should be a competent service and that we want auditors to pass certain examinations. But we find from the information given by the Honourable Member in charge that there are not enough men who have passed examinations. It is true that, as the Hon'ble Mr. Thonger pointed out, some of those who enter the legal profession could take up this work and swell the number. But all the same many men have not entered this profession and therefore we have not got sufficient men to audit the accounts throughout the Presidency. So I say that when the Government find that when there is a large number of efficient men, this kind of giving endowments, as the Honourable Member in charge put it, may be put a stop to. I want these temporary certificates to be given for a period to be fixed by Government after considering whether we have a supply equal to the demand."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"With reference to period, may I know whether it is the period for the certificate or the period for which the temporary certificate system is to be in force?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO:—"The latter. I only want the Government should be given the discretion for a period, say ten years, which the Government may fix after seeing whether the requirements of the country need such a privilege to be extended."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.—"May I request that the amendment be read once again?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I think the amendment is not very clear. As I understand it, the amendment reads as follows:—

"'That with reference to the rules regarding the auditing of accounts of registered companies by authorized persons, this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that temporary certificates, to be renewed once in five years, be granted to all efficient persons, who, whether as full time or as part-time men, have been doing auditing work under a temporary certificate and have had that certificate renewed by Government for such a period as they may think fit.'"

(Mr. Subba Rao; the President; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Macphail; Sir Rajagopala Acharyar; Mr. Raja.) [18TH AUGUST 1920.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO:—"I did not try to delete the words 'once in five years' because I feared that by doing so the resolution might become a new one, but, if His Excellency permits me, I will omit those words."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"May I make another effort? I hope that nobody will move any further amendments.

"'That with reference to the rules regarding the auditing of accounts of registered companies by authorized persons, this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that temporary certificates, to be renewed for such a period as they may think fit, be granted to all efficient persons, who, whether as full-time or as part-time men, have been doing auditing work under a temporary certificate and have had that certificate renewed by Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I second it."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"My Hon'ble Colleague has made a remark to me that the whole thing is extremely involved by the various alterations made in the original resolution. Will the Honourable Member bring in a new resolution on the next occasion?"

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL:—"May I say that the only difference between the resolution and the amendment is that my resolution says definitely that Government should give certain certificates to certain people, while the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao leaves it to Government to decide whom they consider efficient to give certificates."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I think, Your Excellency, that the amendments had better be put to the Council. So far as the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao's amendment is concerned, I recognise that he wants to give us a comparatively free hand and is apparently in agreement with my views. But the resolution as amended by him is somewhat involved. I myself understood it first in one sense and I understand it now in another sense. It is a matter for the consideration of the Council whether, on the spur of the moment, we should allow the Hon'ble Mr Subba Rao's good intentions to commit us to a resolution which is likely to be misunderstood. Therefore, so far as this resolution is concerned, I would vote against it because I fear that the resolution if passed in that form may give rise to trouble. If, as your Excellency says, the resolution is put on another occasion in proper form, that would be better.

"In regard to the Hon'ble Rev. Macphail's original resolution, I object to it for the reasons given by the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao. I entirely agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao and the Hon'ble Mr Narasimha Ayyar that efficiency is not a matter to be despised and, as long as the Executive Government does its duty, it is not the correct thing for the Legislative Council to say, 'You shall not look into the question of efficiency; you shall look into the period of years'.

The form of the Hon'ble Rev. Macphail's resolution will tie our hands, will prevent us from enforcing efficiency."

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL:—"May I point out to the Honourable Member in charge that the Government have already tested these people. After having tested them for two years, they give them certificates. It is only but fair that they are given renewed certificates. That is why I brought in my proposal."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"The efficiency I am speaking of is continuing efficiency. And not only have we to consider efficiency, but we have to consider a number of other things."

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL:—"I felt that the Hon'ble Sir Rajagopala Acharyar was really attacking me that I did not care for efficiency. In his reply to me he said that efficiency is a thing that should be continually tested."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"The question of permanent certificates does not now arise, for this reason that permanent certificate holders have to pass certain examinations, and, in the case of those who have passed certain examinations they have a sort of hall-mark of efficiency put upon them. As a working rule we assume that a man who has taken a diploma has the hall-mark of efficiency and they are the people who come for the permanent certificates."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. RAJA:—"Have all the permanent certificate holders got diplomas?"

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I have not got a list of them here. Permanent certificate men are all on a much higher level than the temporary men for whom the Hon'ble Mr Raja pleads. That being so, I strongly object to the Hon'ble Rev. Macphail's resolution as cutting at the root of the matter. Therefore, I oppose both the resolutions."

The amendment of the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao Avargal was put to the vote and lost.

The Resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. M. C. Raja as amended by the Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. Macphail was put to the vote and lost.

A poll was taken with the following result :—

For	*Against*
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Arumainatha Pillai.	The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar Avargal, K.C.I.E., C.I.E.
,, Mr. M. C. Raja.	,, Mr. L. Davidson, C.S.I.
,, Mr. T. Richmond.	,, Mr. C. G. Todhunter, C.S.I.
,, Mr. M. D. Devadoss.	,, Mr. R. A. Graham.
,, the Rev. E. M. Macphail, C.B.E.	,, Major-General G. G. Gifford, C.S.I., I.M.S.
,, Mr. P. Siva Rao.	,, Diwan Bahadur T. Desika Achariyar Avargal.
,, Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju.	,, Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar Avargal.
,, Rao Bahadur T. Namberumal Chetti Garu.	,, Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell.
,, Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Tyagaraya Chetti Garu.	,, Mr. S. Cox.
,, Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju.	,, Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai, I.S.O.
,, Mr. W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar.	,, Diwan Bahadur A. Subbaryala Reddiyar Avargal.
,, Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur.	,, Rai Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai Avargal.
	,, Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao Avargal.
	,, Rao Sahib M. O. Mattioh Chettiyar Avargal.
	,, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
	,, Mr. E. S. Lloyd.
	,, Mr. W. J. J. Howley, C.S.I.
	,, Mr. V. Madhava Raja.

Twelve voting *for* and 18 *against*, the resolution was lost.

RESOLUTION *RE* RECONSTITUTION OF THE COURT OF WARDS.

The following resolution which stood in the name of the Hon'ble the RAJA OF RAMNAD was not moved :—

XVIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the Courts of Wards be reconstituted with officials and non-officials as members thereof as against the Members of the Board of Revenue as at present and the Courts of Wards Act (Madras Act I of 1902) be so amended as to permit this being done.

RESOLUTION *RE* TASDIK ALLOWANCES.

The following resolution which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar was not moved :—

XIX. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that a committee may be appointed to inquire into and report on the working of the institutions receiving *tasdik* allowances and the best way of improving such working.

RESOLUTION *RE* APPOINTMENT OF A LEGISLATIVE SECRETARY.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao moved the following resolution :—

"XX. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a Secretary may be appointed solely for Legislative work and that he may be recruited from the Bar or from the Provincial Judicial Service."

In doing so, he said :—"This resolution consists of two parts. The first part is that a Secretary may be appointed solely and exclusively for Legislative work. As the new Councils are coming, Your Excellency, there will be more than sufficient work for a full-time Secretary. Under the present state of things, there is a Secretary who looks after the Local and Municipal Department and also the Legislative Department. I think, after the new Council comes, there will be enormous work, which will consume the full time of one Secretary, and that is the first portion of the recommendation.

"The second portion of the recommendation is that he may be recruited either from the Bar or from the Provincial Judicial Service. Legislative work includes the drafting of Bills

also It is desirable that the persons selected for this office should be recruited either from the Bar or from the Provincial Judicial Service. As his work includes the drafting of Bills and the scrutinising of Bills and so forth, it requires an expert. I hear, that in the Government of India they have got as Legislative Secretary a gentleman recruited from the Bar. I don't think I need say further on this resolution, and I commend it for the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPAYYA PANTULU:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. A. GRAHAM:—"Your Excellency, in this resolution the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao asks that a Secretary may be appointed solely for Legislative work either from the Bar or from the Provincial Judicial Service. He bases the recommendation firstly on the ground that under the new Council there will be more work than can be done by a Secretary, who is also in charge of Local and Municipal Department and other such work, but he gives no details of what the Legislative Secretary is to do beyond that he will have to draft Bills and scrutinize Bills before they are put up before the Council, and there is nothing to show that the work would be such as to occupy the whole time of a Secretary. Under the rules for the new Council, it is provided that there shall be a separate Secretary for the Council. Whether the duties of that Secretary will include the drafting of Bills and the scrutiny of Bills drafted elsewhere, or whether his duties will be simply to conduct the correspondence of the Council, it is impossible to say at present. There will be some reorganization of the Secretariat no doubt, but the exact distribution of the work has not yet been arrived at. It is impossible, therefore, for the Government to accept the suggestion that a separate Secretary for Legislative work should be appointed at once.

"As to the question whether such a Secretary should be a member of the Bar or the Provincial Judicial Service, I am afraid it would be impossible to find among the members of the Provincial Judicial Service any one who is an expert at drafting Bills or in scrutinizing such drafts, and it is very doubtful whether there are any members of the Bar who have knowledge either. It is likely that some man with special qualifications will be wanted for the purpose and perhaps, we shall be able to obtain somebody with such qualifications, or we may get some one trained in the Government of India or elsewhere. I hope that in the light of this explanation the Honourable Mover will not press the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"As the Hon'ble Mr. Graham said that the matter would be considered when the whole matter comes up, I do not wish to press the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* AGRICULTURAL MIDDLE SCHOOL AT ANAKAPALLE.

The following resolution stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju:—

'XXI. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the Government be pleased to open the Agricultural Middle School at Anakapalle without further delay.'

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"I do not propose to move this resolution now as the Hon'ble Mr. Swamikannu Pillai desired it at the next meeting."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* EXCLUSION OF JOINT PATTADARS FROM VOTERS' LISTS FOR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

The following resolution, which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar, was deferred till next day:—

'XXII. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that steps should be immediately taken to see that in the framing, interpretation and application of election rules (a) joint pattadars are not excluded from the list of voters for Legislative Council elections, and (b) persons who paid the requisite taxes are not excluded on the ground of the non-registration of their names in the Municipal or Government revenue registers.'

RESOLUTION *RE* DEVELOPMENT OF PORTS AND COMMUNICATIONS IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO moved the following resolution:—

XXIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a committee may be appointed to consider and report on the best way of developing the ports and communications in this Presidency.

15TH AUGUST 1920.] *(Mr Siva Rao; Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar; Mr. Davidson.)*

In doing so, he said —"Your Excellency, probably the Government are aware that on the very same subject Lord Montagu delivered a lecture at the Royal Society of Arts and pointed out that roads and communications in India had very much been neglected on account of the railway facilities. He also pointed out that years ago, they were in excellent condition, and now on account of the railways they were very much neglected. He made certain suggestions and he proposed that these roads should be classified under three heads, viz., first, as national or military which should be maintained by the Government of India, secondly provincial roads which should be maintained by Provincial Governments and thirdly the local roads which should be maintained by local boards. He also pointed out that some of the most dusty roads in the world were met with in India and that something must be devised to make these most dusty roads into dustless ones.

"In connexion with the same matter I may point out for the information of the Honourable Members of this Council that the Government have already made a beginning in the matter by deciding to take over the maintenance of the trunk roads in the Presidency and I am aware that in this year they have allotted a sum of 15 lakhs of rupees for that purpose, which had to be re-appropriated towards the payment of temporary allowances. I need hardly point out that in the case of the roads as was well said by an official of more experience, a 1 lakh of rupees spent on first-class roads was worth in the cause of civilization and progress rupees 10 lakhs spent on educational facilities. It was also pointed out that rapid transport is at once the crown of civilization and its most trustworthy servant. I need not labour this point any further. I propose that something should be done on the line proposed by Lord Montagu and these roads should not be left to the tender resources of the local bodies'. That is the first portion of the resolution.

"The second portion deals with ports, and as regards ports, my Honourable Friend, Mr Ahmed Tambi Marakkayar, is a great authority and he will say how much these minor ports have been neglected, and how much more we have to spend on the improvement of the major ports like Vizagapatam. I need hardly point out, Your Excellency, that on the development of these ports the overseas trade of our Presidency will depend as well as the commercial prosperity of the country. It is commonly felt that the ports of India have not received such attention by the Indian Government as they deserve. As I have said, commerce and trade entirely depends on port facilities, and I therefore propose that a committee be appointed to consider and report the best way of developing them. As regards the ports, I think it was Sir George Buchanan who delivered a lecture at which Mr. Montagu presided; on the said occasion the Secretary of State announced that a scheme for the establishment of an imperial department of communications should include navigation also. So this matter which is an important one should be taken up by the Local Government and something should be done and some means should be devised to develope the ports including the minor ports. With these remarks, I commend this resolution for the acceptance of this Council."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR :—"I have great pleasure in seconding this resolution. In doing so, I beg to say a few words, with regard to the sea-borne trade. The commercial public have undergone a great deal of difficulty in not getting so adequate supply of steamers and so the control of shipping by the Controller should be removed immediately. We have very often brought the question of developing the minor ports in this Presidency. The ex-member Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar has very often brought forward this question and discussed it. After all, I have found that no steps whatever have been taken by the Madras Government in developing and opening the minor ports of this Presidency. The commercial public, as I have already said, have undergone a great deal of difficulty by not getting their cargo imported on account of the control of shipping still in existence. I do not see any reason why such control should exist even after the war has come to an end and it is high time, Your Excellency, that some step or other must be taken to remove that control. This is a thing which gives a great deal of inconvenience and hardship. I am sure the Honourable Members of this Council should have seen from the various speeches made by the shipowners including Lord Inchcape in England that they are dead against the system of controlling the steamers, and they are aiming at such a removal as early as possible, as there are large numbers of vessels available, and it is this Government control that prevents their doing any business on a broad scale. As regards the minor ports in the Madras Presidency, the question of opening Point Calimere has been discussed in the District Board of Tanjore and the district board are willing to extend the railway connexion between Agasthianpally and Point Calimere, and thereby give facilities to open the port at Point Calimere thus providing connexion between India and Ceylon. The next port is Tirumalavasal and Vizagapatam and one or two other minor ports that require the careful consideration of the Madras Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON :—"Have I correctly heard the Honourable Member referring to the port of Vizagapatam as a minor port?"

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR :—"Your Excellency, I thank the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson. I am not reminded of the fact that Vizagapatam is a big port.

"Then going to the next question of communication, I have very often brought to the notice of this Council the condition in which we are suffering for want of good communication between one port and another. The Government are perhaps aware that at the last time when

(Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar; Sir Tyagaraya Chetti; [18TH AUGUST 1920.
Mr. Davidson; the President.)

I moved a resolution in regard to communications at a time when we found that the railway companies were not in a position to supply adequate waggons and when we found that the war was going on and there was the fear of enemy subjects attacking us by the sea, I suggested that by our having good communications from one port to the other, we will be able to transport our troops, arms and ammunitions so as to enable us to attack the enemy subjects in case any port of ours was attacked.

"That was the suggestion I made some time ago in the interests of the Government as well as of the public. But as my friend Mr. Siva Rao stated, that was one of the courses which Mr. Montagu suggested, namely, to have roads called 'national' or 'military' roads. As regards local board roads, I am sorry to tell you that I have been agitating so much in this Council as well as in the District Board of Tanjore, but nothing has been done to improve the roads. I was one of those who objected last time when the question of the Government taking over the trunk roads for maintenance by themselves came up. The Hon'ble Mr. Madhava Raja also brought in a resolution on the subject. One of the reasons why I objected is, because the district boards are not in a position to keep the roads in good condition and, if the roads are kept by Government, I have every confidence that the trunk roads would be kept in good condition. But unfortunately a majority voted for giving the roads to the district boards and I regret very much to say that no improvement has been effected by any district board and especially in the Tanjore district. I am sorry to say that. If the Government could possibly take up the roads back to themselves, I am sure it will help us a great deal. With these remarks I second the resolution."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. TYAGARAYA CHETTI:—"I quite sympathise with the Mover of the resolution. But I must ask whether it is possible for this Council to appoint a committee to go into the matter, because we have only a few months before us. I suppose that by December this Council will disappear and a new Council will come in. Is it possible within that time for a committee to go into this big question and bring in any recommendation? No doubt we have three or four months before us, but every member of this Council will be a candidate for the coming Council and every member will be working for it and I do not suppose any member will have the leisure to sit up and do any work that can be considered work at all. I therefore think that my friend Mr. Siva Rao will do well to withdraw his resolution and bring it before the Reformed Council. I quite agree with what he says. But the question is whether it is possible to do anything."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"Your Excellency, I was waiting for a moment to see if any other Honourable Member would join the Hon'ble Sir Tyagaraya Chettiyar in pressing upon the mover to withdraw this unpractical resolution. The resolution proposes the appointment of a committee to consider and report on the best way of developing ports and communications. Earlier in the day I congratulated myself on having prepared a note which was almost verbatim in point by way of an answer to the mover. On this occasion I find myself exactly in the opposite position for I had devoted my attention primarily to major ports and to the railway communications connecting with them. But major ports have hardly been mentioned and no reference has been made to railways except with regard to the few miles from Point Calimere to Vēdāranyam. However, the issue is whether any purpose would be served by appointing a committee. In regard to major ports we are fully considering all aspects of the question and I think this Council is well aware that the Government are not sleeping over the matter. The members from the West Coast certainly know that an elaborate enquiry into the great port of Cochin is in progress. We have got out from England a skilled harbour engineer, Mr. Bristow, who is actually engaged in local investigations on the spot with a view to the practical application of the expert report received from the eminent engineering firm, Messrs. Wolfe-Barry, Lyster and Partners. The port of Cochin is therefore well on the way.

"From the same engineering firm we have received another expert report dealing with five other ports, viz., Tuticorin, Negapatam, Mangalore, Malpe and Cocanada, and a copy of that report drawn up by Col. Ducane, as representative of the firm, is just being laid on the table in response to a question put at this meeting by the Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR:—"May I ask the Honourable Member whether the resolution refers to the deepening of the harbour or developing communications of ports?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The speaker is the seconder of the resolution and must therefore have understood it."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"Deepening a harbour is obviously one method of developing a port. I do not think this will be seriously questioned by any practical business man.

"I will next refer to what the Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar has inadvertently called the 'minor' port of Vizagapatam and mention that an elaborate scheme has been prepared and the construction of the harbour has been entrusted to the agency of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. An automatic consequence of that proposal will be the development of railway communication in the adjacent tract of country, namely the Northern Circars.

"I come now to minor ports. With reference to the remark of the Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar that no step whatever has been taken by the Government of Madras

18TH AUGUST 1920.] *(Mr. Davidson; Mr. Siva Rao.)*

towards the development and improvement of minor ports subsequent to the resolution of Mr Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar on the subject, I should like to draw the attention of Honourable Members to the press communiqué which was issued on the 10th December 1918, on the subject.

"What Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar advocated was the opening of as large a number as possible of the minor ports with a view to remove the congestion in railway traffic. The Government made an examination of all the ports in issue in consultation with local officers, attention being directed especially towards the case of ports which had been closed since the year 1900. With Your Excellency's permission I will read a few words from that *Press Communiqué*:—

'Most of these ports were closed because their trade had either disappeared entirely owing to the competition of railways and canals, or had become too insignificant to justify the maintenance of customs and preventive establishment. The result of an examination of the statistics of past trade indicated the possibility of reviving only the following ports.

[*Then comes a list of 18 ports, and the communiqué continues*]

'With regard to the first nine ports on the list, local opinion seemed to justify some hope of a revival of trade, at least until normal conditions return and the Government have accordingly ordered them to be reopened.'

"That was the action taken on Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar's resolution and in paragraph 2 of the Presidency Port Officer's administration report, which was laid on the Editors' Table with G O. No. 598, dated 17th December 1919, specific mention is made of the fact of the extension of the Indian Ports Act to these nine places and also to another port in the district of Ramnad.

"I have done now, Sir, with the question of ports which I put in the first rank, as it stands in the wording of the resolution itself, and not in the second place like the Honourable Mover.

"In regard to communications, the most important form of communication is railways. I have already mentioned that in the case of Vizagapatam the railway system will naturally be brought into harmony with the development of the harbour, so far as the future is concerned. The same remark is true in regard to our own railway programmes as sent up to the Railway Board. Our expert adviser, Col. Bernardiston, throughout his tours of inspection has paid particular attention to the improvement of the railway system in Southern India as an agency for the provision of adequate communication with the principal ports. I am not going too far in saying that our last programme is mainly drawn up for the purpose of serving the principal ports of Vizagapatam, Tuticorin, Cochin and Mangalore, the design being to link them up with the general railway system in Southern India. Now, investigations of that sort and inquiries into railway development above all demand expert knowledge, and we are fortunate in having Col Bernardiston at our disposal, for in addition to expert knowledge he possesses great zeal and he is devoting himself earnestly and whole-heartedly to this particular problem. I do not think, that the appointment of any committee would assist him in his labours. He is always accessible to the general public and it should by now be well known that any suggestions placed before him will receive the most careful consideration."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"May I know his name, please?"

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"His name is Col. Bernardiston and his office is Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Railways.

"I suppose, Sir, I ought to say something about roads, though I must confess I never thought that topic would arise in connexion with this resolution. It is a matter in regard to which for details I must refer the Council to my Honourable Colleague. I imagine he would not agree to the suggestion that the control and management of the principal roads in the Presidency should be removed from district boards and taken over by Government. That would certainly be a retrograde and reactionary step, in respect of local self-government, and I do not think that the Government could properly agree to the appointment of a committee to consider the reversal of a line of policy upon which it has just decided itself.

"One more word, Sir—if any committee is to be appointed to consider the development of the major ports and railways in this Presidency, is it not more likely that, under the changed conditions of administration which will come into being in the near future, the authority to decide the issue will be the Government of India rather than the Government of Madras? We do not know yet exactly what is going to happen to the major ports of the Madras Presidency, but it is probable that they will become items of Imperial administration."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I do not press the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

The Council adjourned till 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 19th August 1920.

F. J. RICHARDS,
Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council reassembled at the Victoria Buildings, Egmore, at 11 A.M. on Thursday, the 19th day of August 1920

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord WILLINGDON of RATTON, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding.*

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR Avargal, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. DAVIDSON, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TOGHUNTER, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. COX.

The Hon'ble Major-General G. G. GIFFARD, C.B.E., I.M.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. A. GRAHAM

The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. J. HOWLETT, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. S. LLOYD.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI Avargal, I.S.O.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. TYAGARAYA CHETTI Garu, *Kt.*

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPAYYA PANTULU.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. BALAJI RAO NAYUDU Garu.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. VIJAYARAGHAVA MUDALIYAR.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. MADHAVA RAJA, Elaya Nambidi of Kollengode.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR Avargal.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI Avargal

The Hon'ble Sri Raja RAO VENKATA KUMARA MAHIPATI SURYA RAO Bahadur, Raja of Pithapuram.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR Sahib Bahadur

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. THORNTON.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. A. RICHARDSON.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. RAJA.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR Avargal.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVADOSS.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur N. MUHAMMAD USMAN Sahib Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Rao Sahib M. C. MUTTAIYA CHETTIYAR Avargal.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. NAMBERUMAL CHETTI Garu

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO Avargal.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYULU REDDIYAR Avargal.

RESOLUTION *RE* EXCLUSION OF JOINT PATTADARS FROM VOTERS' LISTS FOR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

The following resolution stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—

"XXII. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that steps should be immediately taken to see that in the framing, interpretation and application of election rules (*a*) joint pattadars are not excluded from the list of voters for Legislative Council elections, and (*b*) persons who paid the requisite taxes are not excluded on the ground of the non-registration of their names in the municipal or Government revenue registers."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, this resolution was placed on the table because certain reports had reached me that instructions had been given for the excision of names put in as joint pattadars and that further instructions had issued for the removal of such names wherever put in. There is another clause in resolution No. XXII which requests that persons who have paid the requisite taxes should not be excluded from the list because their names are not found in the Government or municipal revenue registers. I have since ascertained that no instructions have been issued for the removal of any names from these lists simply because these names have been taken from a group of joint pattadars. Therefore, there is no necessity for clause (*a*) of the resolution. As regards clause (*b*) I find that some of my friends who are registrars have received instructions regarding the interpretation of these rules. They consider that the further instructions are fairly clear so as to secure the object in view, namely, that any person who has paid the requisite taxes cannot be permanently excluded from the voters' lists on account of the reason that his name is not in the registers, and that he has only got to apply before the 7th September so as to get his name entered in the voters' lists. In these circumstances I do not think there is any necessity for me either to move or press this resolution."

With the the permission of His Excellency the President the Resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* GRAZING IN RESERVED FORESTS.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I have the honour to move this resolution:—

"XXIV. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that permits issued for grazing in the reserve need not be confined to particular blocks but may be extended also to the adjoining blocks within a prescribed radius."

"I may explain the genesis of this resolution. I had recently been nominated as President of the Salem District Forests Committee for examining certain grievances put forward by the ryots throughout the district. One complaint which constantly emanated was to the effect that apart from the general trouble given by the forest subordinates to the ryots there is one thing in particular which might well deserve the attention of the Council and the Government and that is the state of affairs resulting from the paucity of places for drinking water which are sometimes found in only one or two places and sometimes situated at great distances from particular blocks. What happens is this: there may be in one place two reserved blocks in both of which grazing is permitted and which adjoin each other. The blocks may extend to three miles for instance, and cattle after grazing in one extremity have now to go three or four miles off in order to drink water. If they try to go to the adjoining block to drink water there, at once they are caught hold of by the forest subordinates and they are fined Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 for the sin of having stepped across the border for drinking water.

"This complaint was put forward more than five years ago when Sir Sivaswami Ayyar was here as one of the Members. The attention of the then Government was drawn to the absence of convenient tanks for drinking water for the cattle. The Government were pleased to observe that they would provide adequate sources of water-supply for cattle in the forests. Some endeavours were made to deepen some wells in some places and to bund off some streams in others. Unfortunately, these were found inadequate, and the water bunded off in streams evaporated in no time. So there was not enough drinking water. The scarcity of drinking water-supply in very many months of the year constantly oppresses the ryot population who take their cattle to the reserves. In consequence this particular difficulty of having to resort to adjoining blocks for purposes of drinking-water still remains.

"I think it will be admitted that in asking for this permission nothing more is intended than the use of the adjoining blocks for purposes of drinking water. Honourable Members will see that there is no possibility of hardship to the public or anybody else by giving this permission to the ryots. Our committee went from taluk to taluk and found the same complaint everywhere. The Hon'ble Mr. Cox was good enough to sit with us at Salem and at Attur and to inquire into these grievances. It was then found that the general desire was that there should be freedom from prosecution for overstepping the limits of a particular block for which permit

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had been given. Of course it is not intended that permission should be given to cattle to get into protected blocks. As I have put in the wording rather freely it might perhaps, if interpreted in the strict sense, mean that I also want protected areas to be thrown open for cattle. But that is not the intention. I do not want that protected areas should be invaded. All that is wanted is freedom from prosecution for cattle owners when the cattle step across the blocks at least for purposes of drinking water. Mr. Cox expressed envy at Salem that the demand appeared to be by no means unfair or unjust and though it might be necessary from the standpoint of the Forest Department to maintain the difference between block and block so that they might control the grazing in different blocks and pass orders with regard to particular blocks without affecting others and also prevent evils arising from the mixing of cattle indiscriminately but still as the main object of the ryots is not to be subject to no control over particular blocks but to escape prosecution in these cases, I hope it will be possible for the Hon'ble Mr. Cox to look into the matter. It may be that in some districts this grievance is noticeable, and in others it may not be. This is pre-eminently a local matter into which he may look in and he may direct his subordinates also to find out in what particular district this grievance requires immediate attention and see what provision can be made to meet this difficulty. I do not wish to take up any more time of this Council. On the whole the request will be seen to be a modest one and I hope Honourable Members will support it."

The Hon'ble Mr K. VENKATAPPAYYA PANTULU:—"I second the resolution and in doing so I wish to say that in the Guntur district also I find that some complaints are being made in respect of the grazing areas. I, therefore, submit that some provision ought to be made so that prosecution in the case of cattle trespassing into adjoining areas for drinking water may be avoided. I also request that some facilities may be given for water-supply to the cattle grazing in reserves. With these few remarks I second the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. S. COX:—"Your Excellency, when I first saw the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar on the agenda paper, I thought that he intended to press for a return to the old system, or want of system, when a whole district or range was thrown open to grazing on a single permit, and I had intended to give a history of the subject showing the reasons why the old system had to be finally abandoned and the present system of block grazing introduced. I am greatly relieved, however, to find that no such intention was in his mind and that what he is really interested in is the question of providing greater facilities for watering cattle in the grazing blocks.

"He has asked me to give an undertaking that wherever it is possible to remove the present hardships, steps will be taken to do so: and that undertaking I am quite prepared to give if Government will permit me to do so.

"There are, however, one or two facts connected with water-supply that I should like to refer to.

"Two years ago the Honourable mover brought forward a resolution in this Council asking that special steps should be taken to provide water. Certain assurances were given by Government on that occasion and a certain amount of money has been spent on that purpose during the last two or three years. I think we spent about Rs. 5,000 last year and we have budgeted for an expenditure of Rs. 10,000 this year.

"I am also glad to say that private enterprise, especially in the Ceded districts, has enabled us to do more than would otherwise have been possible.

"I recently made inquiries why so little money had been spent for this purpose and discussed the whole subject at some length with a number of forest officers. The money that we are spending now is chiefly devoted to the repair of tank bunds, the digging out of kuntas, the deepening of wells, and similar purposes, but I am informed that experience shows many of these works to be more or less useless. Just at the time when cattle are most in need of water, i.e., in the hot weather, these shallow tanks, kuntas and wells dry up. In fact, to provide a permanent supply of water in these dry hill forests is an extremely expensive matter. For instance, we found at Komitiyeri on the Javadi hills that the sinking of a single tube well to provide a permanent source of water to the villagers cost as no less than Rs. 2,000. A good many forest officers seem to think that work on the present lines of deepening tanks, etc., is more or less a waste of money.

"I understand that the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar is himself aware of these difficulties and all that he wishes me to do is to extend investigations in order that no possibility of providing water-supply at reasonable cost should be lost sight of.

"He also desires the department to take action wherever proved hardship exists in the matter of access to water in adjoining blocks, and to prevent prosecutions for trespass where cattle are driven *bona fide* for that purpose into an adjoining block. I will bring the question to the notice of all Forest officers and request them to take whatever practical steps they can in this matter. Under the assurance that this will be done I trust that the Honourable mover will not press his Resolution to a division."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I am glad to have the assurance of the Hon'ble Mr Cox that the matter will engage his attention. My object is to free these unfortunate ryots from these persecutions."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the Resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE TO VILLAGE OFFICERS AND MENIALS

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO moved the following Resolution :—

"XXV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that travelling allowance and batta may be granted to the village officers and menials whenever they are required to attend taluk headquarters on official business whether during jemabandi or otherwise."

In doing so, he said :—"Your Excellency, I understand that the matter has since been reconsidered and the Government have passed order (G.O. No. 1958, dated 14th August 1920). It means that the principle of the Resolution has been substantially accepted, and a reference has been made to the Board of Revenue to work out the details. Therefore, the Resolution may either formally be accepted by Government or I shall withdraw it."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the Resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* PROVISION OF TIMBER, ETC., FROM RESERVED FORESTS FOR DOMESTIC USE.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"The Resolution which I have the honour to move runs as follows :—

"XXVI. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that more facilities should be given for the provision from forests of domestic timber, fuel, agricultural implements and green manure."

"This is rather a comprehensive resolution raising a large number of details. As the Honourable Members here are, I take it, fairly conversant with the discussion on this matter before the Forest Committee and from the Forest Committee's report, I shall not take much of their time by going into the history of the case. I shall merely point out what are the special circumstances under which I have now felt the necessity to bring up this Resolution in the present form. Here again, I have to rely largely upon the facts in Salem district in the matter of the supply of domestic timber, fuel and green manure. And though the number of items in which redress is wanted is large, I shall mention only a very few facts. Let us take first domestic timber into consideration. The Hon'ble Mr. Cox will correctly remark that there is precious little timber for the purpose of villagers to be taken from unreserved forests. Most of these forests have not got such timber. The feeling now is the same in respect of domestic timber, fuel and agricultural implements—I will put the three together on the same basis. At present the ryots are compelled under the rule to resort to unreserved forests. In unreserved forests there is hardly anything worth calling timber. And as for fuel, there is very little fuel in unreserved forests. As for agricultural implements also there are very few trees. All people are now looking forward even in villages to reserved forests for supply. The Government of course have been working these forests for these agricultural purposes. If we examine the Government's forest policy, we will find that the Government are not to administer forests for profit but for the benefit of the agricultural community; and in certain circumstances the Government allot them gratis to a certain extent. But the demand now is not for forests being disafforested but for some sort of supply from them, because the ryots have been expressing their difficulties. All the supply they get of these materials is illicit. The thing no doubt comes from the Government forests but it does not come in the proper way. People go and rob forests at nights, or during the day with the connivance of the subordinates—all from reserved forests but nobody acknowledges before officers that it is from reserved forests. That is the only means in which the supply from forests for agricultural operations could be obtained. I therefore thought it proper to make a request that the Government do recognise and take steps in order that the forests in most parts should supply these articles. Wherever possible it is but proper that we should give facilities for these to be obtained. The ryots prefer passes to obtain these materials from forests instead of from Government depots where these are sold. As for the Government depot, the Government have objections. As stated in the Forest Committee's report, they considered it wasteful and unprofitable. Then the only other thing is for the Government department, to work up some particular blocks in each locality or arrange with the contractors, if the system is sufficient to give the supply. Ryots have been complaining. They have no experience of working such a system of Government depots. It is infinitely better for them to go and purchase. Of course the Government will examine the thing and see how far they can organize. I think I have said quite enough on this matter because what more remains has already been said to the Hon'ble Mr. S. Cox at various conferences and the Honourable Members here are conversant with the demand. The most important thing that gives trouble is green manure.

"The green manure difficulty is not one which arises in every taluk. It arises only in certain specific places where there is plenty of wet cultivation. It arises in places like Attur

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where they have been depending on the supply of leaves for manure and they have been accustomed for years and years to get green manure from the reserved forests. The Government recognised the necessity of supplying leaf manure for so many years and the people of Attur have no other forms of manure. Cow-dung manure is not obtainable and bone-meal manure is very costly and they are not prepared to go in for extra expense. The conditions at Attur are very peculiar. I may mention in this connexion that the labour supply there is very scarce and so many emigration commissions work and carry away every available coolie and in consequence coolie labour has to be paid very high and it is very difficult to induce them to stay on. As regards other facilities they have plenty of water near the surface and they have plenty of sufficiently rich land for cultivation. What is wanted therefore is manure and as leaf manure is cheap they are depending on it. I have been repeatedly asked almost every month by the Atturans who met me to do something to see that the old supply of leaf manure is kept up But two or three years back they had the first blow. On the recommendation of the Forest Committee the rates of green manure were raised immensely, i.e., from As 5 to Rs 3 per cartload. Mr. Kesava Pillai, friend, protector and champion of the poor, came and fought, objected to the rates being raised and got it reduced to Re. 1. Again, now I understand that it has been raised to more than Rs. 1, and the tendency now seems to be to regard the supply of green manure as something which ought to be extinguished. Of course scientists say that the leaves are the lungs of the trees and you are carrying away the lungs and therefore you ruin the chances of good development and in consequence forest development is very much injured by taking away these leaves There are plenty of other arguments which forest experts would put forth about the necessity of desisting from lopping off the leaves just as our medical experts are convinced that there are plenty of bacteria in fruits. That has not dissuaded us from taking fruits. Similarly, I am afraid people would find it very hard to desist from taking off the leaves lest the forest growth should be arrested. In spite of the fact that ever since Attur began to be a cultivated area, that may be hundreds of years ago, more and more of these leaves have been taken away; still, all these years the leaves have been forthcoming from the Attur forest. It would be said, however, that this would deteriorate the growth of the forests but forests, are being exploited for various purposes, and so it is rather hard for anyone to say that this particular cause has been the reason for the growth of the forests being arrested. It is as well for us to recognise that if the demands of agriculture do require that, to a certain extent, the development of the forest would be slightly arrested from the standpoint of the perfection urged by experts. We might put up with that defect. I think really that if we cut off the leaves, say in one month, in a couple of months the leaves come up afresh. Leaves are not taken throughout the year, but they are only taken in the season for manuring which occurs only once a year. It must be remembered that the leaves are not going to remain for a number of years. Trees shed the leaves and the leaves shoot forth again every year Attur has not got water enough for cultivating twice. It is not correct to say that the removal of leaves from the forest would seriously affect the forest growth. I hope that the expert theory will not be accepted in this Council. One method of enforcing the theory is to increase the price of leaf manure in case it is supplied. I find, however, that they have gone further and issued orders that no leaf manure should be taken from the reserved forests. What has happened is, I find, that the forest subordinates get a happy time over it, and the ryots, sometimes with considerable pain and sometimes without any pain, according to the length of their purse, manage to get on and get the leaf manure as before. We find therefore that the system is still continuing though with some check I do not think that course is very satisfactory. Of course the supply of green manure has received some check. But what I wish to place before the Honourable Members is that we should not adopt that policy which has the effect of antagonising the entire agricultural population. This policy is not only demoralising the agricultural population, but in fact it defeats its own aim, and the policy has not been successful. It is undesirable to antagonise the whole population and we must, as far as possible, work with them and, if we go in any other direction our policy will not be successful. Our forests are getting worse treated. So many forest fires take place because we cannot run the forest administration or in fact any administration without the co-operation of the people We are forcing people into non-cooperation. In fact, our forest policy is driving them to that end. But we must try to meet their legitimate demands for agriculture I know the Hon'ble Mr. Cox will say that agriculturists can get this kind of manure by planting indigo or other plant manure. These experiments were no doubt made in the Attur taluk and other places and they found it unsatisfactory They say it is perfectly easy, but it is not available at the time they want.

"I hope the Honourable Members have been convinced that it is very necessary that the Government should provide an adequate supply of green manure from the forests."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO:—"I have great pleasure in seconding this proposition. I come from the district of South Kanara, three-fifths of which is under forest area. Myself and other landlords in the district know the trouble and the hardship which we are undergoing, and there have been any amount of memorials to the Government to alleviate our hardship in this matter. We have got what we call the private and the revenue forests and also the reserved Government forests. So far as the private and the revenue forests are concerned, they are all scrub jungle, and they are practically of no use to the landlord, except that he gets aid to the extent of not more than 10 to 15 per cent of the manure required by him.

A good deal of these jungles have been denuded. No doubt the Hon'ble Mr. Cox will say that all these scrub jungles are under the control of the Revenue Department and private owners. But, anyhow, the denuding has been going on for several years and the effect of it is that the prices of fuel, etc., have gone up four times as much. No doubt the Government are aware of this, and they are trying to conserve these private forests by means of forest panchayats. With all these attempts by which the Government want to alleviate the sufferings, still I can assure the Government that wherever people have to depend on the green manure, fuel and wood for the implements, there is a great hardship felt by the people. What I want Your Excellency's Government to do is not that we should be allowed a free access to the reserved forests and make them as bad as other forests by denuding them; but what I want is to impress upon the Government that some sort of a systematic policy might be adopted by which certain blocks might, under certain conditions, be reserved for the use of cultivators, so as to enable them to take leaves for manure. The present system drives the tenants to the subterfuge of giving manure to the underlings and get thus their supplies, and thus a sort of forest demolition is taking place. Therefore, as has been very rightly pointed out by the Honourable mover, some sort of co-operation by the people living around the forests must be ensured and the whole work systematised, so that the people may be above want as regards leaf manure, etc. In some districts, such as Malabar and South Kanara, we do require a lot of manure to replenish the poor soil, and in such cases, we should have more facilities to obtain the necessaries for cultivation."

The Hon'ble Mr. S. COX:—"Your Excellency, the Resolution and the speeches which have been made in support of it cover so wide a ground that I have some difficulty in replying without taxing the time of the Council to an inordinate extent. The Resolution deals with the supply of timber, fuel, agricultural implements and green manure. I shall perhaps answer the purpose of the Resolution best if I take each of these subjects separately and give a brief account of how matters connected with them stand at present.

"The first point raised by the Honourable mover was the desirability of affording further facilities to obtain timber for the various requirements of the villager. I am quite in sympathy with this request and I realise that the present supply is deficient. In 1915 and 1916 we supplied from the forests of the Presidency sixty thousand tons of timber. Last year we supplied ninety-five thousand tons; there has therefore been no doubt far a considerable increase. Still I consider that even the latter amount is small considering the area of the forests concerned. The department however is faced with very considerable difficulties in the matter of supply and I would like to give a few illustrations of them.

"The forests in this Presidency concerned with the supply of timber to the villages contain a very large number of different species of timber trees probably 100 to 150 kinds. Of these, the villager only use a very few such as Vengai, Nallamaddi and other well-known timbers. Unfortunately most of the timbers chiefly in demand have long been cut out of the more accessible forests. We have to look for the supply of these more valuable timbers to the larger blocks of forest lying at a greater distance from the village.

"Here we are faced with another difficulty. The cost of carting makes the supply of this timber very high, and we are also very short of roads and cart tracks by which timber can be extracted from the larger blocks of forests. We are now taking up this question of communications on a larger scale, and it is hoped that we may be able in future years to bring larger quantities of timber into the market at reasonable price.

"I recently discussed this subject with the Honourable mover of this resolution and as a result the Conservator of Salem is taking the matter up in that part of the country. In other districts also we are improving our communications gradually to the same end and wherever there is timber available I am quite prepared to endeavour to improve the supply.

"But I should not like the Council to remain under the impression that there are very large timber resources available in the great inaccessible forests remote from the villages. Unfortunately this is not the case. Take for example the great forests in the Cuddapah district. Recently when we had to build a forest bungalow in that district, we were obliged to purchase the timber required in Madras. There was practically no timber available for the purpose in the whole of the Cuddapah forests.

"Illicit felling in past years and the constant burning which still continues has left these forests in a condition in which they are incapable of supplying timber of any size. A similar state of things exists in the great Nallamalai forests of Kurnool. We still have a certain amount of valuable timber in the middle of those hills, but it is very inaccessible. Fires have destroyed vast areas of timber forests in that district and I am sorry to say in many other districts also.

"In connexion with timber supply in general, I would like to mention one other fact. We are now commencing development of our over-ground forests on the West Coast and are about to develop the forests in Goomsur. It is hoped in connexion with these operations and others of the same sort that there will be made available a considerable amount of small timber for agricultural and domestic requirements. As we extend our developments into other parts of the country we hope gradually to be able to supply a great deal more timber suitable to village requirements than we do at present.

"But all these schemes require most careful inquiry and scrutiny by experts. That is to say experts in forestry, experts in engineering and experts in timber conversion. We have not

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got sufficient experts at present nor can we improvise them. In fact the whole forest establishment is greatly undermanned and it must take some years before we can recruit officers to fill these important posts. In the meantime we are endeavouring to push forward developments as fast as possible with the limited staff available.

"Turning now to the question of fuel, the Forest Department supplied in 1915, 238,000 tons and in 1919 it supplied 450,000 tons; an increase of almost double. My impression is that this supply cannot be increased to any very great extent. We have pushed the output in many districts to the extreme, and in order to increase the supply we have been selling coupes to contractors for a sum as low as Rs. 2 an acre. In fact wherever there is demand for fuel and we can obtain contractors to supply it to the market we have organized supplies.

"There is I belive only a serious shortage of fuel in the neighbourhood of the big towns and I admit that it is in some cases a serious shortage; but it is not due to the want of energy by this department. It is due rather to want of forests. I have recently been discussing the question of fuel shortage with the Hon'ble Mr Sivagnanam Pillai in Tinnevelly and I have been forced to the conclusion that in that district and in such districts as Madura and Ramnad the most practical solution is a development of casuarina planting along the coast. I hope to have a full inquiry made into the whole subject and the possibilities not only of Government planting but of private planting examined by a special officer.

"The difficulty however at present is to appoint an officer for the purpose. As I have informed the Council already with regard to timber supplies, we are so short-handed that it is difficult to find an officer for any special works.

"The next point I have to deal with is that of agricultural implements. We used in old days to have depots in most districts such as the Honourable Mover has referred to. Such depots, however, nearly always worked at a loss: the demand was always uncertain. Having arranged for supplies of ploughs, cart—frames, spokes and felloes and similar articles, we found that we were under-sold by private owners of forests and our stock deteriorated on account of whitants, dry-rot, etc. The forest depot system was in the end abolished and in its place we introduced a system by which all our timber and fuel contractors were obliged by the terms of their agreements to maintain a stock of agricultural implements and small timber. The system remains in force to the present day although to what extent it has fulfilled its purpose and meets the villager's requirements, I have no correct information.

"Lastly comes the question of green manure, a very tough subject to which the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar devoted the greater part of his speech. I do not wish to say much on this subject at the present moment because the Government have already ordered a further inquiry made into it and the Director of Agriculture and myself have to submit a joint report. We are at present waiting for statements from five or six districts, but I hope we may be able to submit it within the next few weeks. Until this report has been dealt with by Government, I have really nothing to say except that whatever be the outcome of the inquiry it will be impossible for the Madras forests to supply even one-tenth of the agricultural demands.

"Before I sit down, I think I should make some reference to the remarks which the Honourable Mover and the Honourable Seconder have made with regard to the corruption of the forest subordinate staff—remarks which are naturally painful to me as head of the department. I am not, however, prepared to say that they are altogether unjustified, but what I wish to emphasize is that the solution really lies in the system which we call the forest village system. In that system we hope to be able to place the protection of forests within the proximity of the villages in the hands of the villagers themselves and by so doing we hope to gradually remove the possibilities of corruption of the forest subordinates. This policy which was recommended by the Forest Committee and is only an advance on the practice which we have already introduced of giving over the village panchayat the entire management of the less important forests. It may be said that we have made very little advance but it is safer to go slowly and surely. We have still to put the Forest panchayat system on a better footing and haste in dealing with these matters only ends in ultimate delay. When I was the Conservator of the Central Circle, I remember that in consultation with the Collector and the District Forest Officer of Nellore, we removed the whole protective staff from the reserved forests on the coast. It seemed then that the villagers should be able to protect the forests effectively themselves, but as a matter of fact the whole system broke down and the staff had to be re-introduced with the approval of graziers and of many of the leading villagers.

"I think, Your Excellency, that I have now dealt with the important points of the resolution and of the speeches made in support and I do not wish to occupy the time of the Council any longer."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"It is rather unfortunate that the weakest portion of the resolution should engage the attention of the Hon'ble Mr. Cox, and the strongest portion regarding green manure should have engaged less attention. I would not have moved this resolution but for the fact that it is the green manure which is the acrest point and as to other matters I quite recognize the difficulties. As to green manure, I recognize the statistics the Hon'ble Mr. Cox gave us on which he says if you really get manure from within the forest you will be able to supply only as a small area. I fear that statistics are not always sure guide, I should think therefore that the green manure demand must be capable of some reasonable solution. At any rate it does not serve any useful purpose to discuss the point now

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because the Hon'ble Mr. Cox has told us that a full report will be submitted in consultation with the Director of Agriculture. I only wish that when the report is considered, the Government will remember the discussion here. I therefore, beg to withdraw my resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* ESTABLISHMENT OF A BOARD OF SECONDARY AND INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I have the honour to move the following resolution:—

'XXVII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a Board of Secondary and Intermediate Examination may be established in this province on the lines recommended by the Report of the Calcutta University Commission.'

"The Honourable Members of this Council are aware that the Government of India appointed a Commission to enquire into the conditions of University education, primarily in Bengal, and they are also aware that the Commission after an elaborate enquiry submitted a voluminous report. They are printed in four or five volumes, and this resolution deals with one of their recommendations. No doubt their inquiries were primarily intended to apply only to the province of Bengal. But most of their findings are applicable to other provinces as well because the conditions that prevail in this Presidency are very similar to the conditions prevailing in Bengal. Some time ago I moved a resolution in this Council that the Government might be pleased to appoint a committee to consider how far the recommendations of this Commission might be adopted in this province. Then the Government were pleased to reply to me that already a committee of the Senate had been appointed and had been sitting for the purpose. Your Excellency was pleased to state in your capacity as Chancellor of the University that you would take care to see that the report of the committee was expedited and that as soon as the report was received, immediate action would be taken. In answer to one of my interpellations at this meeting I gather that the committee has submitted no findings as yet to Government as regards the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission. I may draw the attention of the Members of this Council to those recommendations. They say:—'We therefore recommend that there should be established a Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education, to consist of from fifteen to eighteen members, with power to appoint advisory and other committees including outside members.' The powers of the Board proposed by them are: '(*a*) to define the various curricula to be followed in high schools and intermediate colleges; (*b*) to conduct the two secondary school examinations described above subject to the proviso that the universities should in each case have the power to determine what forms of the intermediate college examination they would accept, and under what conditions, as qualifying for admission to their courses in various faculties; (*c*) to grant, after inspection, formal recognition to high schools and intermediate colleges as qualified to present candidates for high school or the intermediate college examinations, and as adequately organized and equipped places of instruction; (*d*) to advise Government as to the needs of these grades of education, and as to the best modes of extending the available funds for these purposes.'

"I need not go into the merits of these recommendations. It is sufficient for me to say that the Commission was presided over by such a high educational authority as Doctor Sadler. I would also like to mention the fact that it was only after mature thought and inspection they had arrived at these recommendations.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"Your Excellency, may I, with Your Excellency's permission, rise to inform the Honourable Member precisely what the facts are in regard to the inquiries of the Committee of the Senate. I think this may save him the trouble of going into the merits of the subject. I said in answer to his supplementary question to question No 66 that if the object of his inquiry was to ascertain exactly what is the position in regard to the question of the establishment of a Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, then I should prefer to answer the inquiry when this resolution came to be discussed. The Vice-Chancellor has very kindly furnished me with precise information on the subject which shows that the report of the sub-committee dealing with this particular issue is already in print but has not yet been considered by the general committee of the Senate. Well, Sir, our position is exactly that stated by Your Excellency in November last when the question in issue was whether or not a committee should be appointed for the examination of the Sadler Commission's Report. Your Excellency then pointed out that it would be a mistake to duplicate the machinery and that so far as your Government were concerned they would certainly prefer to adopt the obvious course of awaiting the reports of the sub-committees of the Senate. The position remains the same, and I venture to suggest to the Honourable Member that any discussion of the merits of the subject would in these circumstances be futile."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I beg to withdraw my resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* SOURASHTRA COMMUNITY NOT TO BE TREATED AS NON-BRAHMANS

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—Your Excellency, the resolution which I have the honour to move runs in these terms—

'XXVIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that Sourashtra community should not be treated as non-Brahmans in the matter of elections, in the matter of census classification or in any other matter against the expressed wishes of that community.'

"Since this resolution has been on the table I have had free discussion with practically every non-official gentleman here present and with those hundreds of representatives of the Sourashtra community."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"Order, order I do not think the Honourable Member must refer to the presence of gentlemen in the Stranger's Gallery."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"The resolution is tantamount to saying that this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the Government be pleased not to classify the Sourashtra community as Brahman or non-Brahman for purposes of the coming elections to the Legislative Council.

"I also understand that the Government do not want to tread on the corns of anybody least of all the Sourashtra Brahmans."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"I think the Honourable Member had better leave the Government to say what their views are."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"I only say that as since the policy of 1913 was given out there has been no declaration of policy to the contrary, I presumed the same policy regarding census would be continued.

"The only point which I want to press is with reference to Legislative Council elections whether the Government should classify the Sourashtras as Brahmans or non-Brahmans This point would not have arisen but for the fact that a Government Order has recently issued to the effect that the Sourashtra community should be classified as non-Brahmans as regards the Legislative Council elections. When I mention that there is a Government Order it is not my intention to lay any blame on the Government for having issued it. They might have issued it for very good reasons. The question is not what was the occasion which led to the issue of the Government Order but only whether it is necessary or right for the Government so to classify the Sourashtras and whether it is desirable that Government should interfere with questions of community and give us a decision on the matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER :—"The Government Order does not classify them *as* non-Brahmans but *with* non-Brahmans."

The Hon'ble MR. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"There is a Government Order and a press communiqué also has been published. The press communiqué put them as non-Brahmans and the Government Order *with* non-Brahmans. It does not matter which particular paper says which Both emanated from the Government The reason why I am before this house is that this Government Order, however blameless according to the view of the officers that issued it, has had the effect of electrifying the whole Sourashtra community. I hold in my hands resolutions passed by the community in every place, where the community lives, Dindigul, Salem, Coimbatore and Kumbakonam Resolutions after resolutions have come up. Some of them go even so far as to authorize me to put forward their claims in the Council. So I have got a commission, an authority from them. But even apart from that, as an elected non-official member I have a right to bring forward any specific point of public interest before the Council. The specific point is whether it is necessary at present for the Government to classify the Sourashtra Brahmans with the non-Brahmans. On that question alone I would entreat the Honourable Members to comment and I hope that Honourable Members who speak after me will confine themselves to this particular issue It is no use going into other broad issues. I do not wish to tread on the corns of anybody. There have been bitter and acrimonious discussions about other communities in the past. It has been said that among the Brahman community there is a particular class of Brahmans. I do not wish to mention names even under great provocation—who are regarded as non-Brahmans at particular hours of the day. I do not wish to go into those painful details but I do not think it is the function of the Legislative Council or that of a Government to find out whether any particular person belongs to any particular class or caste I really believe that no trouble at all will arise if Government do not commit themselves in this matter. But if any troubles arise, it is always an implication that wherever we make any rules the ultimate authority to decide doubtful points is the court. The point under consideration is whether there is any necessity for the Government to lay down that a particular community should be classified as belonging to Brahmans or non-Brahmans. On this very narrow issue I would respectfully invite the opinion of officials and non-officials. This question is one of very great importance and bristles with difficulties. In point of fact on a previous occasion, i.e., before Lord Meston, there was very great difficulty on this particular matter. Points might be urged against my position but I may however mention the fact that a good

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number are prepared to fight for the position that the Sourashtra community are Brahmans. I request that a discussion as to these details may be avoided because it serves no purpose. I therefore request all Honourable Members that we need not enter into the larger question but may restrict the issue to the smaller question. It is true there are other communities who claim similar privileges but I am not going to mention their names lest by naming them I should give rise to serious difficulties. I do not wish to give any room for discussion which might be considered to be hits against particular communities. It is not our intention to hurt each other's feelings. We are all one nation and we are all brothers. At present I wish to repeat that my present position is that there is no necessity for maintaining the view taken by Government. I do not contend there was no provocation at the time of the issue of the Government Order but I contend there is no necessity for the Government Order now. I think a very strong case like mine does not require further arguments. I will only request Honourable Members to support this resolution and avoid at the same time any acrimonious discussion."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I beg to second this resolution. Even in Tanjore there is a strong feeling among the Sourashtras. I also had a deputation from Madura. I do not see why when the community wishes to call themselves Brahmans, the Government should oppose it. I, as a Brahman, am perfectly willing to welcome them to call themselves Brahmans. The Sourashtras do not want the advantage which the Government intended to give the non-Brahmans. I do not see why when the community does not wish to be called non-Brahmans, the Government should call them non-Brahmans. They are Sourashtra Brahmans and I have got a letter in which it is said that Queen Mangammal gave a copper plate declaring them to be Brahmans."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"Will the Honourable Member read the *sanadu*?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"I have not got it. I have simply got a letter in which it is so stated."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I give my hearty support to this resolution. I have got an extract from the Census Report of 1891 in which the customs and manners of this community are noticed. 'Sourashtra Brahmans perform all rites. They had been performing their rites from time immemorial. They were doing all the rituals and worship both Vishnu and Siva. They allow intermarriages only among their own sect-people and prohibit re-marriage of widows. Why should Government classify them as non-Brahmans? The more I think of them, the more I am convinced — they are Brahmans. To call them non-Brahmans is hardly justifiable under the circumstances. As was pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar, this community have been calling themselves Brahmans—Sourashtra Brahmans. I do not know on what authority and on what evidence the Government have declared them non-Brahmans for electoral purposes. I may say that when they state that they are Brahmans, to use a legal parlance, it is an admission against their own interests because for election purposes the Brahmans are a privileged class. The very fact that a particular community wants to style itself Brahman in spite of the fact that it will lose certain privileges given to non-Brahmans is itself a guarantee that there is some truth in it. I am reminded of a controversy which was raised some time ago in America when an Indian Brahman from the north—the Punjab—claimed to be a member of a 'white race'. He fought against his being classed under coloured races. It is a very learned question and the Supreme Court of America decided after a very elaborate discussion and after going into a very elaborate evidence that an Indian Brahman is an Aryan and belonged to the white race. In this case the Government cannot decide the matter. What the Honourable Member wants is that there should be no declaration by the Government in the matter. Let them leave the matter where it was. If anybody denies that they are Brahmans and if the matter comes before a court of law it can then be decided. So far as the Government is concerned, they should assume a neutral attitude."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. TYAGARAYA CHETTI:—"Your Excellency, I rise to support the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar. There is no reason why the Government should say this or that. The community was called non-Brahman because in the census it was marked as non-Brahman. I do not think it is necessary at all to go into their actual original position. If so, a good deal of difficulty will arise and any amount of time spent on it will not lead to any decision. It is a very difficult question. These gentlemen now call themselves Brahmans. But as some of my friends have pointed out by assuming that position, they will be losers. So the fact that they come forward to call themselves as Brahmans shows that really there is a feeling, and the Government should not allow this feeling to be engendered."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I hail from a district in which there is a large body of silk weavers who call themselves Sourashtra Brahmans. They have put forward this claim not in 1920 but to my knowledge ever since I began to practise in 1891. The question was raised in connexion with the ceremony of adoption. The adoption was attacked on the ground that it was either made during the time of pollution or it was not accompanied with certain ceremonies which are necessary for a Brahman adoption.

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Whether these silk weavers are Brahmans or not, it is not possible easily to determine and it is not necessary to do so here and now. If a controversy is started whether even the acknowledged Brahmans are Brahmans, it must be a very difficult matter to decide. The question resolves itself into this. The Sourashtra Brahman speaks a separate dialect which is more akin to Prakrit, old corrupt Sanskrit, rather than to any South Indian vernacular. He has not intermarried with any of the southern races. He has called himself Brahman not now but for a number of years. He produced some documents the genuineness of which need not be examined or decided here. Suffice it to say that he does claim and has claimed for a long time to be a Brahman and there appears to be no necessity to say he is not a Brahman. The tendency in India, and in Southern India in particular, is for the class falling in the category of 'non-Brahmans' gradually to ascend in the social scale, eventually to reach the class styling itself Brahman. There are proverbs illustrating this fact. Gradually the non-Brahman classes seek to go up to a higher stage in social evolution. Perhaps in these days to call it *higher* or *lower* might give offence. I do not think it is necessary for Government to tackle this difficult problem and label anybody Brahman or non-Brahman. It is enough that the silk weavers are styled 'Sourashtra Brahmans' as they do wish to style themselves. The question, whether a person who is a Sourashtra Brahman is a Brahman or a non-Brahman might perhaps be left to the law courts to determine. Why should the Government take all this trouble in arriving at a solution of so difficult a problem? It is best perhaps to say that the Government had no opinion on such matters.

"So far as I am concerned—and I think I am voicing the sentiments of many of the Honourable Members here when I say so—I am strongly of opinion that Government should say that they are not desirous to classify the silk weavers in question, for electoral purposes, as 'non-Brahmans'."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"Your Excellency, I rise to support the resolution moved by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar. In doing so, I shall offer only a few remarks. My friends, the Hon'ble Mr. Desika Acharyar, the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar and the Honourable Mover himself, come from districts where the Sourashtras are in a minority, but I represent the Madura, Tinnevelly and Ramnad districts where they are in a majority. In fact it is the parent stock from which off-shoots have spread to Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Salem. In the course of my official career, I had to spend one year at Madura town and that was at a period when, in consequence of the outbreak of the European war, there was such a scarcity for aniline dyes that the Government were obliged to interfere in order to make an equitable distribution of the available quantity. In that connexion, the Collector of my district and myself had to visit every Sourashtra house of importance and find out for ourselves how much stock each had and how the remaining stock could be distributed. With the knowledge gained at such close quarters I am able to say confidently that the claim the Sourashtras now set up is not a new one. They have been asserting their claims for generations past and the people of Madura as a whole do not resent that idea, but have in a way been recognising the privilege which they are claiming. To my knowledge there has not been any instance where any member of any caste other than the Sourashtra community had disputed that claim in courts. In ordinary life they think that these people are faddists and that they claim to some higher class; but really they do not want to bother themselves to find out whether that claim is right or not. If they really thought otherwise they would certainly have moved the villagers and moved every person interested in caste movement to get a decision on that point. That they have not done. The Sourashtra people say that they came from the Sourashtra country in the north and being situated in midst of a Hindu population (Dravidian population) they had to contend against very great odds; and, so far as I know, they appear to have a sanjan document purporting to be the decree of Queen Mangammal about two centuries ago. As my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Desika Achari put it, I do not vouch for the accuracy or genuineness of that document, but its age goes to show that this claim is not one which was set up in the near past. It has been in existence for a long time. Looking at that document it will be seen that certain busy bodies arrested certain Sourashtras professing to be Brahmans and performing certain brahminical rights and sent them all the way from Madura to Trichinopoly. Queen Mangammal, with an insight peculiar to her sex and characteristic of her wisdom, ordered an assembly to meet for discussing the matter and coming to a conclusion. The result of that discussion is very favourable to the Sourashtra Brahmans. They thought that their troubles were over then, but after the advent of the British Government in connexion with the census operations 30 years ago, that difficulty again arose. People wanted to put them as non-Brahmans. They had a very hard fight and, as a result of that fight, they got the census authorities to recognize them as Sourashtra Brahmans and in that capacity they were returned in the census. Thirty years after the lapse of that occurrence, the difficulty has now arisen, not out of any extraneous cause, but on account of the *suo motu* action taken by the Government. There was no necessity for the issue of the Press Communiqué of 5th June 1920. We have got only four lines in that press communiqué which says that they will be classed as non-Brahmans. It is not for me to question the soundness or the accuracy of this statement, but what I wish to say is that the necessity has not arisen. Under the new Reformed Councils, the Hindus, i.e., the non-Moslems, have been given sixty and odd seats. Certain portions of the Hindus calling themselves non-Brahmans came up before the Government and wanted a certain number of seats to be earmarked for them. The Sourashtra community was not one

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of the communities that put up that claim, although a member of that community was on the staff representing non-Brahmans. He proclaimed publicly that when he sided with non-Brahmans it was only as an individual and not as a member of the non-Brahman community."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"Has the Honourable Member read his evidence?"

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"Then I shall avoid that point. I read what he spoke the other day in a public meeting and I thought that was the last word on the subject. Being a debatable point I will steer clear of it. Now the Sourashtra community, as a community, did not claim to be non-Brahmans and did not want seats to be reserved for them. So the matter may be left entirely to them to decide. Whoever wishes to go into the class of non-Brahmans, let him go, and whoever wishes to go into the general community, let him go into it for the purpose of deciding that issue. It is not necessary to declare the Sourashtra community as a non-Brahman community. With these few remarks I heartily support the motion made by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Your Excellency, though I am prepared to heartily support the proposition moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar, I rise to oppose some of the observations made by some of my friends, because that will make a bad precedent. First of all the Government are perfectly justified in issuing the communiqué because some of the Sourashtras themselves convened a meeting to proclaim that they are not non-Brahmans. And if Mr. Narasimha Ayyar to-morrow wants them to be classified as non-Brahmans, is it or is it not the duty of the Government to class them correctly? Perhaps they are Brahmans. All Brahmans are anxious to take them into their fold, but to say that the Government have no business to issue the communiqué, I strongly take exception.

"So far as the census operations are concerned whenever objection is taken that they are not Brahmans, they may be classed as Sourashtra Brahmans. Whatever his inclination may be, he will not become a Brahman if he is not a Brahman. There are many fishermen who call themselves 'Agnikula Kshatriyas'. The Kshatriyas have no quarrel with them so long as the adjective is appended to their claim to distinguish them from the others.

"It is for the Government, so far as the election campaigns are concerned, to decide whether the Sourashtras should have the privileges as Brahmans or non-Brahmans. Brahmans have no privileges if at all there were disabilities in the Government employment as non-Brahmans are supposed to be preferred. Sourashtras do not want any privileges. Therefore there is absolutely no reason to deny them the position when no community objects to it. I pray the Government would issue a communiqué on the subject out of consideration to their feelings."

The Hon'ble Rao Sahib M. C. MUTTAYYA CHETTIYAR:—"The proposition moved by the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar is an innocuous one. The Sourashtra community have distinctly a status of their own. Their creed and customs and religious practices and their origin and their history go to prove that they are more brahmanical than otherwise. There was a time, Your Excellency, not very long ago, when some members of this community themselves doubted their status but recently there has been a general awakening that they are Brahmans. There will be no injustice or impropriety done by the Government in accepting this resolution, particularly in view of the fact that it has been moved by a Smarta Brahman, seconded by a Vaishnava Brahman and supported by a Kamarese Brahman."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. NAMBERUMAL CHETTI:—"Your Excellency, I wish to add a few words. There are a certain class of artisans who belong to the class of goldsmiths and silversmiths and call themselves as Viswakarma Brahmans, and who observe Brahman rites. The so-called Brahmans proper do not however admit them to their fold. Similarly I don't see any objection why these Sourashtras also should not be allowed to call themselves Brahmans, and therefore I support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPAYYA PANTULU:—"Your Excellency, I am an Andhra Brahman, and the Hon'ble Mr. Muttayya Chetti referred to me as having already supported this resolution. I now rise to do so and say that the resolution does not lack support from an Andhra Brahman. Personally speaking, I have no objection to any person calling himself a Brahman. I think this is a case to which the principle of self-determination should be applied. It does not matter anything to others if a Sourashtra calls himself a Brahman. If he wants himself to be classed as a Brahman, he should be classed as such. So far as the general right of election and privilege of franchise are concerned, he will be under disability. In spite of it, if the Sourashtras desire to style themselves as Brahmans, there is no reason why the Government should come in their way. Of course, they cannot be admitted in the Brahman fold. But that question does not arise here. Even among the Brahmans themselves there are different sects; one sect does not dine with the other, nor does it marry into another. There are different subdivisions in that caste which are compartmental and it does not make any real difference to add one more sect to it. In fact they don't want to be styled as Brahmans but only Sourashtra Brahmans. As a matter of fact, one Andhra Queen, about 200 years back, seems to have recognized them as Brahmans, and it would be altogether wrong on my part, being myself an Andhra, to object now to the resolution and therefore I support it."

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The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMED TAMBI MARAKKAYAR:—"Your Excellency, I am a Muhammadan. I just want to say a few words. Several classes of Brahmans and non-Brahmans have supported the resolution. It is immaterial to my caste or my creed whether you include the Sourashtras either among Brahmans or non-Brahmans. But I know as a merchant, I have great dealings with the Sourashtras, they always say they are a better class of Brahmans. Credit should be given to their claims, and as this house has no objection and as several Brahmans of different classes have supported the proposition, I too have no objection. Yet I wish to say a few words. I don't mean to wound the feelings of the Sourashtras. As my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Nemberumal Chetti, has said, there are certain classes of people belonging to the blacksmith and goldsmith classes who also observe Brahman customs and I wish that their cases also should be considered. With these remarks I support the resolution."

The Hon'ble RAO BAHADUR N. SUBBA RAO:—"Your Excellency, there is not a single Sourashtra in my district and I hold no mandate from anybody and nobody waited upon me in deputation. But all the same, I support the resolution on the sole ground that I belong to a school of thought founded by Justice Chandavarkar who held that all caste and caste troubles must disappear from this land. So on that account I welcome this kind of request from these people and similar people and I would like that similar requests should come from Christians and Muhammadans and other classes (*laughter*) so that we may all commingle together. We know some classes of Brahmans would like to be called non-Brahmans if they can be allowed by the Government to do so; but at any rate I submit, Your Excellency, that this is a very good augury because this shows that we want to mingle with each other. So, I support the proposition."

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF PITHAPURAM:—"I beg to support this resolution. As a particular community wishes to be classed as Brahmans, the Brahmans are prepared to receive them and the non-Brahmans are prepared to let them go, I hope the Government will accept the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"I rise to support this resolution. But I find that it will lead to some difficulty in the working of this resolution so far as the election rules are concerned. But as all my friends here and all my Hindu friends—I am not a Hindu—are agreed that they ought to be treated not as non-Brahmans, I have not got the slightest objection. But only I would point out to Your Excellency's Government, before Your Excellency takes any definite action in this matter, that Your Excellency's Government as well as the Government of India have divided the Hindus into two classes only, the Brahmans and the non-Brahmans; and I do not believe that they have reserved a sort of middle class between Brahmans and non-Brahmans. Unfortunately Mr. Narasimha Ayyar's resolution says that they ought not to be treated as non-Brahmans, but I do not believe that my friend intends or would like to say that they should be treated quite as good a Brahman as himself."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Why not?"

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"But that is not what I find here. If that difficulty can be solved by Your Excellency's Government, I am glad that this Legislative Council has now turned into a priestly panchayat to convert one sect of people into another sect. I have not got the slightest objection for the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"At the outset I was disposed to regret that this question had ever been brought forward, but now that I have heard the opinions to which expression has been given by Honourable Members of this Council, I am beginning to regret that it was not brought forward some months ago, when it might have afforded a solution of the Brahman-non-Brahman question which was referred for settlement to Lord Meston. If the new plan of self-determination of caste which has been so eloquently advocated to-day were to be generally adopted, the time might come when we all would be Brahmans together and the non-Brahman difficulty would cease to exist, and perhaps there would not be sufficient left even to fill the reserved seats. However, pending the coming of that happy era, we must deal with the question in issue, and for the immediate future, I am afraid the resolution, which provides for leaving caste questions to the will of the community concerned, goes rather too far.

"In this connexion, one Honourable Member has referred to the report on the census of 1891 as having conceded the claim of the Sourashtra community. I should like to refer him to what Mr. Francis said in dealing with the question in the report on the succeeding census. He said:—'A really scientific classification requires full materials from the fields of early vernacular literature, history, folklore, customs, archæology, epigraphy and anthropometry, and none of these have yet been thoroughly explored.' I need hardly say that, when deciding the question that was placed before them, the Government had no time to explore these various fields, nor had they any wish to act as a court of caste or to interfere in any way with questions relating to the Hindu religion. The Hon'ble Mr. Sivagnanam Pillai has found fault with us for taking up the matter *suo motu*, while another Honourable Member has said that we have unnecessarily raised the question. I should like therefore to explain how the question was raised. It was not raised by the Government at all. It was raised by a member of the Sourashtra community who wrote to us a letter in which he said that the Sourashtras were not accepted by the South Indian Brahmans as Brahmans and he asked us this question: 'If in the coming

elections for the Reformed Councils, a member of the Sourashtra community takes it into his head to stand as a candidate for a non-Brahman seat, will his election be valid and in order?' He also asked for permission to use our reply as he thought fit. We thought it best to do the publicity ourselves and so issued the communiqué which has given rise to this controversy.

"In doing so, we were answering to the best of our ability an administrative question to which the enquirer was entitled to have a reply. As I have said, we had no desire to answer a caste question, for which materials were not available. We acted on prima facie grounds and largely on grounds supplied by the community itself. As the Honourable Mover says that feeling runs very strongly on the subject, it will perhaps be wisest not to go into that material. But there are one or two points upon which some misconception has arisen and I think it may be well that I should touch very briefly upon them.

"In the first place, reference has been made to Queen Mangammal's *sasanam* and it has been said that she declared the Sourashtras by that *sasanam* to be Brahmans. Now, I don't think that the *sasanam* will bear that interpretation. I have here a translation of the *sasanam* put in by the Sourashtra community and I should like to read to the Council their interpretation of it:—

"'Since these great men thus assembled assure us that the Sourashtras have Brahmanical rites and ceremonies after consulting the Shashtras, and since we have made inquiries into the actions and performances that are being followed by the Sourashtras of Madura and other places, we proclaim that you are at liberty to follow the footsteps of your forefathers, in all your rites and ceremonies and to live and prosper here generation after generation.'

"Now, I put it to the Council that this declaration does not declare the Sourashtras to be Brahmans. All it does is to restore to them the right to perform certain ceremonies which had been interfered with. In other words, Queen Mangammal was a very wise lady and avoided issuing a definite judgment on this very intricate question, and the Government of Madras as at present constituted propose to follow the excellent example of Queen Mangammal.

"In the next place, with reference to the statement that has been made that the Government have agreed to return in the census any one as of the caste to which he declares himself to belong, I should like to explain what is the exact situation. The instructions to the enumerators are to record the caste which the persons enumerated declare. But they also record their house language and other particulars. When the slips come to be sorted, they are sorted into various large groups, one of which is a group by house language. Thus, it was ascertained at the last census that there were 70,000 Sourashtras, that is to say, 70,000 persons speaking the house language of the Sourashtra community, of whom I may remark in passing only some 7,300 returned themselves as Brahmans. At the same time, these 70,000 did not form part of the 6½ millions of South Indian Brahmans. It was left open to any person who considered the Sourashtra Brahmans to be Brahmans to add this 70,000 to the Brahman total and to any one who thought otherwise to have the total as it stood.

"Whether the claim of the Sourashtras to be treated as Brahmans for the purposes of the elections is an admission against their own interests or not, I accept the Honourable Mover's assurance that no member of the community intends to claim the privilege of standing for a reserved seat, which it was suggested in the letter which gave rise to the controversy was likely to be claimed. Even if he does so, the question whether he is entitled to the privilege or not will, as an Honourable Member has remarked, be a matter for decision by the election authorities. This being so, the question which gave rise to the controversy need never have been asked, and the necessity of answering it need never have been imposed upon the Government. Acting on this assurance, the Government are quite willing to return to the *status quo ante*, and if the Honourable Mover will amend his resolution so as to run 'that this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the Government be pleased to refrain from any declaration as to the caste of the Sourashtra community for the purposes of election,' we shall be glad to accept the resolution in those terms. As I have said before, we cannot accept it in the terms on the paper, which imply what has been termed the right of self-determination of caste."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"So far as I am personally concerned, the debate has been interesting and instructive. I should like to inform Honourable Members that my first knowledge of the feeling that there was amongst the Sourashtras in regard to the press communiqué issued by the Government was on my way from Kodaikanal to Madura when I received a letter and a telegram from the Secretary to an organization of the Sourashtra community exhorting me to go back to Madras because they were so displeased with His Excellency the Governor's recent behaviour in having allowed the press communiqué to issue, that they proposed to shut all their houses and make the city one of mourning on his arrival. I am glad to inform Honourable Members that during the night they changed their minds and, when I arrived at Madura, I found a great many people who were apparently very pleased to see us. Now I should like to emphasize what my Hon'ble Colleague Mr. Todhunter said with regard to the reasons for issuing that communiqué. I do not think it just or fair that some Honourable Members have tried to put the responsibility of this communiqué upon Government. The fact is as my Honourable Colleague has stated that a letter was sent to us demanding an answer to a certain question with regard to the position of Sourashtras at the coming election, and we gave to the best of our ability a perfectly definite reply. I would only add this that, as far as I am individually concerned, I can assure the Honourable Members that in that reply we had no intention of any sort, kind or description to assert that from a religious or caste point of view the Sourashtra was a

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Brahmen or a non-Brahman. What we did want to do—I hope I may be allowed to say so—was to give the Sourashtra the best chance that we could at the election. If we put him down as a non-Brahman, he would have the advantage of standing for election among the 26 reserved seats. But he thinks he had better not. Very well, we have no objection. I agree with my Honourable Colleague when he said that he proposed to accept the resolution on certain terms. I would only add that this discussion has increased the bewilderment that I have always felt since I have been here with regard to the intricacies, mazes and difficulties in the matter of communities in the Madras Presidency.

"The resolution proposed now is: 'That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the Government be pleased to refrain from any declaration as to the caste of the Sourashtra community for the purposes of election to the Legislative Council'."

The resolution as amended was put to the vote and carried.

RESOLUTION *RE* RELATION OF PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL FINANCES.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Your Excellency, the resolution stands thus:—

'XXIX. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that with a view to augment the resources of local bodies, a committee may be appointed to consider the relations of provincial and local finances.'

"Your Excellency, I do not think it requires many words from me to convince the members of this Council how unequal the resources of local bodies are to meet even our ordinary wants. The resources of local bodies are grossly inadequate even to keep up normal standards of administration. Time after time this question has been mooted not merely in this Council but also in the Indian Legislative Council. I remember this matter was brought in the year 1912 in the Indian Legislative Council and several times by the Hon'ble Members Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao and Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao in this Council also. I may say that the Government have in this case almost pledged themselves to the appointment of a committee like this. I remember that Sir Alexander Cardew, when he was the Finance Member of this Government, stated in so many terms that it is a very desirable thing to have the whole question of the relations between provincial and local finances examined, and he also promised to secure the appointment of a committee for this purpose. Now at the time of the discussion on the District Municipalities Act, when some of us wanted to move amendments and point out to the Government that the provisions relating to municipal finance were very unsatisfactory, the Honourable Member in charge, the Hon'ble Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar, was pleased to say that a committee would be appointed to examine the relations between local and provincial finances. So, it is plain, Sir, that there is almost a pledge from the Government, from the Finance Member in charge and the Honourable Member in charge, about the appointment of a committee. It comes very opportune now. It was only the other day that the question of the relations of the Indian and provincial finances was settled, and we have been benefited to the extent of five crores—never mind the contribution we had to pay the Government of India, namely three and a half crores. I mean that this question comes very opportune now that the relations between the central and the provincial finance, have been settled. It is very desirable that the relations between local and provincial finances should be determined soon. With these observations I press my resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPAYYA PANTULU:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, we are all agreed as to this committee. As the Honourable Member has pointed out, it has been agreed to by the Government. I would only suggest that the words 'with a view to augment the resources of local bodies' may be omitted, because we have no right to give a mandate in advance to the committee which should be left to consider the whole question and decide on what lines to proceed. I would suggest this alteration."

The resolution as amended by the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar Avergal, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., was put to the vote and carried.

RESOLUTIONS *RE* ASSIGNMENT OF VILLAGE GREENS TO HILL MALAIYALIS OF THE SALEM DISTRICT *AND* CONVERSION OF WASTE LANDS ON THE SHEVAROYS INTO VILLAGE GREENS.

The following resolutions stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar:—

'XXX. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that the extent of village greens available for assignment to hill Malaiyalis of the Salem district may be ascertained and that an increased provision of such village greens may be made to suit their present needs.'

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'XXXII. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that the uncultivated waste lands lying on the Shevaroys may be acquired and converted into village greens.'

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Resolutions' XXX and XXXII are both connected. I shall not move them."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolutions were withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* FREEDOM OF OFFICIAL MEMBERS TO VOTE

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Sir, the resolution stands thus:—

'XXXI. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the official members of the Legislative Council other than the Members of the Executive Council should be free to speak and vote as they please.'

"In this matter I have got one or two observations which I should like to make. The finding of the Joint Committee is in my favour, and I may say that if the Minto-Morley reforms have so far been unsuccessful and unsatisfactory in their actual working, it is mainly due to the fact that officials have not been allowed to speak, act or vote as they liked. It has always been a puzzle and an anomaly to us that the Government should have organized a sort of official bloc, or I may say, a standing official majority of the Council. I am much tempted to quote one or two sentences out of the opinion of the late Sir Bashyam Ayyangar in his note which he presented on the proposed enlargement of the Legislative Council. He says: 'I was a member of the local Legislative Council for several years prior to 1892 and for several years subsequent thereto and my humble opinion is that the working of the enlarged Legislative Council has by no means been satisfactory in a political point of view. An opposition has unconsciously been created and the relations between the official members and the non-official members and any particular elected members are far from cordial. There is no doubt that Legislative measures are debated upon and criticized more ably and freely by the non-official members than was the case prior to 1892, but so far as official members are concerned, though their number has been increased, fewer of them take part in debates and the theory, unwritten though it be, that they should all vote solidly with the Ordinary Member of Council in charge of the Bill, has a most demoralizing effect.' I do not wish to prolong the quotation. But I would content myself with quoting a passage from the findings of the Joint Committee. 'In the debates of the Legislative Council Members of the Executive Council should act together and Ministers should act together, but Members of the Executive Council and Ministers should not oppose each other by speech or vote; Members of the Executive Council should not be required to support either by speech or vote proposals of Ministers of which they do not approve, nor should Ministers be required to support by speech or vote proposals of the Executive Council of which they do not approve; they should be free to speak and vote for each other's proposals when they are in agreement with them. All other official members of the Legislative Council should be free to speak and vote as they choose.' I give a practical instance to show what undesirable results the present practice gives rise to. The other day when the question of the railway returing rooms was discussed, the Indian officials might have voted for my resolution, if there had not been the official bloc. But if only officials had been allowed to vote as they liked, it struck me that we would have gained the day.

"It may be said that this rule will come into existence as soon as the Reformed Councils come in. But why should we wait till the new Councils come? The other day, Sir, you were pleased to direct that with regard to the Rent Restrictions Bill, official members were allowed to vote as they liked. Let it form a precedent and let that decision be followed up so that we might have the advantage of the opinion of the official members on resolutions during the next two or three months."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"Mr. President, I have been waiting to hear whether the Honourable Mover intends his resolution to apply to the present Council or to the future Council. I understand that he intends it to apply to both. So far as the present Council is concerned the answer which I must give on behalf of Government is that they do not propose to alter the existing practice at this meeting or the one or two more meetings that may take place before the Council ceases to exist.

"In respect of the general issue there has been discussion during the last two or three years and three or four different points of view have been taken—not materially different perhaps but anyhow slightly different. In the Montagu Chelmsford Report the view taken was—to quote the approximate words, I do not know the exact phraseology—that it was desirable to establish the convention, though not to lay down a rule, that official members should abstain from voting on transferred subjects and leave the decision of such questions to the non-official members of the Council and that on other occasions they should have freedom of speech and vote unless the Government thought it necessary to require their support. The Government of India did not